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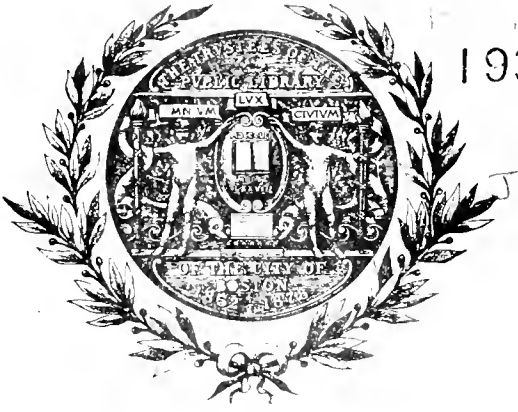

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

MARCH 1937

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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*[illegible] 1937

24 Sep. 1964

FOREWORD

The Works Program has been the instrument for giving work to the unemployed. In reviewing first the efforts to provide security for the unemployed and other groups in need, this report indicates the setting in which the Works Program has operated. Following sections deal with various aspects of the Program: the work accomplished, the employment provided, the projects operated, and the funds expended. The nature of the activities of participating agencies is also discussed. Detailed statistics presented in the appendix supplement the body of the report.

In creating the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935, the President made it responsible to him for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole. To this end the Works Progress Administration was empowered to formulate and require uniform periodic reports of the progress on all projects and to formulate and administer a system of uniform periodic reports of the employment on projects. Information derived from such records forms the basis of this report.

For their willing cooperation in supplying materials used in this report, recognition is given to the various agencies cooperating in the Works Program. Data relating to obligations incurred and expenditures made have been drawn from reports of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

SECURITY PROGRAMS 1

1937 FLOOD RELIEF 12

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA PROJECTS 16

PROJECT OPERATIONS UNDER THE WPA 29

FUNDS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM 37

EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM 42

WPA WAGE RATES AND HOURLY EARNINGS 48

PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION 56

OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS 59

SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT 66

SAFETY AND COMPENSATION 71

FEDERAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM 75

- Department of Agriculture 79
- Alley Dwelling Authority 89
- Department of Commerce 89
- Emergency Conservation Work 90
- Department of the Interior 93
- Department of Labor 102
- Library of Congress 103
- Department of the Navy 104
- Public Works Administration 105
- Resettlement Administration 109
- Rural Electrification Administration 114
- Department of the Treasury 115
- Veterans Administration 117
- War Department 117

APPENDIX: TABLES 122

Security Programs

During the last several years the Federal Government has been formulating and putting into operation a program of security for the underprivileged of America, two principal features of which are the Social Security Act and the Works Program. In order to weigh the adequacy of these measures in achieving security, it is necessary to consider them in the light not only of their historical backgrounds and their recent progress, but also in the light of the unemployment problem with which they will have to cope either directly or indirectly.

Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government is providing financial assistance to States having approved plans for aid to such classes of unemployable persons as the destitute aged, the blind, and mothers with dependent children. Through these public-assistance provisions of the act, benefits were being provided, in January 1937, for 1,149,000 aged persons, 29,400 blind persons, and 115,000 families with dependent children. In future years, when the Social Security Act is in full effect, old-age benefits and unemployment compensation will also play an important part in the security system.

Under the Works Program 2,884,000 persons were receiving employment as of February 20, 1937; of these, 2,147,000 were employed by the Works Progress Administration. In addition to the persons benefiting under the Social Security Act and the Works Program, the Resettlement Administration was aiding more than 200,000 rural families by means of grants as well as a large number of additional families through loan agreements, and the States and localities were granting direct relief to over 1,600,000 families and single persons.

Relief Prior to 1933

The present status of the Federal programs to promote security is best understood in the light of the conditions and measures preceding them. It is often overlooked in discussions of the relief problem that even prior to 1929 unemployment of varying intensity was an integral part of our economic order and that relief needs had been expanding steadily for decades. Estimates of unemployment by Paul Douglas covering the period from 1897 to 1926 for four major industries show an average of 10 percent unemployed. Even in such relatively prosperous years as 1923 and 1926 there were more than 1,500,000 persons out of work in the United States

Another fact not generally recognized is that in the decades preceding the recent depression relief expenditures had been rising constantly. Public relief expenditures in 16 major cities increased from $1,500,000 in 1911 to $20,000,000 in 1928.

In some respects the recent depression merely accentuated previous unemployment and relief difficulties, but the increased size of the problem forced a reorganization of the methods employed in dealing with these difficulties. Changes were inevitable in any event; the depression merely hastened their development.

Prior to the depression which began in 1929, the poor laws of the various States alone provided legislation for the public care of needy persons. These statutes were designed primarily to care for unemployable persons and the aid given was usually limited to almshouse care, burial, medical care, and small amounts of outdoor relief. Administrative and financial responsibility for the operation of this system was centered in the political subdivisions of the States (the counties, towns, and cities) on the theory that destitution was distinctly a local problem and responsibility. In most urban localities this aid was supplemented by private charity.

Generally speaking, it was considered desirable to make public relief as unattractive as possible on the assumption that adequate relief would encourage idleness. Even before 1929, however, State

legislatures were beginning to recognize that certain classes of needy individuals, such as mothers with dependent children, the blind, the aged, and veterans, were entitled to more adequate public assistance. Recognition of this resulted in the passage of special legislation for these classes in a number of States, a development which later was given added impetus through the Social Security Act.

The status of public relief in 1929 may be summarized briefly. All States had poor-relief laws. Veterans' relief legislation had been provided in 44 States and assistance for the blind in 22 States. Assistance to the aged was accorded in only 10 States. All but five States had provisions for aid to dependent children in their own homes, and all but three had laws making possible the care of dependent children in foster homes and institutions. No State had enacted unemployment compensation legislation. With the exception of veterans' relief and care of dependent children by agencies or institutions, the local political subdivisions generally were charged with the responsibility for administering and financing the various types of aid.

This system soon proved incapable of meeting adequately the shock of a major depression. Shortly after the crisis of 1929 large numbers of the unemployed were forced to apply for relief. In the latter part of 1931 State emergency relief administrations were set up in four States, and many more were created in 1932. During this period States and localities found it increasingly difficult to collect taxes or to borrow money, and private contributions were inadequate to meet the new need.

It was not until 1932, however, that the Federal Government took steps implicitly recognizing the national character of the unemployment relief problem. In that year Federal cotton and wheat were donated to destitute persons through the Red Cross, and the Emergency Relief and Construction Act was passed authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend $300,000,000 to States and localities for emergency relief.

Relief Under the FERA and the CWA

The necessity of further and more substantial Federal aid was recognized in May 1933 with the passage of the Federal Emergency Relief Act. This act established the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and made available $500,000,000 for grants to the States. By the fall of 1933 State emergency relief administrations were functioning in every State and were receiving grants from the FERA. This grant-in-aid relationship for emergency relief continued in active operation through 1935. The program was essentially a local relief program, operated by local officials, but financed largely by Federal and State funds.

From the beginning of the FERA program, several major objectives were continually stressed. Outstanding among these was the effort made to provide relief throughout the country in accord with adequate standards. Other major objectives included the encouragement of work programs for employable relief persons which had already been widely developed by local relief organizations, and a sufficient diversification of the program to insure differentiated care for the special groups of persons whose problems and needs merited such treatment.

One of the principal reasons for the establishment of the FERA was the fact that relief funds in many localities were insufficient. The Administration therefore adjusted its grants to States so as to effect a gradual leveling upward of relief allowances in areas where relief was particularly inadequate. Under the FERA, the average amounts of relief extended per family for the country as a whole increased from $15.15 in May 1933 to a peak of $30.45 in January 1935. These averages obscure the differences between the amounts received by families wholly dependent on relief and by those receiving only supplementary assistance. They also ignore the fact that many families received relief during only part of the month and, therefore, understate the average amounts received by families completely dependent upon relief throughout the entire month. Generally, it may be said that although actual physical suffering was prevented under the FERA, adequate relief was not achieved.

Work Relief

During the summer of 1933 an average of more than a million persons were receiving aid through work on local work programs.

This work relief, however, suffered from a number of defects. The earnings were low, some of the projects were of limited social value, and the projects in general were not sufficiently diversified to provide work in keeping with the past job experiences of the persons employed.

To remedy these defects, to meet the critical unemployment needs of the winter, and to promote recovery through the injection of purchasing power into the economic system in a short period of time, the Federal Government inaugurated the Civil Works Program early in the winter of 1933-34. In contrast with FERA operations, this was a Federal program with Federal funds supplemented by State and local sponsoring agencies. The peak of employment under this first Federal mass employment program was reached during the week ending January 18, 1934, at which time 4,260,000 persons were at work. Approximately half of the persons employed were taken from relief rolls. The Civil Works Program had been designed primarily as a winter work-relief measure and its liquidation was practically completed by the early part of April 1934. It contributed valuable experience for the conduct of later work programs.

Although work relief was almost entirely discontinued by State emergency relief administrations during the period of active operation of the CWA, a large number of direct relief cases continued to be cared for by these agencies. With the close of CWA activity the emergency work relief program of FERA and the States was begun. The total number of cases receiving emergency relief under the general relief program grew from 4,261,000 in June 1934 to a maximum of 5,276,000 in January 1935. Work relief employees averaged more than 2,000,000 per month from October 1934 through June 1935, with a maximum of 2,446,000 in January 1935.

Special Programs

In addition to the general relief program, the FERA developed certain special programs to meet some of the problems peculiar to such special groups as farmers, teachers, transient persons, and youths. The rural rehabilitation program, inaugurated in April 1934, was one such undertaking. Its purpose was to enable farm families on relief, through direction and assistance in the form of tools, equipment, and working capital to become wholly or largely self-sustaining. This activity was transferred to the Resettlement Administration on June 30, 1935, and has since been carried forward by that organization.

The emergency education program was begun in October 1933 to aid teachers who were both unemployed and destitute, and later included general adult education, literacy classes, vocational education and rehabilitation, parent and worker education, and nursery school work. Employment reached a peak in March 1935 of over 44,000 persons. This program was transferred to the Works Progress Administration under which it has been further developed.

In July 1933 the Transient Division of the FERA was established. Forty States had instituted transient programs by January 1934, and the first midmonthly census taken as of February 15, 1934, revealed that 92,000 transient families and single persons were under care. The number averaged almost 300,000 transient persons during the winter of 1934-35. Under the Works Program provision for transients is included in regular work project activities.

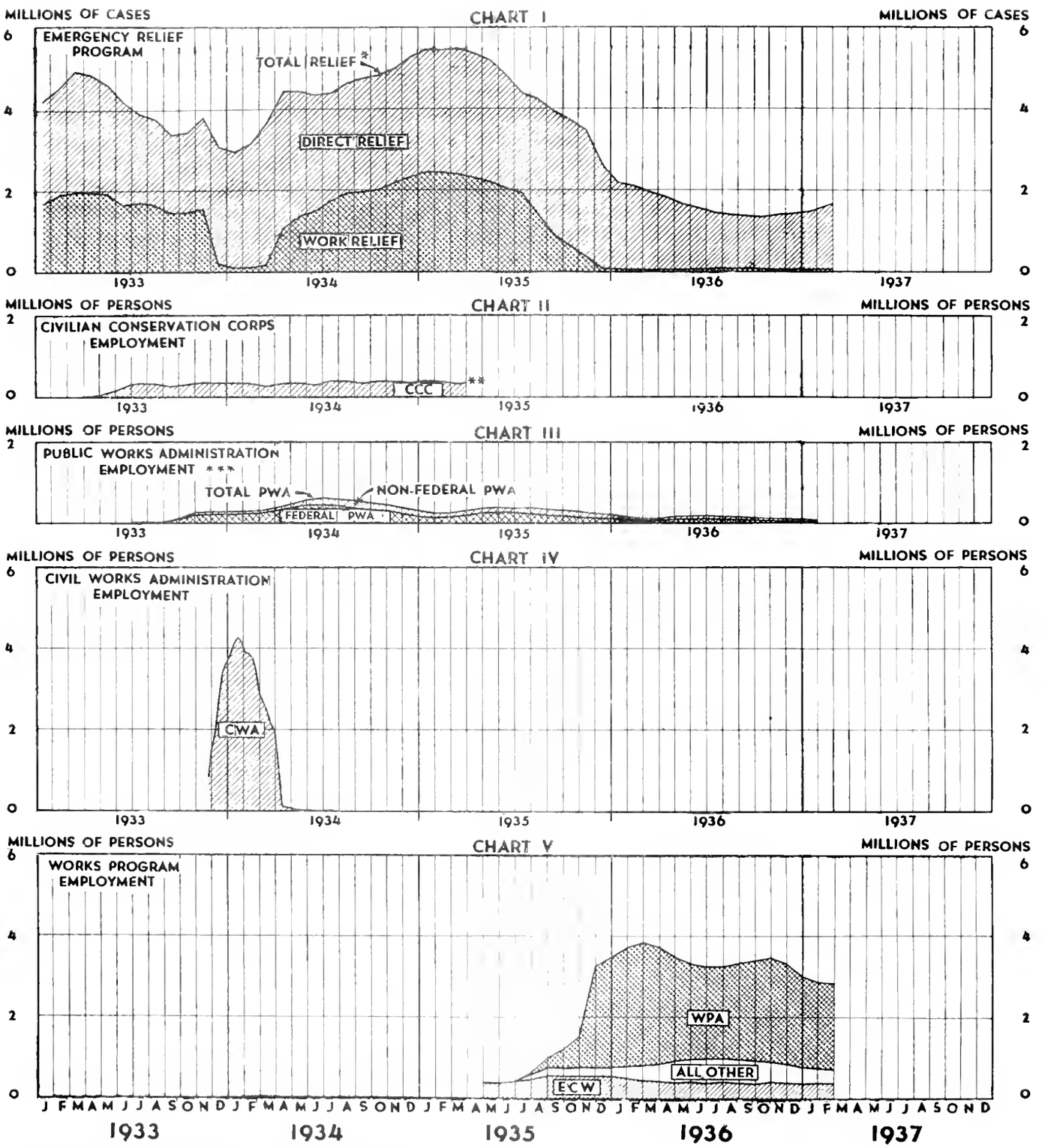
The special needs of young persons were recognized by the establishment of a college student-aid program, begun experimentally in Minnesota in December 1933 and extended throughout the country in February 1934. This program provided part-time employment for college students who otherwise would not have been able to continue their education. During the winter of 1934-35 an average of more than 100,000 students were aided per month. Since June 1935 student aid has been conducted by the National Youth Administration, under which it has been expanded to include high-school and graduate college students.

In summary, the FERA succeeded in raising relief standards throughout the country, in attaining diversification in programs, and in improving work-relief projects and extending them so that in the aggregate they provided work for a substantial proportion of the employable persons receiving relief.

Current Programs

In his message to Congress on January 4, 1935, President Roosevelt analyzed the relief situation and outlined the respective

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS



* SINCE AUGUST 1935 THERE HAS BEEN INCLUDED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS, VARYING FROM MONTH TO MONTH, WHO RECEIVED WORKS PROGRAM PAY CHECKS AT SOME TIME DURING THE MONTH, AND WHO ALSO RECEIVED RELIEF—A DUPLICATION RESULTING LARGELY FROM TRANSFERS OF THESE PERSONS BETWEEN GENERAL RELIEF AND THE WORKS PROGRAM

** CCC CONTINUED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM IN CHART V

*** DOES NOT INCLUDE PWA EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

roles which he conceived should be played in the future by the States and localities, and the Federal Government. Unemployable persons were held to be a local responsibility and States and localities were urged to resume their traditional responsibility for this group of relief persons. The President pointed out, however, that "the security legislation which I shall propose to the Congress will, I am confident, be of assistance to local effort in the care of this type of case." Employable persons, on the other hand, were held to be a Federal responsibility since "this group was the victim of a Nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local but national."

Congressional approval of the President's proposals was given through the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the Social Security Act. During the latter part of 1935 Federal grants for direct relief were discontinued and the States and localities have since assumed sole responsibility for the care of unemployable persons (with Federal grants under the Social Security Act for certain types of assistance).

The Works Program

In order to achieve the purpose for which the Works Program was established - to provide jobs for 3,500,000 workers - various agencies of the Federal Government joined forces. The Federal units participating in the Works Program include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded through the employment of relief workers, previously established emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration and Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), and newly created agencies designed primarily for Works Program participation - the Resettlement, Rural Electrification, and Works Progress Administrations. The WPA has the dual function of operating non-Federal, locally sponsored, work projects and of effecting the necessary coordination of all agencies participating in the Works Program.

These agencies undertook a wide variety of coordinated projects ranging from many kinds of construction work (which constitutes roughly three-quarters of the projects) to art, education, and research. In addition to the operation of regular projects employing as many as possible of the available workers at their accustomed occupations, Works Program activities include the provision of aid in cases of emergency and disaster. The services of many workers were used during periods of immediate danger from floods in both 1936 and 1937, and also to a large extent in the work of cleaning away debris and repairing damage after the floods had subsided. Similarly, during the serious drought of 1936, the WPA, the Resettlement Administration, and other agencies cooperated in providing financial aid, through work relief or other measures, to farmers in the emergency drought areas.

Funds for carrying out the Works Program have been provided under three appropriation acts. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which initiated the Program, made available up to $4,880,000,000; the ERA Act of 1936, $1,425,000,000; and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937, $789,000,000. Expenditures of Federal funds have been made largely for direct labor costs, with the sponsors of projects paying for varying proportions of the other expenses such as are incurred for materials, supplies, and equipment.

Total Works Program employment on projects of the WPA, Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) and all other Federal agencies reached a peak of approximately 3,840,000 persons during the latter part of February and early March 1936. About 78 percent of the total, or more than 3,000,000 persons, were employed by the WPA, more than 450,000 by ECW, and almost 400,000 by other Federal agencies. Throughout most of the period of Works Program operation the WPA has provided between 70 and 80 percent of the total employment. From March through June 1936 the number of persons employed under the Works Program declined gradually, but the advent of the drought reversed the trend in July. By November 1936 the number of workers began to drop again and by February 20, 1937, the total employment had fallen to 2,884,000. Of this number 2,147,000 were working on WPA projects.

Social Security

Under the division of relief responsibility which was effected in 1935, the

Federal Government not only accepted primary responsibility for aiding employable persons, but also undertook to assist the States in the support of certain groups of unemployables. Federal assistance to unemployable persons, in accordance with the Social Security Act of 1935, takes the form of grants to the States for public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind, and needy dependent children. In addition, the act provides for two types of assistance to which individuals are entitled without any proof of need - unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

In order to effect higher standards of public assistance, and also to liberalize certain phases of public aid and extend coverage, the Social Security Board requires, for approval of State plans, Statewide operation, State participation in financing, and State responsibility for the actual administration or the supervision of administration of aid to the needy. To encourage the payment of more adequate benefits, the Federal Government has assumed the responsibility of granting the States amounts proportional to those which the States themselves contribute for distribution to the various groups of needy individuals.

Aid to Dependent Children

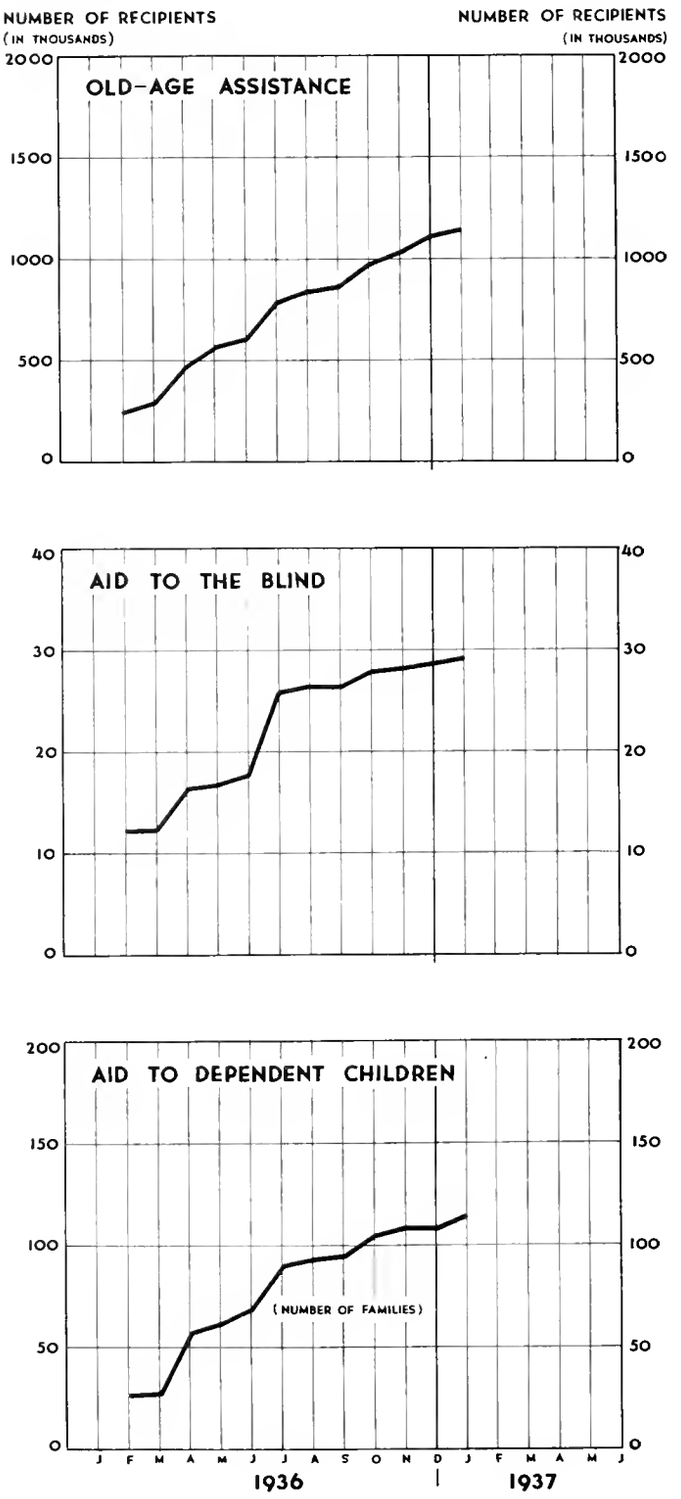
Although some aid was being extended for dependent children prior to the enactment of Social Security legislation, the majority of the States' laws were not mandatory and during the depression many localities had become unable or were unwilling to continue paying benefits. In the early summer of 1935 it was estimated that 358,000 families on Federal relief had no adult male breadwinners. Attention was focused on the need for special aid to this group when the FERA was terminated and the States became responsible for the care of all unemployable persons.

The Social Security Act provides for Federal contribution of one-third of the State's outlay for the care of dependent children. 1/ In any month the Government's contribution may not exceed $6 for one

1/ The Act also provides for grants to States to extend maternal and child welfare services, services to crippled children, and other services for the protection and care of "homeless, dependent and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent."

RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN STATES HAVING PLANS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD AND ADMINISTERING FEDERAL FUNDS BY TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

FEBRUARY 1936 TO JANUARY 1937



SOURCE: SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2367

child and $4 for each additional child in a home. By December 15, 1936, 26 States and the District of Columbia were operating approved plans for aid to dependent children and two States were awaiting approval of plens. Twenty-five of the States had received Federal funds for the fiscal year 1937.

In a year the number of families with dependent children, aided under approved plans, has increased approximately fourfold, from 25,568 in February 1936 to 114,888 in January 1937. The total Federal, State, and local funds expended (exclusive of administrative expenses) have risen over the same period from $602,865 to $3,176,955. Average benefits per child amounted to $10.88 in January 1937.

Aid to the Blind

According to the Census of 1930 approximately 63,500 persons in the United States were blind; the inclusion of individuals with seriously impaired vision would probably bring the total to more than 100,000. According to the same census 70 percent of the blind were over 45 years of age and 45 percent over 65.

The Social Security Act provides for Federal assistance equal to one-half of the total benefits paid to blind persons not in institutions. The Government's share may not exceed $15 per person per month. Sixteen of the 29 States in which provision had existed for the blind in 1935 had received approval of their plans by October 1936. In addition, 6 States and the District of Columbia which had no legislation for aid to the blind in 1935 were operating approved plans. By January 1937, plans had been approved for 27 States and the District of Columbia, one State was still awaiting approval, and 25 States had received grants for the fiscal year 1937.

In January 1937 more persons were being cared for under approved plans than had been cared for under State provisions prior to the passage of the Social Security Act - 29,403 persons for whom $750,436 had been expended in one month. The average benefit was $25.52 per month.

Old-age-assistance laws have been rapidly adopted in the last half dozen years and the number of persons covered has expanded greatly. During the period from 1931 to 1934 the number of persons receiving pensions increased from 76,663 to 235,265.

Old-Age Assistance

Although this increase was substantial, it did not include all the needy aged, for the relief census of October 1933 showed 477,230 persons on relief who were 65 years of age or older. During the period of Federal relief grants to the States many persons were undoubtedly shifted so as to receive aid under the emergency relief programs.

By January 1937, 42 States had enacted legislation in conformity with Social Security Act standards; that is, the laws were mandatory on all political subdivisions, a person could claim relief at 65, 2/ and residence requirements were made less stringent. The Federal Government encourages the States to enact conforming laws by offering to pay half the benefits, up to a maximum of $15.

In States conducting programs in cooperation with the Social Security Board recipients of old-age pensions numbered 245,430 in February 1936. By January 1937 the number had increased to 1,148,910 persons. Total outlays rose from $3,724,829 to $21,615,933 during the same period. The average benefit amounted to $15.18 in February 1936 and to $18.81 in January 1937 but has not approached the total which would elicit maximum Federal aid.

Old-Age Benefits

The two types of assistance provided under the Social Security Act to which individuals are entitled without proof of need (unemployment compensation and old-age benefits) are distinguishable from the public-assistance programs described above in that they are primarily intended for employable persons. Both unemployment compensation and old-age benefits are designed to stabilize income - the former during periods of unemployment, and the latter during the period of old age, beginning for insurance purposes at the age of 65. Old-age insurance will supplement and at the same time reduce the need for old-age pensions.

Under the old-age-insurance plan, taxes are levied equally on both employers

2/ The Social Security Act requires that by 1940, State laws must lower the age requirement to 65.

and employees and are assessed upon that portion of the workers' remuneration which does not exceed $3,000 a year. Certain types of workers are excluded from the plan - those in agriculture, domestic service, casual labor, maritime service, Federal, State, and local government service, and those working for nonprofit organizations. In addition, employees in rail transportation are excluded because of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935.

Persons falling within the scope of the act and making the required contributions during their working years, become eligible for monthly annuities at the age of 65. There are, of course, certain qualifications. First, a claimant must have been employed during each of at least 5 years, and, second, he must have received in all at least $2,000 in wages or salaries. The scale of monthly annuities is to be computed on the basis of earnings received, and will range from $10 to $85.

Although old-age insurance will in the future decrease the number of potential pensioners, it will not eliminate the need for pensions. It has been estimated that almost half the gainfully occupied workers in 1930 will not come under the old-age-insurance plan. Aged persons in excluded occupations and aged self-employed individuals have no recourse to insurance benefits. Wives who survive their husbands and who receive a lump-sum settlement may require pensions to supplement this amount. Even if the insured person lives, his benefits may be inadequate to support other aged members of his family, in which case it will be necessary for the State to supplement insurance by pension. Moreover, in view of the facts that insurance will not be payable until 1942, and that insurance annuities will, on the average, be comparatively small, considerable reliance will have to be placed on old-age pensions.

Unemployment Compensation

The Social Security Act itself does not establish a system of unemployment compensation, but it does attempt to encourage the setting up of State plans that meet certain minimum requirements. This is accomplished by crediting employers for contributions to mandatory State systems of unemployment insurance as an offset against a special Federal tax on payrolls. The Federal tax applies exclusively to employers and not to employees and is levied on all salaries, irrespective of size.

Employers in every industry are exempted if they have not employed at least eight workers during 20 weeks of a given year. In addition, seven groups of labor are excluded from taxation, no matter what the total employment has been. These are agriculture, domestic service in a private home, shipping within the navigable waters of the United States, service of members of the immediate family (except where the children are over 21 and the parents' establishment meets other necessary requirements), service of the Federal Government (or one of its instrumentalities) and of State and local governments, and of agencies not operated for profit.

The employer is permitted to credit as an offset the amount which he contributes under an approved State unemployment insurance fund, but such credits may not exceed nine-tenths of the Federal tax for that year. In those States where plans have not been approved or do not exist, the employers covered by the tax will make their contributions directly to the Federal Treasury.

Benefits are not to be paid for two years, but once payment begins, the disbursal of benefits will be made through public employment offices or other agencies approved by the Social Security Board.

General Relief

A third aspect of the present method of relieving destitution is represented by the general relief programs of the various States. By December 1935 all States had been notified of the amounts of their final FERA grants and since that time the general relief programs have been a matter of State and local responsibility. The persons receiving aid under these programs are primarily the unemployables who are not receiving aid under some phase of Social Security operations but they also include employable persons who have not secured employment under the Works Program. In January 1936 about 2,218,000 families and single persons were receiving general relief in the United States. These cases represented 7,366,000 persons or almost 6 percent of the total population. A steady decline in numbers aided is reflected in the estimated total of 1,500,000 cases for December, representing 4,685,000 persons or

about 3.6 percent of the total population. Since then the estimated number of cases receiving relief has exceeded 1,600,000.

State rather than local governments have borne the major portion of the total cost of general relief since the initiation of the Works Program. The amount contributed by States during the first 6 months of 1936 was more than 40 percent greater than the amount made available by States for relief purposes during the first 6 months of 1935. Fundamental changes have also occurred in the administration of relief activities in a number of States since the inauguration of the Works Program. In general, the tendency has been to enact legislation providing for State administration or supervision of general relief as part of a unified public welfare department.

Unemployment and Social Insecurity

Although some aspects of the three major relief programs (Social Security, the Works Program, and the general relief programs of the States) bear no direct relationship to the unemployment problem, nevertheless it is generally true that unemployment made necessary the institution of these complementary activities and that the need for them will remain as long as unemployment remains a serious problem.

The present Federal interrelated system of Social Security and the Works Program must be continued unless it can be demonstrated that unemployment can be permanently reduced to insignificant levels. It is highly essential at this time to recognize clearly the probable permanence of the unemployment problem in the United States and to plan accordingly.

Extent of Unemployment

The growing need for relief and the substantial size of the unemployment problem even prior to 1929 have already been mentioned. Approximately 15,000,000 persons were unemployed in early 1933. At the present time the lowest figure generally accepted places unemployment at about 8,500,000 persons. This figure includes second and third workers in large families. As a consequence, the number of families with no member employed is considerably less than the total number of individuals unemployed.

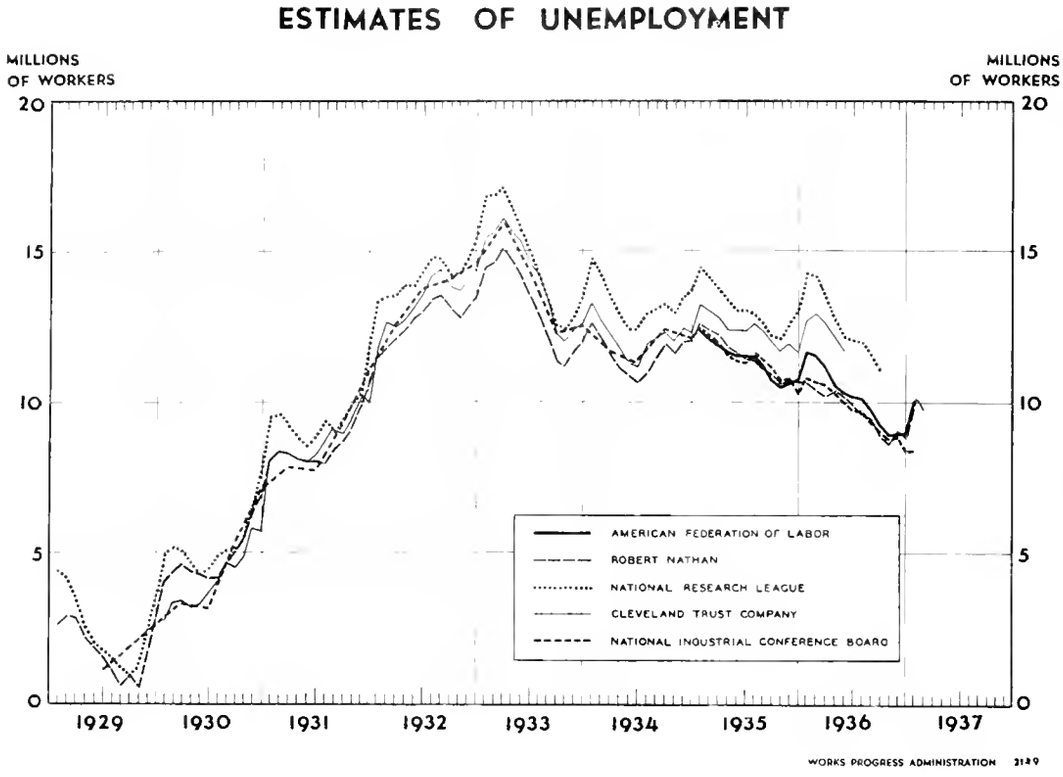
It is impossible to know what the immediate and more distant future will bring, but it is evident that unemployment will remain at a high level during 1937. Estimated unemployment has declined from 11,700,000 in January 1936 to about 9,000,000 at the end of the year. 3/ For the full year of 1936 the monthly average unemployment was about 9,900,000. A similar decline of 25 percent during 1937 would leave about 7,500,000 unemployed. To achieve this reduction, industry would have to reemploy not only the 2,400,000 representing the decline in unemployment but also 500,000 representing the net annual addition to the labor supply, or a total of about 3,000,000 persons. Average employment in 1934 was almost 2,000,000 over the previous year, in 1935 almost 500,000 over 1934, and in 1936 about 2,000,000 over 1935. Since employment has not increased by 3,000,000 persons in any of these three recovery years, it is questionable whether industry will expand by this amount in 1937. Even with an increase in employment of 3,000,000, it is apparent that there would still be a substantial volume of unemployment.

Acceptance of even an optimistic forecast of 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 unemployed in 1937 presupposes nearly as great a need for a Federal works program as in 1936. It is often said that an increase in employment should produce a corresponding decline in the number of persons receiving relief. This statement overlooks the fact that not more than half the unemployed are receiving relief, and that any increase in employment can be supplied from a number of sources - the unemployed on relief, the experienced unemployed not on relief, new workers coming on the labor market, and surplus workers on the farms. Workers on relief rolls certainly do not receive all the new jobs, or even most of them.

Causes of Unemployment

In looking into the more distant future it seems inevitable that a vexing

3/ The unemployment figures used in this paragraph are those developed for the Committee on Economic Security by Robert Nathan. Of other authentic estimates some are higher and some are lower. The conclusions drawn from the above estimates are substantially the same as those which would be drawn from any other generally accepted estimates. The difference in conclusions would merely be one of degree.



problem of unemployment must be confronted. This conviction is based on the numerous factors leading to unemployment. By far the most important are those associated with cyclical fluctuations. Any reduction in cyclical fluctuations would, of course, remove the peaks and valleys, but a large volume of unemployment would undoubtedly remain due to other causes.

Certain strategic factors in our economy tend to make stabilization more and more difficult to attain. Shifts in demand tend to produce instability. Furthermore, even minor shifts in demand for consumers' goods produce intensified fluctuations in the derived demand for producers' goods. Thus a drop in demand for a consumers' good may render existing machinery capable of producing the entire amount demanded and completely shut off the demand for new machinery.

There is every indication that with growing industrialism a relatively larger part of industrial labor is being concentrated on the production of durable capital goods. Moreover, with generally rising living standards, a relatively larger volume of consumers' goods take the form of durable consumers' goods, such as radios, automobiles, electric refrigerators, and household electrical appliances. Instability tends to result from this factor because of the dispensable character of the wants these durable goods satisfy. The demand for these goods can be deferred for several years through the simple device of keeping the existing supply in use. Thus, with recession in the economic system, owners of automobiles defer new purchases and use their venicles for an added period of years.

Evidence also indicates that growth in the size of the business unit increases job insecurity. Depression declines in employment are proportionally greater for workers in large firms than for those in smaller establishments.

Stability of employment is also affected by monopoly power and controlled prices. The relative price stability enjoyed by groups of large and highly centralized industries during the depression was achieved by drastic declines in production and, consequently, in employment. On the other hand, production and employment generally were more stable for those industries in which flexible prices prevail.

These factors of durability in consumers' goods, large size of business units, and price inflexibility are mutually reinforcing, and together exert a profound influence on the extent of unemployment. When, as commonly occurs, the large-scale business unit is engaged in the production of durable goods, and is in a position to maintain prices at relatively high levels by decreasing output, the fluctuations in production and employment become enormous. On the other hand, in nondurable goods industries where the business units are smaller, competition is keen, prices are relatively flexible, and production and employment fluctuate much less.

In addition to the factors noted above, technological changes contribute to the

volume of unemployment. It is certain that technological displacement results at least in temporary unemployment during the period of the readjustment of the supply of labor to the altered demand. In any period some unemployment from this source will exist. This is true even if technological improvements do not alter the total demand for labor. When, however, in a given period the rate of technological improvement is greater than the growth of output, unemployment of more than a temporary character arises.

The extent of technological improvement since the war is indicated in findings of the national research project of the Works Progress Administration on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. These show that the over-all productivity of labor increased by 39 percent from 1920 to 1935. From 1923 to 1929, however, the growth of total production in all industry was faster than the rise of productivity, and total employment increased throughout the period. This increase in total employment occurred despite actual declines in the manufacturing, agricultural, and mining industries. Since 1929 productivity has continued to increase. The average increase since 1929 for all lines of economic activity (goods and services combined) is estimated at about 10 percent. 4/

Changes in the available supply of labor must also be considered in connection with estimates of unemployment. Each year approximately 500,000 workers are being added to the labor supply. This represents a net addition of workers after allowing for deaths and the retirement of older workers. It is likely that these annual additions to the labor supply will continue for some time to come.

An additional factor affecting the supply of labor involves persons not heretofore gainfully employed who seek jobs in an effort to increase family earnings reduced by unemployment of the chief wage earner. Young persons leaving school prematurely and housewives try to obtain jobs and thus add to the total of the unemployed. Older workers who delay retirement and persons formerly independent or self-employed constitute further additions to the labor supply.

The two factors - changing productivity and changes in the labor supply - are of outstanding importance in attempting to estimate the level to which production must rise to reduce unemployment to the 1929 average. To effect a reduction to the 1929 average of 1,800,000 persons unemployed, production would have to increase sufficiently to absorb substantial numbers of the unemployed among whom are both the technologically displaced workers and workers representing the net additions to the labor supply since 1929. It is roughly estimated that in 1937 this would require a 20 percent increase in total production over 1929. Further technological advance, and continued annual additions to the labor supply will necessitate still higher levels of production with each succeeding year, if unemployment is to be reduced to the level of 1929.

In view of these factors it appears certain that unemployment will continue to be a serious problem during 1937. For the more distant future a large volume of unemployment seems likely, and 4,000,000 unemployed probably represents the minimum to be expected, even during periods of prosperity, taking into consideration the factors now discernible in economic activities. The minimum will, of course, be substantially exceeded during depression periods. No single program will eliminate the distress resulting from unemployment. An integrated and perfected program of insurance, public work, and public assistance will be necessary. Under such a program unemployment insurance would care for persons who lose their jobs for relatively short periods of time. Persons unemployed for protracted periods would receive income through work programs.

4/ Unemployment and Increasing Productivity (Works Progress Administration National Research Project), Section III, pp. 19 ff.

1937 Flood Relief

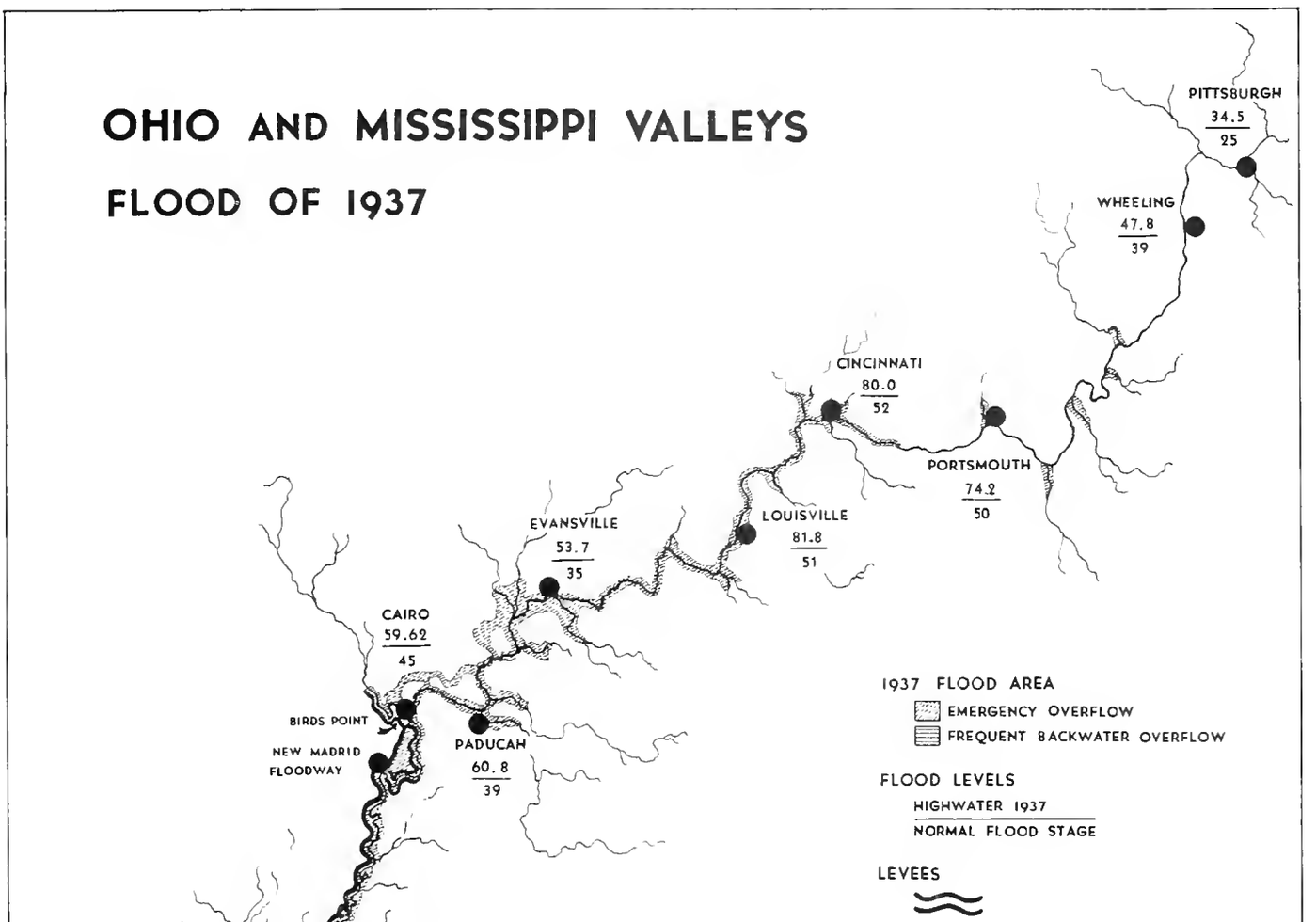
Torrential rains, between three and four times the normal January rainfall, poured down upon the Ohio Valley and its watersheds during the first month of 1937 and caused the greatest flood in the recorded history of the region. Already soaked because of a mild, wet winter, the soil could absorb little of the excess moisture, so that millions of tons of water flooded through the valley to the Mississippi, taking a toll of several hundred dead and leaving nearly a million persons homeless. Property losses were also tremendous; estimates of the damage indicate a total in excess of $400,000,000.

Eleven States through which the Ohio River flows to the Mississippi and the Mississippi to the Gulf suffered severely from the high waters. Nearly every city near the Ohio River from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Cairo, Illinois, was at least partially inundated, and had it not been for the levee system constructed to restrain the Mississippi after the 1927 flood, another million persons probably would have been forced to flee from their homes along the Mississippi south of Cairo.

The flood crest swept downstream slowly, passing Wheeling, West Virginia, on January 26; reaching Cairo, Illinois, on February 3; and the mouth of the Mississippi by February 26. The height of the flood waters as compared with the normal flood stage at important riverside cities is indicated on the map on the next page. As the crest neared Cairo, Army engineers blasted a "fuse plug" levee, and the resulting inundation of the Birds Point-New Madrid Floodway allowed the river level to fall sufficiently to permit crews of WPA workers, CCC men, and volunteers to strengthen and raise the 60-foot seawall which probably saved the city.

By February 4, when the water at Cairo had reached 60 feet (the highest point ever recorded there), emergency flood activities of all types were being carried on from Wheeling to New Orleans. Rehabilitation was under way along the Ohio where the waters had receded, while at Cairo and

MAIN STREET UNDER WATER
Paducah, Kentucky



below, levees were being strengthened and preparations made for possible evacuation. Nearly a million persons who had been driven from their homes were being housed, fed, and protected against disease through the cooperative endeavor of both private and public organizations.

When the magnitude of the flood situation became evident, the President, on January 25, created a special flood board composed of the directors of the agencies best prepared to participate in handling the emergency, and designated the WPA Administrator to act as liaison officer and coordinator of all flood relief activities. The cooperation among the CCC, the Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster Corps, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, the WPA, the Red Cross, and other agencies was so complete that it is difficult to isolate the contribution of any one.

The Corps of Engineers was responsible for maintaining and strengthening levees and dykes. The Quartermaster Corps furnished large quantities of food, clothing,

blankets, tents, lumber, and other necessities, and men to handle their distribution and use in establishing refugee centers. The Coast Guard was particularly active in rescue work and the transportation of workers and supplies. All its available power patrol boats were rushed to the inundated areas from the Great Lakes and eastern seaboard for this work. Police reserves, medical supplies, and every kind of commodity and equipment to alleviate distress and combat disease were contributed by other Government agencies, by city and State organizations, and by private groups. In all this work the CCC and the WPA provided manpower whenever necessary.

All along the Mississippi to the Gulf crews of WPA and CCC men were working with Army engineers and volunteers to build reinforcements to the levee system. Plans had been drafted by the authorities for a wholesale evacuation of the entire lower Mississippi basin, but the levees held. Although about 150,000 persons were homeless in the region below Cairo by February 1, this number was not substantially increased as the flood crest passed farther down the Mississippi and into the Gulf. Except for minor breaks in weakened levees, most of the damage done below Memphis was a result of swollen tributaries rather than of overflow from the Mississippi itself.

WPA workers participated in every type of emergency relief operation. On the flood front crews of men worked day and night carrying sandbags to strengthen banks and levees, manning rescue boats, and assisting in the evacuation of threatened areas. Behind the lines the less spectacular work of constructing and operating tent cities and refugee camps, improving sanitary conditions to prevent disease, and transporting food, clothing, equipment, and supplies to stricken areas was going on. Where the flood waters had subsided, the cleaning of mud and debris from streets and public buildings, and the reconstruction and repair of roads, bridges, buildings, and public utility equipment required the services of large numbers of WPA workers. For the most part WPA rehabilitation activity was confined to public property, although regulations were sufficiently flexible to permit operations on private property where unusual conditions constituted a menace to public health.

To facilitate handling the emergency situation the usual routines required in project operation had been reduced to a minimum. State administrators had been instructed to employ additional workers where necessary, and were authorized "to exercise all powers granted under the Relief Act to take...steps...necessary to meet the situation." In anticipation of the need for speed in cases of emergency, advance approval had been secured for a group of projects of emergency nature, which could be placed in operation without any delay in obtaining approval of specific projects. When the flood threatened, only telegraphic authorization from the Washington WPA office was necessary to put all available relief labor to work.

The part played by the WPA in Kentucky is illustrative of what was done from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, although each city and region showed some variations in meeting the fundamental problems. Of all the cities in the flood area, Louisville probably fared worst. Here it was estimated that about 150,000 persons, at one time, were homeless or marooned by the muddy waters which, at their peak, reached a level more than 30 feet above the normal flood stage.

By January 30 about 9,000 WPA workers were on the job in Kentucky, and a week later the number had increased to 13,000. Most of them had been shifted to emergency flood relief work from regular projects, while others were persons newly assigned to jobs, some of whom had first entered flood relief work as volunteers. Women were put to work on sewing projects, in soup kitchens and food stations, and nursing and caring for refugees. Some men were assigned to rescue work, using all available boats and trucks, and to sanitation duties and

TENT CITY PROVIDES EMERGENCY SHELTER

salvage operations; others helped construct tent cities and refugee camps.

One of the most important phases of refugee care was the distribution of food and clothing for flood victims. Through February 25, commodities (largely clothing and bedding produced on WPA projects) valued at more than $2,600,000 were distributed by the WPA in the 11 States shown in the accompanying table. About half this amount represented commodities shipped from States outside the flood area. In Kentucky alone more than 112,000 items such as blankets, sheets, and wearing apparel, produced by women on sewing projects from 205,000 yards of material purchased by the WPA and 6,600 yards supplied by the Red Cross, had been distributed to the homeless by February 18. The bulk of the commodities, however, was distributed in Illinois and Missouri, in the areas to which refugees fled from the encroaching waters.

The greatest danger to life in flooded regions is usually not from drowning, but from epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases, such as result from water pollution and unsanitary conditions. For this reason the sanitation program was an essential part of emergency flood relief and at all times thousands of WPA and CCC workers cooperated closely with the local public health authorities, the Red Cross, and other agencies to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases. At one time more than

VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED BY WPA
TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN ELEVEN STATES

Through February 25, 1937

(Subject to Revision)

State	Value of Commodities Distributed A/
TOTAL	$ 2,631,459
Arkansas	10,800
Illinois	584,930
Indiana	648,000
Kentucky	315,000
Louisiana	-
Mississippi	1,113
Missouri	456,339
Ohio	283,659
Pennsylvania	-
Tennessee	122,618
West Virginia	209,000

A/ Data include commodities shipped in from States outside the flood area.

INOCULATION AGAINST DISEASE

2,000 WPA workers were employed on this work in Kentucky and, at the peak of the emergency, more than 100 qualified inspectors of sanitary facilities had been loaned by the WPA to the State Board of Health to augment the regular field force. In many of the towns and villages, from Cincinnati to Memphis, where sewer and water systems had ceased to function when the muddy river overflowed into streets and basements, reliance had to be placed on men carrying water and disinfectants by boats and trucks.

The force of WPA workers engaged in emergency activities throughout the entire flooded area increased rapidly from about 14,000, when the first danger was threatened by swollen tributaries, to 72,000 workers during the week ending February 6. Subsequently the number of workers, an increasing proportion of whom were employed on rehabilitation operations, dropped gradually to under 49,000 by February 25.

It is to be expected, however, that the work of cleaning up after the flood and the reconstruction of damaged properties will take considerable time. In some instances it was necessary only to remove deposits of mud and debris in order to restore public properties and facilities to their original state. This was done quickly by crews of men with trucks, pumps, shovels, and other equipment. Often, however, damage was more extensive; highways and bridges were washed out, buildings were dangerously undermined, and sections of sewer and water systems were wrecked by cave-ins far below street surfaces. Rehabilitation in such instances involves extensive rebuilding and replacement which requires a substantial amount of work.

Physical Accomplishment on WPA Projects

With the worth of the Works Program most frequently measured in terms of jobs provided and human distress alleviated, there has been a tendency to obscure its physical accomplishments. From a cross-section of the work completed through September 15, 1936, it is seen that sizable contributions have been made to the Nation's wealth. New roads have been built and old ones repaired; new public buildings have been constructed and existing structures remodeled and renovated; public utilities have been extended; and conservation projects have given protection to forests, wildlife, and soil. These only begin the list of work carried to completion on WPA projects, as may be seen in tables on pages 20 and 25.

Roads

Expansion and improvement of the country's highway, road, and street network has been accorded major emphasis on the WPA program. New roads have been laid, which total more than 29,000 miles in length, and about 93,500 miles of roads have been repaired or improved. Such was the contribution of the WPA by the autumn of 1936 toward meeting the continuous demands of the public for more adequate roads and streets. The demands have been the more urgent since in time of depression it too often happens that existing thoroughfares are not kept in suitable repair and needed extensions are not undertaken.

What the WPA is doing on one kind of road is illustrated by the work on a farm-to-market road from Rock Camp to Greenville in Monroe County, West Virginia. Prior to WPA operations it was almost impossible for two vehicles to pass each other on this route which provides the only means of egress from several hundred farms in the area. For extended periods during bad weather the road was entirely impassable. Improvements under way will make the towns more readily and constantly accessible to the farms and allow mail deliveries in any weather.

Hard-surfaced roads and streets of concrete, bituminous, brick, or block surfacing have been built and repaired in nearly every State. Over 2,700 miles of such roads and streets were constructed by the middle of September 1936. (This total does not include roads built with funds allocated to the Bureau of Public Roads.) An additional 4,380 miles of existing roads of this type were improved. Dirt, clay, or gravel roads, usually of the secondary or feeder type, were constructed for a total length of 22,765 miles, and more than 61,000 miles of existing roads of this type were repaired and improved. It is in this latter group that roads of the farm-to-market type are generally found.

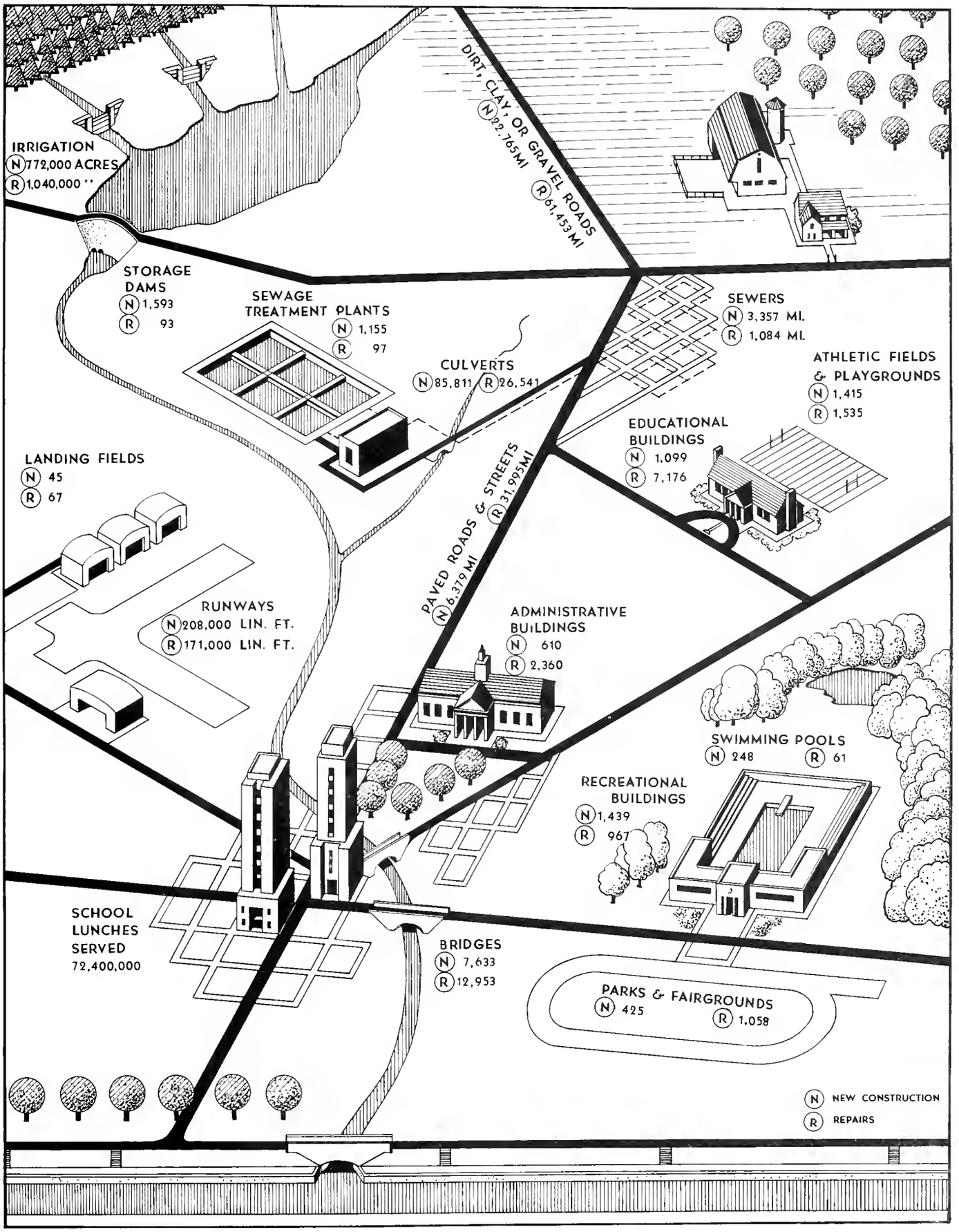
In order to make possible the construction and improvement of these roads it was necessary to build bridges and culverts, guardrails and guardwalls, curbs and gutters, and shoulders. New bridges put in by the WPA numbered 7,633, and 85,811 new culverts were constructed; the latter required the use of over 2,230,000 linear feet of pipe and concrete box. Nearly 13,000 bridges were reconditioned and over 26,500 culverts were repaired. About 1,250 miles of road were equipped with 1,881,000 linear feet of new guardrails and guardwalls, and nearly 8,000,000 linear feet of curb and gutter were laid. In addition new shoulders were built on more than 1,500 miles of road and nearly 19,000 miles of shoulders were repaired.

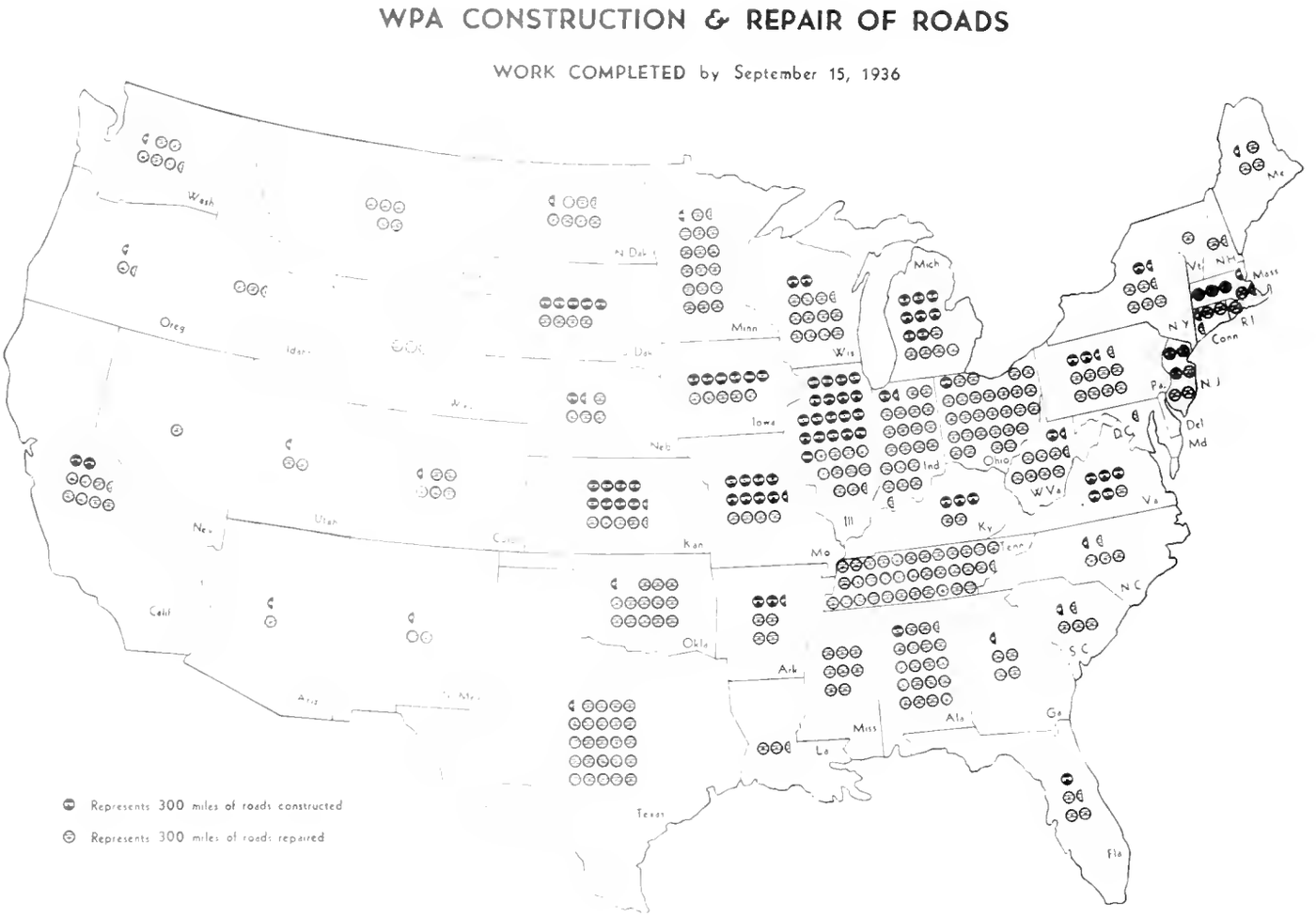
Buildings

In many places throughout the country where school buildings were in serious disrepair, or where new buildings were needed to accommodate a steadily increasing number of school children, the communities were unable to finance the necessary construction

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS

THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, 1936





entirely on their own. An example of this situation was found in Stoutsville, Ohio, where the school building had been condemned because of seepage of water through the walls, causing deterioration of joists and floors with attendant hazards. The town lacked funds with which to act, although the removal of the hazard was recognized as being a necessity. The Works Progress Administration conducted a project for the sealing of the walls with cement and sand, the improvement of drainage in order to decrease the amount of water coming into contact with the walls of the building, and the repair of the damaged interior. This project is broadly representative of many other school building projects in every State. By September 15, 1936, improvements and repairs had been made on 7,176 educational buildings accomodating a total of 2,750,000 pupils.

The construction of new school buildings is another important phase of the WPA program. Through September 15, 1936, the report shows that 1,099 new school buildings, ranging in size from one-room rural schools to multi-room urban schools accommodating a thousand or more pupils, had been constructed, thereby providing space for nearly 160,000 pupils.

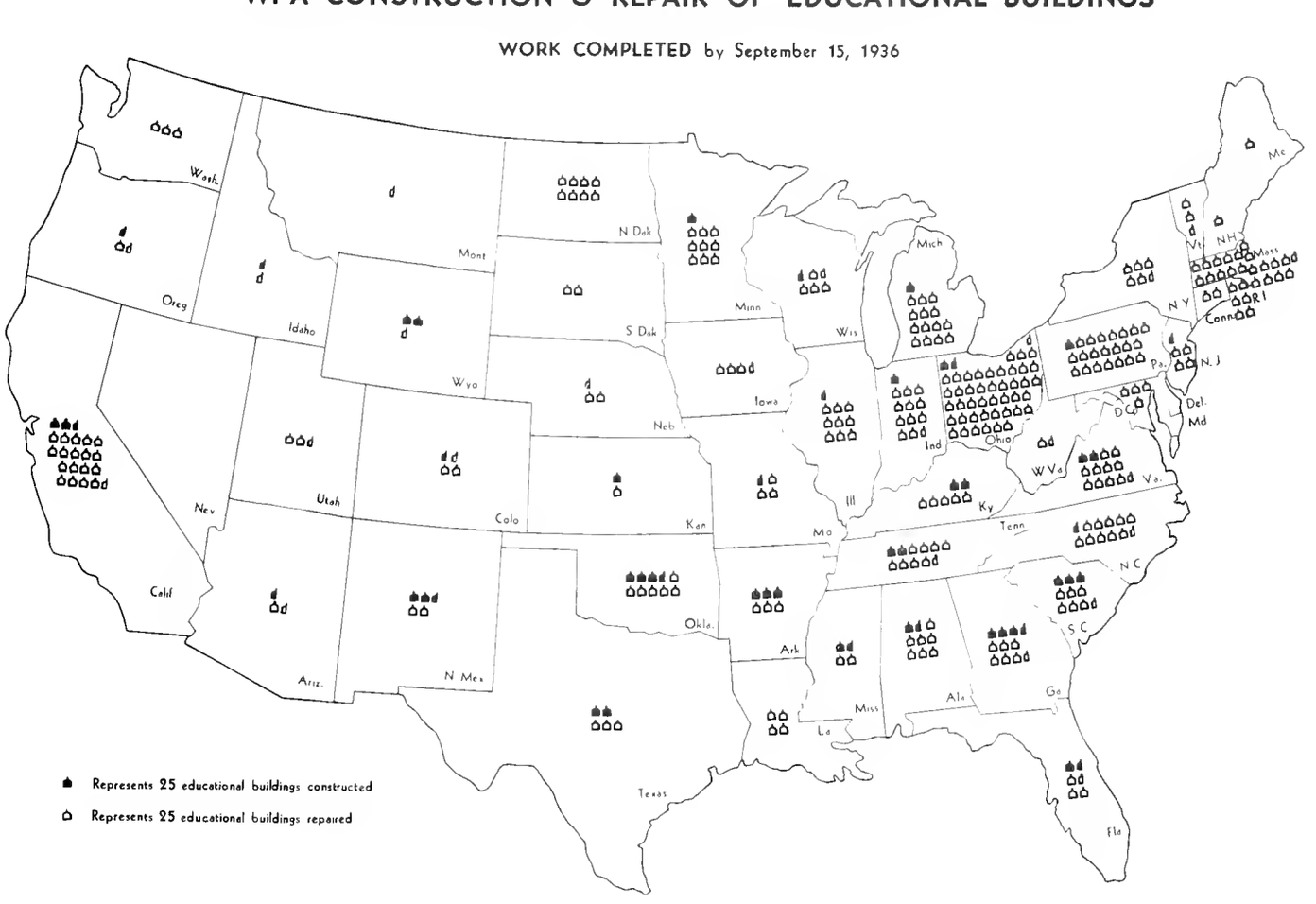
The widespread need for this new construction is illustrated by the situation in Danbury, Connecticut, where the school facilities in the Beaver Brook locality consisted of one small frame building, hopelessly inadequate for the needs of that section. The Danbury School Committee was frank in acknowledging that the financial condition of the town would prevent construction of a new school for some time. A proposal was made to the Works Progress Administration and the construction of a four-room brick building was approved. The resulting structure is fully equipped with modern conveniences and includes a library and offices.

In many communities the condition of other public buildings was more deplorable than that of the school buildings. Hospitals, poor farms, and institutions of every sort needed extension of physical plants or modernization of existing buildings. Town halls and fire stations were, in many cases, in serious need of repair. Recreational buildings often were lacking or unfit for use. Communities, through the WPA, have been enabled to obtain 155 new hospitals and other institutional buildings, and the renovation and general improvement of an additional 870 buildings of this type; more than 600 new administrative buildings (including town halls and fire houses), and about 1,440 recreational buildings, such as gymnasiums, community halls, and auditoriums, have been constructed. Existing administrative and recreational buildings repaired or improved through WPA projects number more than 3,000, as shown in the general physical accomplishment table which also indicates the capacity of these structures.

The new pathological laboratory built by the WPA as an addition to the city hospital at Kingston, New York, is an excellent example of what has been accomplished. Prior to this addition, the hospital was without adequate facilities with which to combat communicable diseases. The project provided five new laboratories, a library, and offices in an attractive three-story brick building which is invaluable to the city in insuring protection against disease and preventable deaths.

Flood and Erosion Control, Etc.

The necessity for adequate control of floods such as those which, in the past years, have ravaged the Nation with increasing frequency and violence has been recognized widely. Numerous projects have been conducted by the Works Progress Administration in all the flood-threatened States in an effort to prevent the recurrence of such devastation. On rivers which



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2333

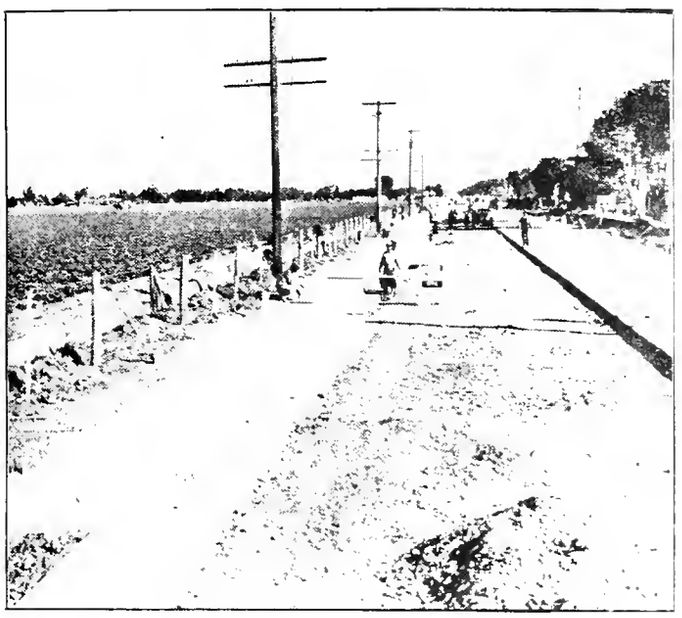
PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA PROJECTS

Through September 15, 1936

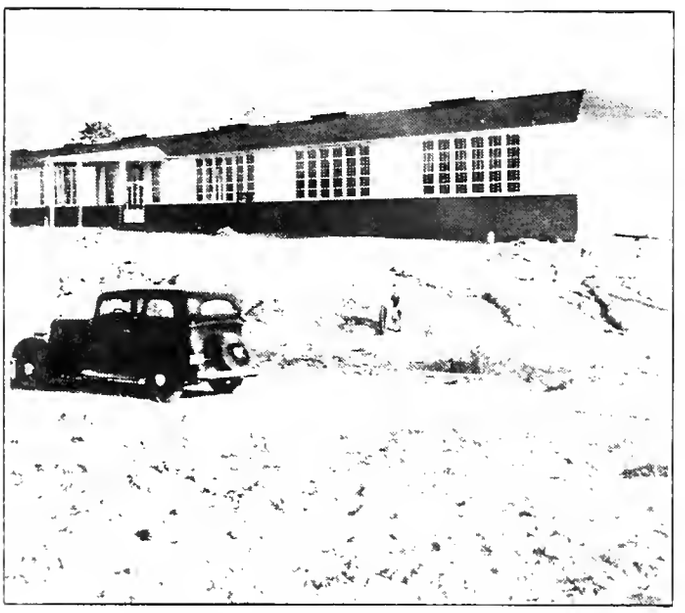
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

(Subject to Revision)

Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount: New Construction	Number or Amount: Repairs or Improvements
Highways, Roads, and Streets			
Bituminous or concrete roads.	Miles	2,454	3,813
Brick or block roads.....	Miles	267	568
Dirt, clay, or gravel roads...	Miles	22,765	61,453
Improvement of roads.....	Miles	3,658	27,614
Road shoulders.....	Miles	1,555	18,838
Grade-crossing elimination by relocation.....	Number eliminated	16	-
	Miles of road	26	-
Grade-crossing elimination by viaducts.....	Number eliminated	6	-
	Length of viaducts in feet	323	-
Bridges.....	Number	7,633	12,953
	Length in feet	251,303	435,627
Culverts.....	Number	85,811	26,541
	Length in feet	2,231,478	637,383
Sidewalks and paths.....	Miles	2,540	1,972
Curbs and gutters.....	Length in feet	7,936,922	3,721,208
	Miles of road equipped	1,130	892
Roadside landscaping.....	Miles of road	-	8,731
	Acres of roadside	-	25,702
Guardrails and guardwalls....	Length in feet	1,381,333	1,997,514
	Miles of road equipped	1,256	799
Lights for roads and streets.	Number	3,007	5,860
	Miles of road equipped	61	309
Fire trails.....	Miles	658	777
Flood and Erosion Control - Irrigation - Navigation Aids			
Grading.....	Cu. yards excavated	17,741,185	-
	Cu. yards filled	11,393,719	-
Bulkheads.....	Number	181	127
	Length in feet	71,630	27,022
Docks, wharves, and piers.....	Number	27	52
	Ft. of waterfront	9,082	44,476
	Area in sq. feet	161,579	1,999,797
Jetties and breakwaters.....	Number	28	15
	Miles	5	4
	Cu. yards placed	86,792	17,600
Levees and embankments.....	Miles	107	269
	Cu. yards placed	4,957,608	4,075,450
River bank improvement.....	Miles	-	653
Riprap (other than river bank)	Sq. yards surfaced	1,229,034	474,306
	Cu. yards placed	410,508	152,735
Retaining walls and revetments	Number	4,014	2,206
	Length in feet	1,056,166	454,026
	Cu. yards placed	765,855	293,282
Stream bed improvement.....	Miles	-	2,307
Canals and channels.....	Number	128	178
	Miles	112	416
Irrigation.....	Number of projects	26	50
	Acres irrigated	772,080	1,039,950
Dredging.....	Miles	80	4
	Acres	624	198
Terraces (including erosion terraces).....	Number	1,315	3,138
	Length in feet	2,787,476	10,901,380
	Area in sq. feet	104,856,137	80,375,333
Recreational Facilities			
Athletic fields and playgrounds.....	Number	1,415	1,535
	Acres	5,981	6,889
Golf courses.....	Number of courses	39	55
	Number of holes	435	673
	Acres	3,355	5,229
Parks and fair grounds.....	Number	425	1,058
	Acres	17,029	48,312
Swimming pools.....	Number	248	61
	Surface area in sq. feet	2,808,607	589,301
Grounds Improvements			
Fencing.....	Feet of line fence	2,776,274	2,062,829
	Feet of enclosing fence	2,384,857	-
	Acres enclosed	16,769	-
Lights for parking lots.....	Acres lighted	3	-
Other grounds improvements ..	Acres	-	100,450
Airports and Airway Equipment			
Landing fields.....	Number	45	67
	Acres	4,207	8,360
Bituminous airport runways...	Number	41	49
	Length in feet	92,624	94,406
	Area in sq. yards	2,111,188	1,259,296
Concrete airport runways.....	Number	7	-
	Length in feet	17,850	-
	Area in sq. yards	226,555	-
Other airport runways.....	Number	37	27
	Length in feet	97,194	76,465
	Area in sq. yards	2,303,310	795,555
Airports and Airway Equipment (Continued)			
Air markers.....	Number	26,120	292
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Drainage Systems			
Drainage ditches.....	Number	36,088	6,916
	Acres drained	1,533,822	4,365,171
	Linear feet of ditch	23,592,747	28,526,151
Drainage work other than ditches.....	Number	1,673	2,550
	Acres drained	129,759	127,832
	Linear feet of pipe	1,858,393	1,470,339
Sanitary toilets.....	Number	431,014	3,505
Storm or sanitary sewers (trunk lines).....	Miles	2,172	802
Storm or sanitary sewers (laterals).....	Miles	1,185	282
	Number of service connections	107,148	22,824
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number	1,155	97
	Capacity in gals. per day	57,349,962	107,308,210
Storage dams.....	Number	1,593	93
	Impoundage in acre feet	1,061,604	58,449
Pumping stations.....	Number	130	58
	Capacity in gals. per day	94,347,605	364,763,120
Water purification plants....	Number	14	4
	Capacity in gals. per day	2,355,000	3,500,000
Water mains.....	Miles	1,651	683
	Number of service connections	48,206	53,567
Wells.....	Number under 20 feet	124	149
	Number 20 - 100 feet	544	1,022
	Number over 100 feet	97	110
Sprinkler systems.....	Number	4	-
	Length of pipe in feet	415,794	-
Buildings			
Administrative buildings.....	Number	610	2,360
	Floor area in sq. feet	2,596,260	36,907,080
Educational buildings.....	Number	1,099	7,176
	Floor area in sq. feet	5,752,075	135,242,218
	Pupil capacity	158,611	2,750,670
Institutional buildings.....	Number	155	870
	Floor area in sq. feet	1,078,404	22,170,172
	Person capacity	8,808	151,932
Garages.....	Number	342	336
	Volume in cu. feet	15,551,235	20,304,277
	Vehicle capacity	4,615	5,364
Airport hangars.....	Number	20	25
	Volume in cu. feet	2,843,162	16,147,790
	Ship capacity	186	715
Enclosed recreational buildings.....	Number	961	793
	Floor area in sq. feet	3,043,493	4,507,656
Open recreational buildings..	Number	478	174
	Floor area in sq. feet	2,084,670	2,927,690
Warehouses and other storage buildings.....	Number	475	521
	Volume in cu. feet	12,895,598	37,948,633
Electric and Communication Utilities			
Power dams.....	Number	22	8
	Impoundage in acre feet	1,754	811
Power houses.....	Number	5	10
	Floor area in sq. feet	22,480	195,528
	Kilowatt capacity	9,830	19,078
Transmission lines.....	Miles underground	15	15
	Miles above ground	36	26
	Kilowatt capacity	4,618	3,242
Distribution lines.....	Number of service connections	1,442	2,729
	Miles underground	23	49
	Miles overhead	22	49
Telephone and telegraph lines.....	Miles underground	120	37
	Miles overhead	688	66
Fire alarm systems.....	Number of systems	11	13
	Number of boxes	171	2,503
Traffic control systems.....	Number of systems	31	27
	Number of signals	15,462	35,667
Miscellaneous			
Paving other than for roads..	Area in sq. yards	2,471,230	442,716
Boats and ships.....	Number	174	5
	Displacement tonnage	143	1,916
Fire observation towers.....	Number	13	9
Tunnels.....	Number	63	9
	Miles	10	1
Mine sealing.....	Number of mines	1,859	1
	Number of openings sealed	43,065	15



THE PRINCIPAL TYPE OF WPA PROJECT



REPLACING THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE
Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia

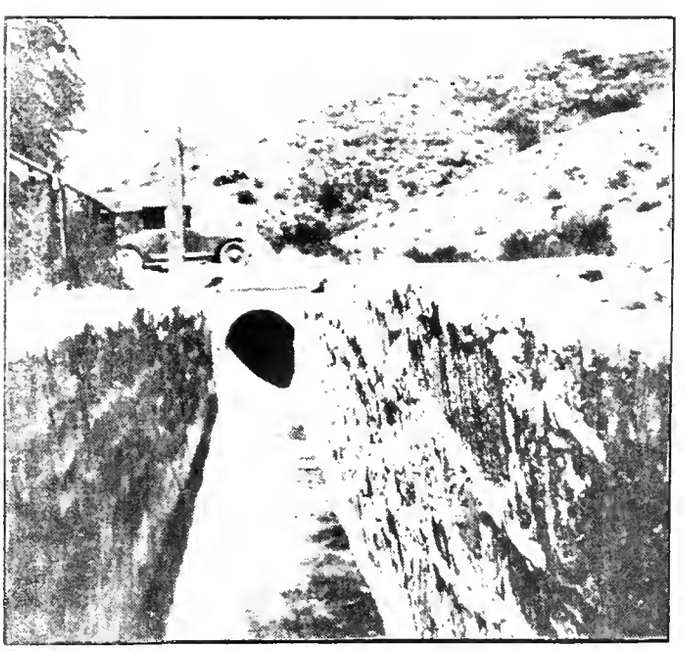
habitually overflow their banks, new levees and embankments have been constructed for a total length of almost 107 miles. This has involved the placement of nearly 5,000,000 cubic yards of materials. About 270 miles of old levees have been strengthened and enlarged. A large portion of this work was done in States along the Ohio River which are constantly subject to damage from floods. A third of the volume of work on new levees and embankments was done in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and almost half of the repair work was performed in Illinois and Ohio.

Other river improvements included the riprapping and general improvement of 650 miles of river banks and the erection of 71,600 linear feet of bulkheads. Streambeds in which the normal run-off of flood waters was impeded have been improved for a total length of about 2,300 miles. Some of the beds required relocation in order to eliminate sharp breaks and bends. Dredging operations covering a total area of over 800 acres have been completed and 112 miles of canals and channels have been constructed. Among the other accomplishments of this kind was the construction of 27 docks, wharves, and piers with a total usable water frontage of over 9,000 linear feet.

Recreational Facilities

Of all the civic improvements which were neglected by communities during the depression years, it is probable that those relating to recreational facilities are outstanding. Parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, and other recreation centers were often allowed to deteriorate. Not only has the WPA frequently been instrumental in restoring these facilities to normal usefulness but, in many instances, it has also replaced and extended them.

Facilities for recreation had been conspicuously absent for years in Scott Park in Toledo, Ohio. Through a WPA project



SECTION OF A WPA FLOOD CONTROL DRAIN

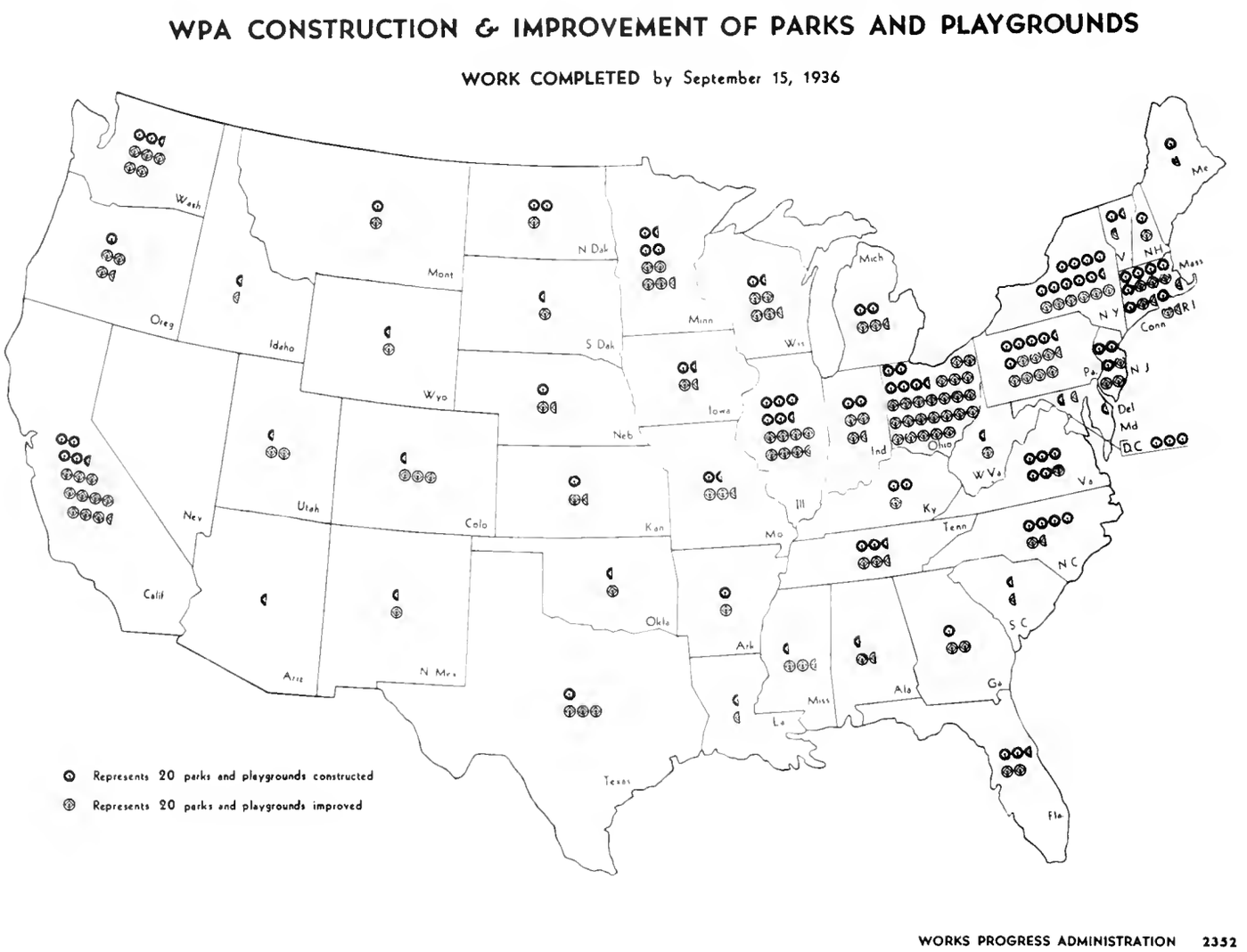
35 acres of the park have been graded and five softball diamonds, a football and soccer field, 8 concrete tennis courts, and a running track have been constructed. A bathhouse of concrete and steel and a swimming pool to accomodate about 1,400 persons are included in the development.

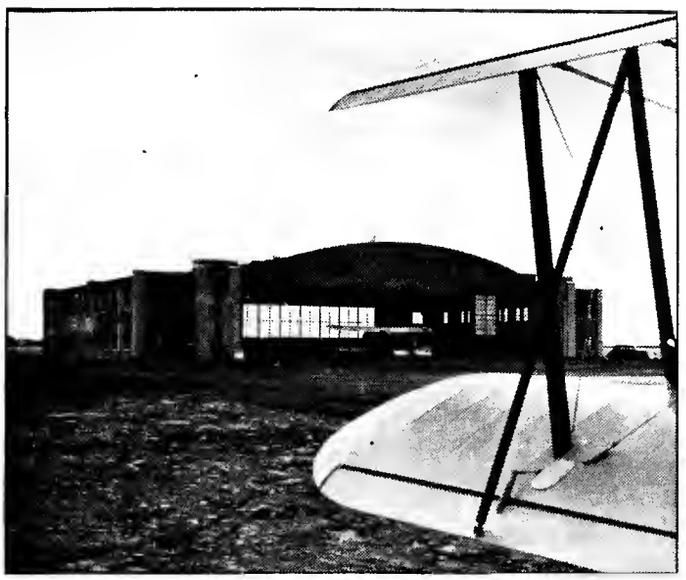
The new 4-H Club Camp in Bristol Hills, New York, is another example of WPA activity in the recreational field. The camp site was cleared and graded; an earth-fill and concrete-core dam was built to provide a swimming pool; a main lodge and 16 bunkhouses were constructed; and a baseball field, tennis, volleyball, and handball courts were provided. The camp has eating and sleeping accomodations for 120 persons.

Through September 15, 1936, the WPA had completed the construction of 1,415 new athletic fields and playgrounds of the sort referred to above, and 425 new parks and fairgrounds were added to the recreational facilities of communities throughout the country. New golf courses and swimming pools constructed totaled 39 and 248, respectively. In addition, 1,535 existing athletic fields and playgrounds, 1,058 parks and fairgrounds, 55 golf courses, and 61 swimming pools have been improved.

Airports and Airways

In many sections of the country expansion of ground facilities has not kept pace with the steady growth of air transportation. To assist in meeting the need for air navigation aids and landing fields, the WPA airport and airway program has been developed. Through this program 45 new major landing fields, covering an area of more than 4,000 acres, have been added to the country's network. Eighty-five new airport runways, averaging about 2,440 feet in





ANOTHER WPA AERODROME

length, have likewise been built. Modern improvements have been made to 67 existing airports covering an area of about 8,360 acres, and 76 runways have been repaired and improved.

An example of the airport work is found on a project for the reconditioning of the airport at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Airmail service to the city had been discontinued by order of the State Air Service because runways at the landing field were unsafe. The project provided for the construction of a new oil-surfaced runway a mile in length and 150 feet wide, and a 1,000 foot taxiway leading from the runway to the hangars. Upon completion of that phase of the project, the airmail service was resumed.

To aid in air navigation, WPA administrations in a majority of the States have conducted a comprehensive program of air marking; this had resulted in the placement of more than 26,000 signs and direction indicators by September 15, 1936.

Sewer and Water Systems

Construction and improvement of water supply systems, sewer systems, and drainage works have proved a valuable phase of WPA activity. Many communities welcomed the opportunity afforded by these projects to install utility systems or to rebuild those which were inadequate or in need of repair. In many places pollution resulting from the indiscriminate dumping of waste in streams had become a menace to the community, making the need for new sewage disposal plants and adequate collection systems the more urgent.

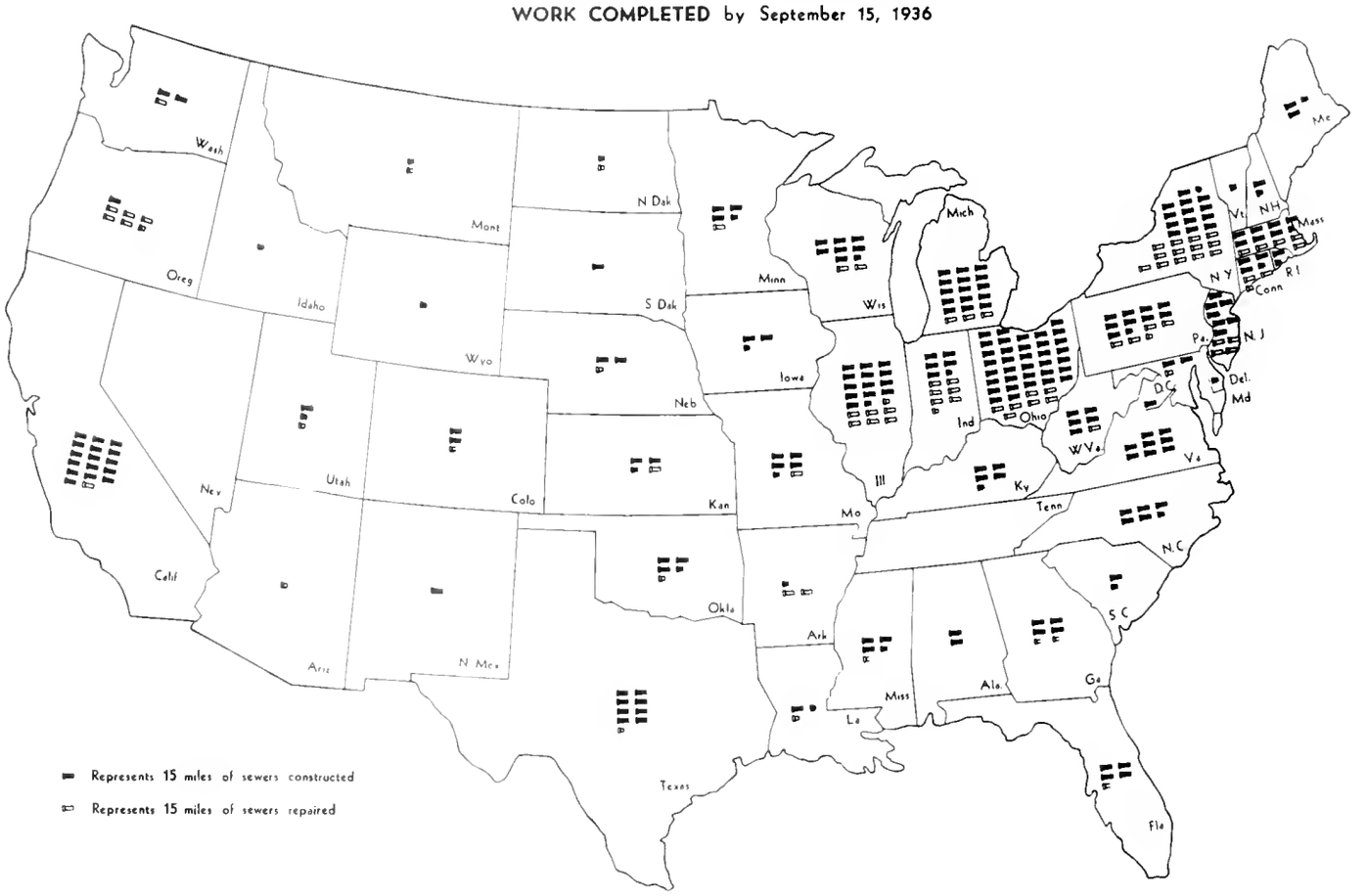
A "sewer creek" into which sewage from several communities in upper Michigan was dumped, was so badly polluted that children in the vicinity were in constant danger from the filth and disease which it bred. On the Iron Mountain project a large concrete sewer line 6,868 feet long was constructed to carry the waters of the stream to the Menominee River where disposal is comparatively safe. This is but one of the many similar projects which have provided a total of more than 3,350 miles of new trunk and lateral sewers and more than 100,000 service connections. WPA projects have also been responsible for the modernization and repair of almost 1,100 miles of existing sewer lines and about 23,000 connections.

The replacement of unhealthful privies with more modern and sanitary toilets has been an important part of the sanitation program in rural and suburban areas. More than 431,000 sanitary toilets had been constructed by September 15, 1936. In total, 1,155 sewage disposal plants have been built, ranging in size from septic tanks with a capacity of about 1,000 gallons per day, to large plants with settling basins having a capacity of 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day.

INTERCEPTING SEWER - To Prevent Pollution of the White River in Indiana

WPA CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR OF SEWERS

WORK COMPLETED by September 15, 1936



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2355

For the East Haven, Connecticut, High School, a new septic tank and sludge-field system was built. Two tanks were constructed of reinforced concrete. The waste is pumped from them to the sludge field 100 yards away, using a pumping station built in conjunction with the disposal system.

New water supply systems constructed involved the laying of about 1,650 miles of mains and connections for over 48,000 new consumers. Approximately 680 miles of old mains were repaired and over 53,500 consumer connections were repaired or improved. New storage dams numbering almost 1,600 have been built for impounding more than 46,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. Other work included the construction of 130 pumping stations, with a combined capacity of about 94,000,000 gallons per day.

Drainage works, covering a total area of more than 1,600,000 acres and involving the digging of over 23,000,000 linear feet of open ditch and the laying of nearly 1,900,000 feet of pipe, have been newly constructed on projects located in every State. Repairs have been made on an additional 4,500,000 acres, which required the reconditioning of over 28,000,000 linear feet of ditch and of nearly 1,500,000 linear feet of pipe.

Other sanitation projects included the sealing of 43,065 openings to nearly 1,900 abandoned mines in an effort to reduce this source of stream poisoning. The damage resulting from mine seepage is considerable; in Ohio the waters of nearly every stream in the coal-mining areas were entirely devoid of marine life and were unfit for cattle to drink. During flood periods the overflow of water from some of these streams killed all but the hardiest vegetation. WPA authorities in Ohio estimate that about 25 percent of this source of

pollution has been eliminated by the mine sealing activities.

Electric Power and Communication

Though given less emphasis than some other kinds of work, the accomplishments on WPA projects involving production, transmission, and distribution of electric power, and the construction of communication and signaling systems are worthy of note. By September 15, 1936, a total of 22 power dams had been built and 8 existing dams had been strengthened and improved. Five new power-houses had been constructed which develop over 13,000 horsepower (9,830 kilowatts), and ten plants with a total capacity of over 25,000 horsepower were modernized. Transmission lines, with a total length of about 50 miles and a combined capacity of over 4,600 kilowatts, were built, and about 45 miles of distribution lines, serving about 1,440 consumers, were constructed.

Construction and repair has also been completed on more than 900 miles of telephone and telegraph lines (of which more than 80 percent were overhead circuits); 24 fire alarm systems, including nearly 2,700 signal boxes; and 58 traffic control systems, involving more than 50,000 signals.

Conservation

Conservation of forests and vegetation and of fish and game has received increasing attention in recent years as conditions have forced consideration of the problems involved. Through September 15, 1936, WPA

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA PROJECTS

Through September 15, 1936

OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

(Subject to Revision)

Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount
Conservation		
Reforestation	Acres	16,495
	Number of trees planted	4,740,824
Spray treatments	Acres sprayed	83,196
	Gallons of spray	3,720,023
Plant disease eradication	Acres cleared of diseased plants	967,262
Mosquito eradication	Acres drained	528,682
	Gallons of spray	317,803
Clearing and grubbing	Acres	138,728
Planting fish	Number of fish	22,968,393
Planting game	Number of animals	25,142
Planting fowl	Number of fowl	2,670
Distribution of Surplus Commodities		
Garments	Number	31,441,541
Cloth	Number of yards	247,452
Foodstuffs	Number of tons	272,948
Educational, Professional, and Women's Activities		
Work in libraries	Number of books repaired	11,142,684
	Number of books cataloged	9,486,134
Sewing rooms operated	Number of sewing rooms	10,052
	Number of articles produced or repaired	60,839,800
Canning	Number of operating units	746
	Tons of food canned	6,316
School lunches served	Number	72,437,606
Medical, dental, and nursing assistance	Number of visits, examinations or treatments	9,110,287
Miscellaneous		
Gardens cultivated	Number of gardens	8,987
	Number of acres	2,291
Demolition (except slum clearance)	Number of structures	4,064
	Square feet of area cleared	40,645,064

projects had completed the reforestation of more than 16,000 acres, requiring the planting of nearly 5,000,000 trees.

Plant disease eradication and the extermination of insect pests were the objectives of numerous projects. Almost 1,000,000 acres were cleared of infected plants on disease eradication projects. Spraying of different kinds involved the use of 4,000,000 gallons of materials. In mosquito eradication work over 500,000 acres were drained. Other work included the clearing and grubbing of more than 138,000 acres of land.

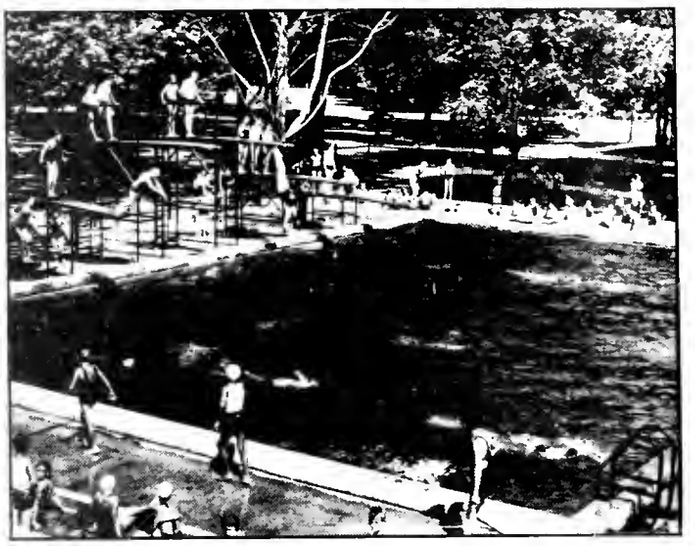
Stocking of streams and lakes with 23,000,000 fingerlings and other fish has been accomplished. Similar work, but concerned with animal and bird life, included the planting of about 25,000 animals and 2,700 birds.

Sewing and Canning

The presence in the ranks of the needy unemployed of large groups of women and professional workers made necessary the inclusion of some projects in the WPA program which would utilize the skills and abilities of these persons to the best advantage. Construction projects involving the heavier forms of manual labor were obviously unsuitable. Consequently other useful operations have been carried on, including sewing and canning projects; such activities as medical, dental, and nursing assistance to the needy; serving of hot lunches to school children; and work in libraries.

Sewing and canning projects have produced articles of wearing apparel and foodstuffs which have been distributed among needy families. The operations of more than 10,000 sewing rooms, located in every State in the Nation, by September 15 had produced or repaired nearly 61,000,000 articles, including garments for men, women, and children, and various household articles. The needs of relief families have been the determining factor in deciding what articles should be made.

Special as well as usual needs of many communities have been met by the products of the sewing rooms. Garments made by Works Progress Administration workers in the drought areas have enabled the children



RECREATION - CLEAN AND COOL

of many stricken families to attend school, warmly and comfortably clothed during the winter; sandbags made on projects in one of the New England States were used in the work of diverting flood waters from some of the cities when the rivers were rising in the spring of 1936. In some emergencies all production in the sewing rooms has been concentrated on certain articles required in a critical situation such as that in Mississippi in the spring of 1935 when several towns were destroyed by a cyclone, and that in the East during the floods. During the 1937 flood along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers more than $2,600,000 worth of clothing, bedding, and food produced on WPA projects were distributed in the flooded area. About half of these commodities were shipped from States outside the inundated region.

Projects designed to preserve usable foodstuffs and to teach destitute women approved methods of canning have been conducted in 746 canning kitchens. On these projects more than 6,300 tons of foodstuffs have been canned, including perishable foods and meats not suited to curing.

Distribution of Surplus Commodities

The Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, has conducted projects throughout the country for the distribution of surplus commodities to needy families. Foodstuffs, household articles, garments, and miscellaneous other articles have been distributed.

In New York City about $1,000,000 worth of food and clothing - nearly 50,000 tons of foodstuffs and 1,120,000 articles of clothing - was distributed through these projects prior to September 15, 1936, and more than 150,000 families benefited thereby. Throughout the country more than 31,000,000 garments and over 270,000 tons of foodstuffs were distributed, and many other items such as shoes, cloth, firewood, leather, and seeds were provided to needy families.

Work in Libraries

Many public libraries were forced, during the depression, to operate on greatly reduced budgets. The work of repairing, cleaning, and rebinding books and the cataloging necessary to efficient management were frequently neglected. Textbooks used in schools were often in such a state of disrepair that it was almost impossible to read them.

WPA workers on book repair projects have preserved for public schools and public libraries thousands of dollars' worth of books through the reconditioning of those which have become too dilapidated for use. On these projects each person is generally shifted from one phase of the work to another, so that he becomes trained in all the processes. Indicative of the results obtained on this library and book repair work, the report of physical accomplishment shows that over 11,000,000 volumes had been repaired and almost 9,500,000 books had been cataloged by September 15, 1936.

Under the library extension program, reading facilities are being made available to many urban as well as rural communities which previously lacked this advantage. They are being extended to remote mountain, mining, and other outlying districts whose residents seldom see a magazine or newspaper.

School Lunches

The practice, in many sections of the country, of sponsoring WPA projects for the serving of hot lunches to school children, has been most heartily commended by the press and the public. These projects have been in continuous operation during the school year, and by September 15, 1936, had served nearly 72,500,000 hot lunches to school children from needy families in nearly every State.

In Syracuse, New York, a unit is serving hot lunches to 200 crippled children coming to school from all parts of the city, more than half of whom are from homes where food standards are extremely low. In many instances the lunch served to the child represents the major meal of the day. In Rutland County, Vermont, the WPA workers serve hot lunches to an average of nearly 1,100 needy school children every day. Often the food is contributed by school boards, parent-teacher associations and other cosponsors. The menu usually consists of soup, bread, butter, vegetables, milk, and a simple dessert and the child may have as many servings as he wants. Instructors are assigned to assist in arranging the menu for the greatest nutritive value.

Medical, Dental, and Nursing Service

With increasing unemployment and the resultant destitution, the need for medical, dental, and nursing service increased. Ill health due to malnutrition and unsanitary living conditions accompanied the lack of funds necessary to provide needed medical attention. Simultaneously, professional persons in this field were finding less and less demand for their services and in some cases were themselves reduced to the ranks of the unemployed.

WPA projects designed to improve both conditions were initiated in all States, and by September 15, 1936, doctors, dentists, and nurses employed on these projects had made nearly 9,000,000 visits to the homes of the destitute for the purpose of giving professional assistance and advice. These visits were in addition to the many clinics held and group inspections made in schools and institutions.

An illustration of the nature of this work is found on a project located in the Allentown district of eastern Pennsylvania. Here an epidemic of mumps among school children was averted through the efforts of the visiting nurses and doctors. A number of cases were discovered and isolated before the infection became widespread enough to assume epidemic proportions. Other and perhaps more important benefits have

AN IMPROVED DIRT ROAD

accrued to the population of the district from the activities of these workers. Defactive nutrition and teeth, defects in acuity of vision, and enlarged tonsils were discovered and in many instances corrected or checked by the doctors and nurses. Comparable work has been done on projects of this nature throughout the country.

Other Activities

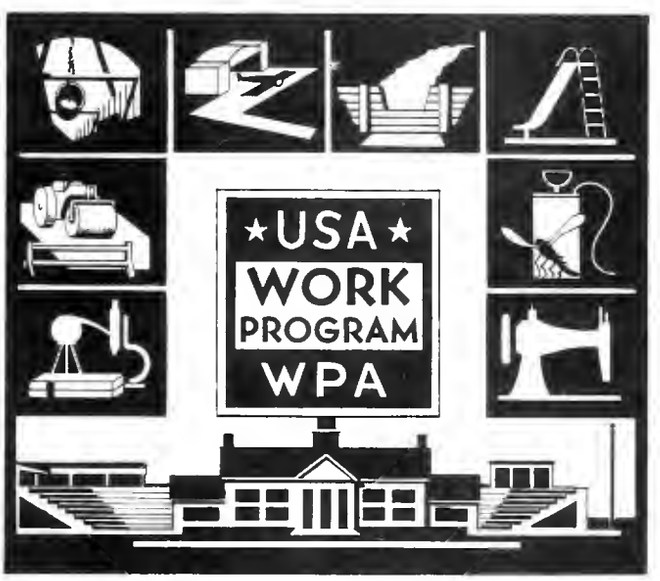
Many projects involving cultural and educational activities have added substantially to the social welfare of the persons receiving the benefits therefrom. Due to the difficulty of measuring these activities, however, adequate figures are not available. Works of art have been produced by unemployed artists and exhibits have been held to display their creations. Music projects have been responsible for the formation of many orchestras and bands that have provided entertainment for thousands. Needy actors and actresses have given performances on theatre projects, many of which have received public acclaim.

Among other similar kinds of projects for which physical accomplishment is not included in the tabulation are the recreation and community center activities and educational project activities carried on under the Works Progress Administration.

In recounting the accomplishments under the WPA, it should be noted that only the work that was finished as of September 15, 1936, is included in the total. Thus for a project on which 5 miles of road repair work had been finished and 2 miles were in progress on September 15, only 5 miles would be reported as completed work. In addition to reporting only on completed work, the summaries tend to understate moderately the full amount of accomplishment because they do not cover every project and because certain kinds of work, if of minor importance to the particular project, are not included in the list of items for which entries are made. In the case of other than construction activities, the tabulation is only fragmentary, and not fully indicative of what actually has been accomplished. It should also be noted that the tabulation covers only WPA projects and therefore does not include accomplishments under other agencies that participate in the Works Program.

Project Operations Under the WPA

By the end of December 1936, a year and a half after the initiation of the Works Progress Administration program, projects with an estimated cost in Federal funds of nearly $5,762,000,000 had been approved by the President for prosecution by the WPA. From this reservoir, projects involving a total estimated cost of $3,065,000,000 in Federal funds and $464,000,000 in sponsors' funds and located in every State of the Union and in Hawaii had been put in operation.



All WPA projects (except those operated on Federal property and a few Nationwide projects) have been initiated by public bodies such as cities, States, or other political subdivisions through the submission of project applications which outline in detail the proposed work and include specifications and blueprints whenever necessary. These sponsoring agencies have supplemented the Federal funds used in the prosecution of WPA projects chiefly through the provision of materials and equipment. Sponsors also have contributed labor, transportation for workers and materials, and the use of land, buildings, and other facilities, as well as technical advice and supervision.

Projects proposed by the local sponsors are reviewed by district and State WPA organizations and by the central WPA office in Washington before being submitted to the President for final approval. In the review, various fundamental elements are considered, such as the suitability of the project to the number and the abilities of needy unemployed persons in the sponsoring community, the benefits that will accrue to the community from operation of the project, the cost in Federal funds of employing one man for one year, together with the extent of the funds made available by the sponsor and the uses to which these funds are to be put, and the engineering and general feasibility of the proposed work. Many more projects have been approved than could be prosecuted with the available funds in order to provide a reservoir of available projects sufficient to allow a selection of projects for operation that will be appropriate to the varying needs of the localities. The reservoir of approved projects has been the means of attaining the flexibility necessary to meet not only emergency situations such as are caused by flood and drought, but also the more gradual and fundamental changes in the requirements of the needy unemployed arising from changes in the employment opportunities provided by industry and agriculture.

The Reservoir of Approved Projects

The bulk of the 209,000 official projects (each comprising one or more work units) which had been approved by the President through December 1936 were of the construction type. Almost 67,000, or one-third of all projects approved, involved work on highways, roads, and streets, estimated to cost in Federal funds nearly $2,230,000,000. The emphasis placed on this type of project is explained by the need for the extension of transportation facilities and for the improvement of existing roads and streets often neglected during the early years of the depression.

Other projects with an aggregate cost in Federal funds amounting to about $550,000,000, or roughly 10 percent of the total, were approved for each of the following groups: (1) construction or repair of about 21,000 sewer systems and other public utilities, (2) development of 16,000 parks and other recreational facilities, and (3) construction or repair of 36,000 public buildings. Project groups with costs totaling about $400,000,000 included the white collar, goods, and conservation categories. As indicated in the accompanying table, sanitation and health, airport and other transportation, and miscellaneous projects each costing less than $180,000,000 in terms of Federal funds comprised the remainder of the WPA program.

ESTIMATED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS APPROVED AND PLACED IN OPERATION, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through December 31, 1936

Type of Project	Projects Approved		Projects Placed in Operation	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$5,761,552,791	100.0	$3,065,078,841	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	2,228,436,520	38.7	1,108,312,329	36.2
Public buildings	546,878,855	9.5	322,149,296	10.5
Parks and other recreational facilities	565,672,983	9.8	360,609,723	11.8
Conservation	398,364,026	6.9	154,974,572	5.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	588,657,370	10.2	262,397,408	8.5
Airports and other transportation	155,403,527	2.7	93,829,741	3.1
White collar	476,827,182	8.3	305,196,236	10.0
Goods	471,971,644	8.2	291,246,290	9.5
Sanitation and health	178,448,768	3.1	76,357,705	2.5
Miscellaneous	150,891,916	2.6	90,005,541	2.9

In general, each type of project had the same relative importance both in the group of projects approved prior to June 22, 1936, under the ERA Act of 1935, and among those approved subsequently under the ERA Act of 1936. At least three shifts in emphasis, however, are worthy of note. Public buildings constituted only 9 percent of the approvals of the 1935 Act, but under the 1936 Act they formed 12 percent of the approved project value. On the other hand, approved sewer system and other utility projects represented nearly 11 percent of 1935 approvals as compared to less than 9 percent of those made under 1936 funds. The greatest change occurred in the goods projects which increased in relative importance from less than 8 percent under the earlier act to almost 12 percent of the funds approved under the later act. It should be noted that of the total estimated cost in Federal funds about $4,829,000,000, or 84 percent, applies to projects approved under the ERA Act of 1935.

Projects Placed in Operation

Projects representing about 54 percent of the total cost of approved projects had been placed in operation by the end of 1936. Estimated to cost about $3,065,000,000 in Federal funds, these projects total over 121,000 different operating units (work projects) each representing one or more parts of an official project as approved by the President.

Reference to the accompanying table showing the distribution of major types of WPA projects placed in operation through December 31, 1936, indicates that the greatest emphasis has been placed on highway, road, and street projects to which over a third of the total Federal money has been allotted. Projects for the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities account for 12 percent of the total estimated cost. These two types absorb large numbers of unskilled workers. Public buildings projects, providing work for relatively large numbers of skilled and semiskilled laborers as well as of the unskilled, represent 11 percent of total project value. White collar, goods, and sewer and other utility projects each constituted about 9 or 10 percent of the WPA program on December 31, and conservation, airport and other transportation, sanitation and health, and miscellaneous projects each comprised 5 percent or less.

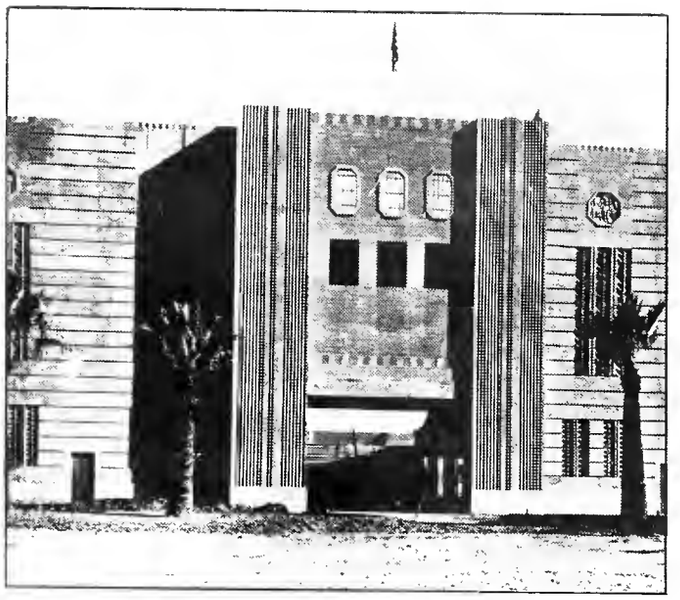
When these major groups are analyzed according to their respective subtypes (see appendix Table 9) it is seen that farm-to-market and other secondary roads, streets and alleys, and combinations of different kinds of road construction, were the principal types of work carried on under the highway, road, and street program; educational, and social and recreational

buildings predominated among the public buildings projects placed in operation; conservation projects consisted mainly of irrigation and water conservation; sewer systems were far more important than other types of public utility projects; airports and airways were the principal transportation projects; most of the white collar projects were professional and clerical in nature; and sewing projects made up the bulk of goods projects.

The distribution by major types of projects selected for operation as of December 31, 1936, is, in general, similar to that of projects approved by the President. However, the emphasis on four types of projects - highways, roads, and streets, conservation, sewer systems and other utilities, and sanitation and health projects - in terms of Federal funds only, is slightly greater among approved projects than among projects placed in operation. In the case of all other types of projects the situation is reversed.

Construction projects constituted about three-quarters of the estimated cost in Federal funds of all projects placed in operation by December 31, 1936. Nonconstruction projects, which include largely white collar and goods projects, were estimated to cost about 25 percent of the total. The former type employs the professional and technical workers from the relief rolls and the latter provides work for most of the women certified as in need of relief who were not qualified to fill clerical or other white collar jobs.

The geographic concentration of the projects placed in operation by the end of 1936 in general parallels that of population and of relief needs. The programs of the individual States, however, differ greatly in the emphasis placed on the various types of work. For instance, road and street projects account for more than half of the total project cost in seven States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia) and Hawaii. Public buildings projects constituted nearly a quarter of the total value of the New Mexico and Arizona programs. Improvements to parks and other recreational facilities represented almost a third of the value of the projects undertaken in Louisiana and more than a fifth of those in New York. In Delaware and North Carolina almost a fourth of the project value comprised goods projects, and in New Hampshire and Maryland similar emphasis was placed on the construction of sewer



NEW FAIRGROUND BUILDING

ESTIMATED APPROVED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER TYPES OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

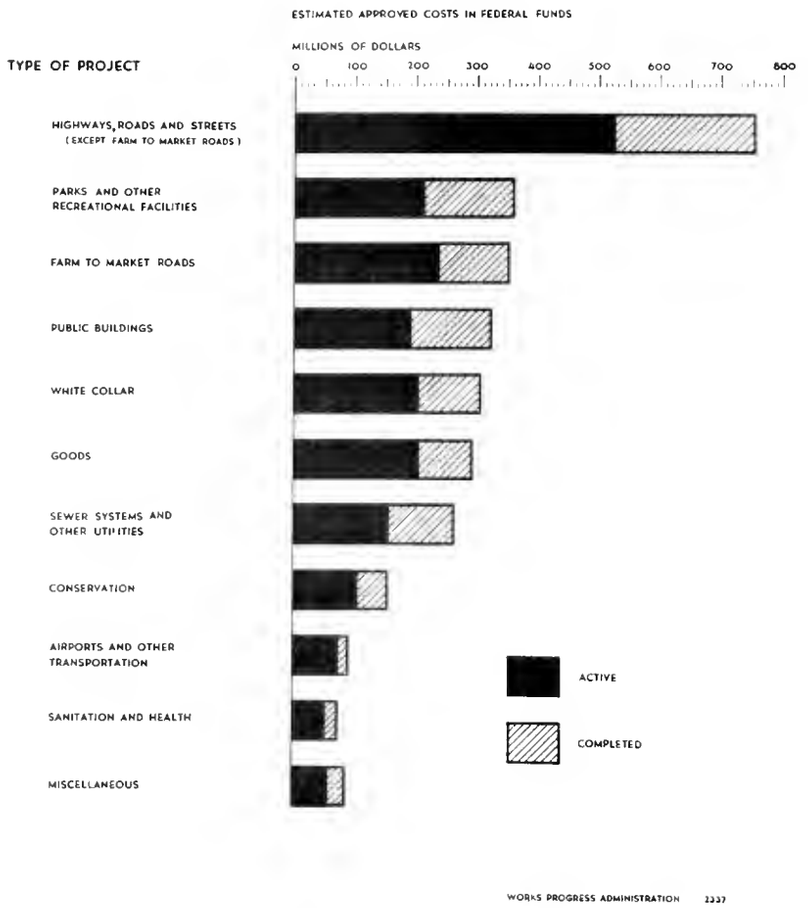
Through December 31, 1936

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
GRAND TOTAL	$3,528,860,089	100.0	$3,065,078,841	86.9	$463,781,248	13.1
Construction	2,729,502,990	77.3	2,318,688,124	84.9	410,814,866	15.1
Highways, roads, and streets	1,321,011,982	37.4	1,108,312,329	83.9	212,699,653	16.1
Public buildings	388,205,237	11.0	322,149,296	83.0	66,055,941	17.0
Sewer systems	316,367,632	9.0	262,397,408	82.9	53,970,224	17.1
Other construction	703,918,139	19.9	625,829,091	88.9	78,089,048	11.1
Other Types of Projects	799,357,099	22.7	746,390,717	93.4	52,966,382	6.6

WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION

BY TYPES AND OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

Through December 31, 1936



systems and other utilities. Conservation projects, representing less than 5 percent of the total project value throughout the country, constituted almost a fourth of Idaho's program. Table 10 in the appendix shows, by States, the estimated cost of the projects placed in operation through December 1936 for the major types of projects.

WPA projects involving two-thirds of the total estimated cost in Federal funds of all projects on which work had been undertaken were reported in active operation at the end of 1936. Much work had already been completed on these active projects but each is reported active as long as operations are being continued on any of its component parts. The remaining third of the total estimated cost involves completed projects. These represent predominantly the work projects that have been entirely completed, but also include, however, such projects as may have been temporarily suspended or discontinued, because of changing employment needs or other causes, after completion of a self-contained and useful part or parts of the projects.

Sponsors

Cities, villages, boroughs, and towns sponsor a majority of the WPA projects, and counties about a quarter of them. State governments are sponsors about half as frequently as counties, and townships even less often. Public bodies that frequently sponsor WPA projects include school and sanitary districts, departments of public works, highway commissions, boards of health, welfare departments, park boards, and recreation committees. Though non-governmental civic, sectarian, or business groups may not serve as sponsors for WPA projects, they often advise local governmental bodies in the preparation of project proposals and in the execution of the work.

Sponsors must supply detailed outlines of plans before a project can be approved. When work is started on a project the sponsors, in accordance with the project applications, generally provide a substantial share of the requisite materials, supplies, equipment, tools, land, office space, technical supervision, and any necessary transportation.

Sponsors' pledges, which totaled $463,781,248, represented 13 percent of the total estimated cost of all WPA projects placed in operation through December 31, 1936. Nearly 89 percent of the money provided by sponsors was designated for construction projects on which the proportion pledged by sponsors (15 percent of the total estimated cost) was more than twice as large as on nonconstruction projects. The average pledge for new construction work was about one-third greater than pledges for construction work involving repairs and improvements.

Of the major types of projects, sponsors pledged the largest proportion (19 percent of the total estimated cost) on sanitation and health projects. For sewer system and other utility projects, public buildings, and highway, road, and street projects, sponsors provided between 16 and 17 percent of the total cost. Approximately 10 percent of the cost of airport and other transportation projects and about 9 percent of park and recreational facility projects were financed by sponsors.

Trends in Project Operation

Shifts in the emphasis on the various types of projects as the WPA program developed are indicated in the accompanying chart. From September 1935 to the end of December 1936, man-hours of employment provided by highway, road, and street projects constituted at least a third of the total. During the month of November 1935, nearly 43 percent of all man-hours of employment provided on the WPA program were for road and street work, and cumulative man-hours for the duration of the program in 1935 and 1936 show that almost 38 percent of the total was spent on these projects.

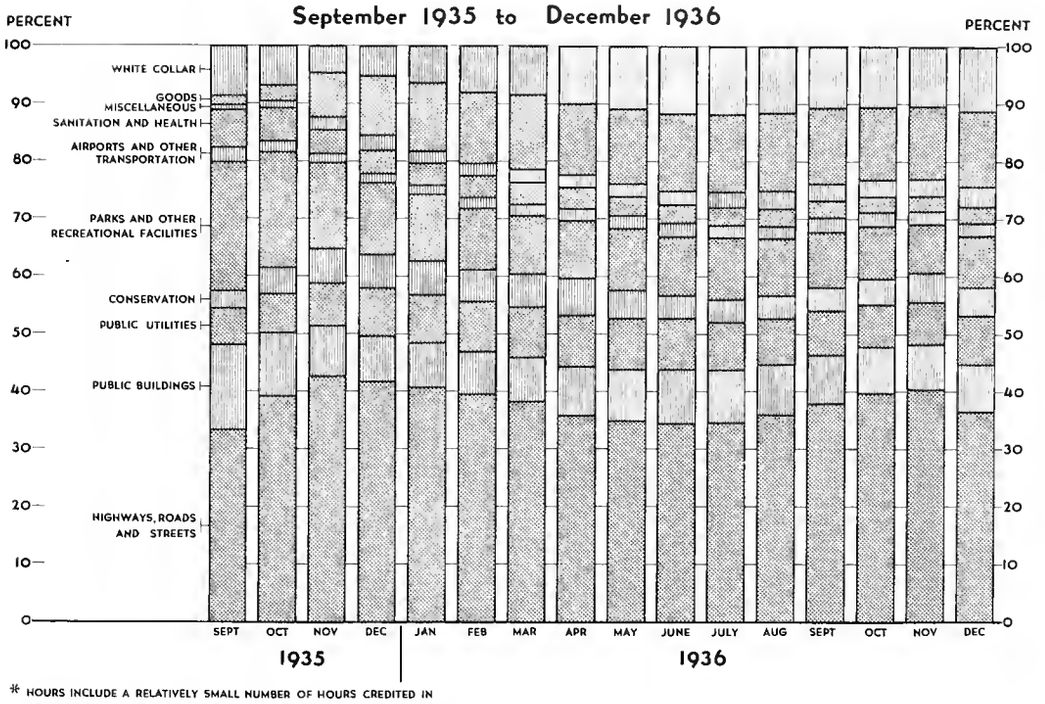
Employment furnished by park and other recreational facility projects in the early months of the program was relatively large, chiefly because of the emphasis placed on this type of project in New York City which provided a disproportionately large share of the total employment during the months prior to the full development of WPA programs in all the States. The relatively large employment provided on public buildings projects at the beginning of the program may also be attributed to the concentration of these projects in New York City and other urban areas. Unfavorable weather conditions explain the decline in the relative amount of employment afforded on construction and repair of public buildings during the winter months.

White collar and goods projects occupied a less prominent place in the first months of the WPA program than in later months. This reflects the adaptation of the program to the needs of special groups of workers, particularly professional and clerical persons and women. Conservation, sewer system and other utility, and airport and other transportation projects also increased slightly in relative importance whereas sanitation and health projects showed a reverse trend.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS WORKED ON WPA PROJECTS

BY TYPES OF PROJECTS *

September 1935 to December 1936



* HOURS INCLUDE A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF HOURS CREDITED IN ADDITION TO HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN PERIODS PRIOR TO JULY 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2339

Completed Projects

By the end of December 1936, reports had been received on the actual cost of 33,031 of the completed projects. The 33,031 projects are so distributed that the representation of the various States and of major types of projects is not entirely typical of the distribution of all projects placed in operation or even of all completed projects. Moreover, a large proportion of this group is composed of small projects

MAN-HOURS, WAGES AND OTHER COSTS ON COMPLETED WPA PROJECTS A/

Item	Number or Amount
Number of Projects	33,031
Total Cost	
Total	$263,000,482
Labor	189,900,830
Non-labor	73,099,652
Average Cost per Project	
Total	$7,962
Labor	5,749
Non-labor	2,213
Total Man-hours	492,659,900
Man-hours per Project	14,915
Wages Paid	
Total	$189,900,830
To persons from relief rolls	167,558,653
To persons not from relief rolls	22,342,177
Average Cost per Man-hour	
Total	$.534
Labor	.386
Non-labor	.148

A/ Based on reports received through December 31, 1936. Includes Federal and sponsors' funds. Data for New York City are not available.

of the type which could be started and completed quickly, or of projects which had been partially developed under former work relief programs and required little expenditure for completion. Their cost averaged $7,962 per project as compared to an average estimated cost of $29,106 for the entire group of 121,240 WPA projects which had been placed in operation by the end of the year.

Payments for labor accounted for approximately 70 percent of the final cost ($263,000,000) of the 33,000 projects and averaged $5,749 per project. The other 30 percent was expended for materials, supplies, and equipment, and miscellaneous items. The cost per man-hour of employment on these projects averaged 53 cents, of which 38 cents represented labor costs and 15 cents nonlabor costs. (It should be noted that the 38-cent hourly rate corresponds fairly closely with the average hourly rate paid on all projects exclusive of those in New York City during the first seven or eight months of WPA operations.) Sponsors assumed 20 percent of the cost of the completed projects for which final data on expenditures are available - a considerably higher figure than that indicated in the data on estimated cost for all WPA projects placed in operation.

The distribution by major types of the number and cost of the completed projects for which reports had been received through the end of 1936 is presented in the following table. As in the distribution of total estimated cost of the projects

NUMBER AND COST OF COMPLETED WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES A/

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Cost		Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	Labor Cost	Other Costs
		Amount	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
TOTAL	33,031	$263,000,482	100.0	79.7	20.3	72.2	27.8
Highways, roads, and streets	11,094	101,629,570	38.7	76.0	24.0	66.9	33.1
Public buildings	6,651	39,802,367	15.1	74.1	25.9	68.4	31.6
Parks and other recreational facilities	2,219	18,226,349	6.9	85.3	14.7	79.8	20.2
Conservation	1,423	14,105,474	5.4	86.9	13.1	79.3	20.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	4,310	39,520,116	15.0	75.9	24.1	68.7	31.3
Airports and other transportation	205	2,666,866	1.0	82.1	17.9	64.7	35.3
White collar	3,429	16,267,909	6.2	92.5	7.5	92.9	7.1
Goods	1,335	19,031,785	7.2	92.5	7.5	82.0	18.0
Sanitation and health	516	4,421,720	1.7	89.1	10.9	84.4	15.6
Miscellaneous	1,849	7,328,326	2.8	85.8	14.2	76.8	23.2

A/ Based on reports received through December 31, 1936. Data for New York City are not available.

placed in operation, highway, road, and street projects constituted the largest portion of the final cost of the group of completed projects. In both instances this type of work represented approximately 38 percent of the total cost. Projects involving the repair or construction of public buildings and of sewer systems and other utilities were definitely over-represented in the group of completed projects for which final cost data are available as compared to all projects placed in operation. On the other hand, completed projects involving the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities (a large portion of these projects are located in New York City from which no reports have been received) and, to a less extent, white collar and goods projects, represented smaller proportions of total cost.

VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS

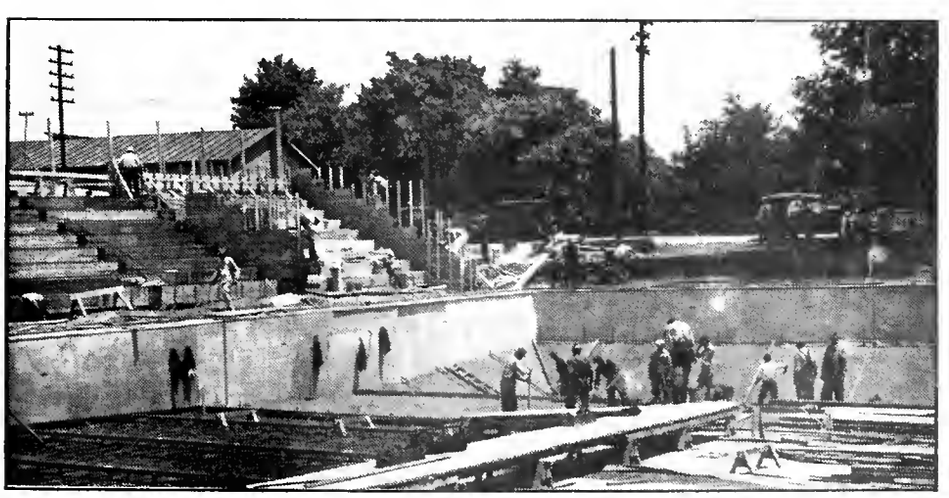
Cumulative Through December 31, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type	Value	
	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$324,446,654	100.0
Lumber and its products (excluding furniture)	35,694,531	11.0
Paints and varnishes	5,641,359	1.7
Sand and gravel	21,059,710	6.5
Crushed stone	17,357,015	5.3
Cement	29,904,509	9.2
Concrete products	16,125,148	5.0
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products	16,579,450	5.1
Stone and glass products	11,426,335	3.5
Structural and reinforcing steel	16,758,202	5.2
Cast iron pipe and fittings	20,411,996	6.3
Plumbing equipment and supplies	3,651,488	1.1
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies	2,944,413	0.9
Tools (excluding machine tools)	6,687,018	2.1
Other iron and steel products	15,248,170	4.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	5,983,635	1.8
Paving machinery, apparatus, and supplies	547,842	0.2
Motor trucks	1,145,527	0.4
Other machinery and equipment	5,397,047	1.7
Paving materials and mixtures - bituminous	29,031,159	8.9
Petroleum products	6,851,787	2.1
Office supplies and equipment (including furniture)	3,539,612	1.1
Textiles	21,009,568	6.5
Chemicals and explosives	4,192,418	1.3
Coal and other fuel except wood and petroleum	1,331,960	0.4
Tires and rubber goods	774,805	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	1,569,501	0.5
Miscellaneous	23,582,449	7.3

Materials, Supplies, and Equipment

In a program as large and diversified as that of the WPA, materials, supplies, and equipment procured for project operation necessarily include a varied list of items. As might be expected, construction materials, supplies, and equipment formed the bulk of the nearly $325,000,000 of purchases made from both Federal and sponsors' funds through December 31, 1936, for WPA projects. Only two strictly nonconstruction items are listed in the accompanying table: textiles which comprised 6.5 percent of the total purchases, and office supplies and equipment which accounted for approximately 1 percent of the total. The construction material for which the largest expenditures (11 percent) were made was lumber and its products. Almost 9 percent of all purchases were for bituminous paving materials and mixtures. Other important materials used



THE MODERN "SWIMMING HOLE"

primarily on construction projects and accounting for 41 percent of the aggregate were cement, sand and gravel, cast iron pipe and fittings, crushed stone, structural and reinforcing steel, brick and other clay products, concrete products, and other iron and steel products.

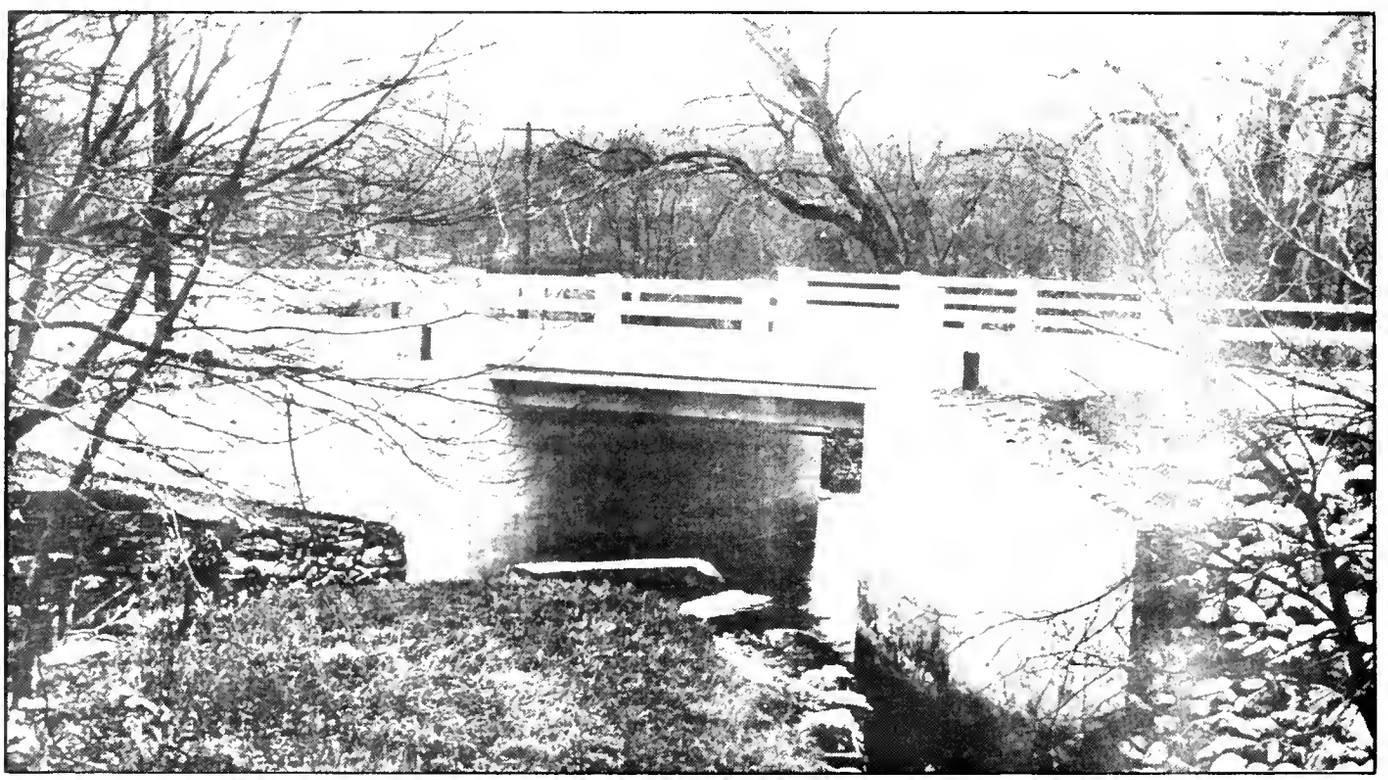
VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

Cumulative Through December 31, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Value	
	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$324,446,654	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	107,304,555	33.1
Public buildings	60,134,588	18.5
Parks and other recreational facilities	39,683,712	12.2
Conservation	11,208,636	3.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	46,910,139	14.5
Airports and other transportation	12,129,677	3.7
White collar	7,142,511	2.2
Goods	24,621,714	7.6
Sanitation and health	8,454,253	2.6
Miscellaneous	6,856,869	2.1

As shown in the accompanying table, the value of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for each type of project corresponded in general to the importance of the type in the entire WPA Program. However, two outstanding types of construction projects, public buildings and sewer system and other utility projects, required a relatively larger proportion of the total materials than other types. On the other hand, material costs on white collar and goods projects were relatively low.



BOX CULVERT - One of the Road Projects

Funds for the Works Program

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts

Funds for the operation of the Works Program have been provided by three congressional appropriation acts: the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937. Under the ERA Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, a direct appropriation of $4,000,000,000 was made; in addition the act provided for the transfer of funds not to exceed $880,000,000 from certain prior emergency appropriations. On February 20, 1937, transfers from these prior appropriations amounted to $706,914,000, as shown in the accompanying table. Under the ERA Act of 1936, approved June 22, 1936, the sum of $1,425,000,000 was appropriated. This amount was supplemented by the appropriation of $789,000,000 in the First Deficiency Act of 1937, approved February 9, 1937. Total funds made available, as of February 20, 1937, by these appropriations amounted to $6,920,914,000.

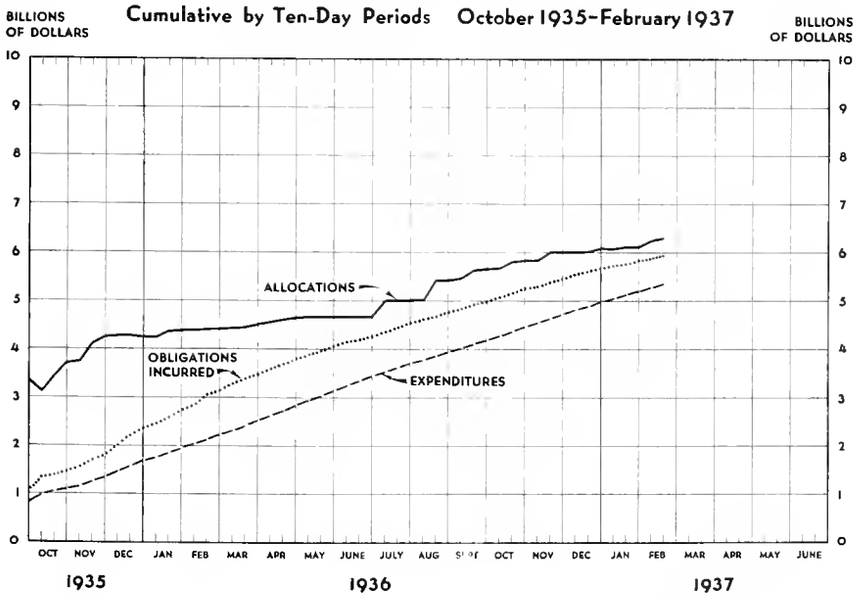
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY ACTS

As of February 20, 1937

Appropriation Act	Amount
GRAND TOTAL	$ 6,920,914,322
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935	4,706,914,322
Direct appropriation	4,000,000,000
Transfers from prior emergency appropriations	706,914,322
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act	500,000,000
Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935	80,717,963
National Industrial Recovery Act	84,366,000
Emergency Relief and Civil Works Act	7,381,742
Act to relieve unemployment, March 31, 1933	21,527,114
Agricultural Adjustment Act	12,921,503
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936	2,214,000,000
Original appropriation	1,425,000,000
Deficiency appropriation	789,000,000

ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, AND EXPENDITURES UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

Cumulative by Ten-Day Periods October 1935-February 1937



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2340

Acting under authority granted in the ERA Act of 1936, the President has transferred $124,500,000 from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935 for use under the former act. Thus the funds available for allocation under the acts (i.e. total allocations plus unallocated balances) as of February 20, 1937, are as follows: the ERA Act of 1935 - $4,582,414,000; the Act of 1936 - $2,338,500,000.

The funds appropriated are to be used "to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects," in the discretion and under the direction of the President, subject to

limitations on certain classes of expenditures. These classes and the fund limitations for each are shown in the accompanying table. Two of the limitations under the ERA Act of 1935 have been increased by the President. Under the ERA Act of 1936, transfers between classes effected several adjustments in the limitations, and all limitations were increased proportionately with the transfer of $124,500,000, from the ERA Act of 1935 and the appropriation of $789,000,000 in the Deficiency Act of 1937.

The ERA Act of 1935 provided for the continuation of the relief activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration pending the full development of the Works Program. Allocations for this purpose amounted to $935,006,000, or 20 percent of total allocations under the Act of 1935.

Allocations Under the Acts

Through February 20, 1937, the President had allocated under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 the sum of $6,297,175,000, representing 91 percent of the total funds made available as of the same date. Allocations under the ERA Act of 1935 amounted to $4,578,270,000, or 99.9 percent of the total funds under that act, and under the Act of 1936, to $1,718,905,000, or 73.5 percent of the total made available by that act. With two exceptions, allocations under the various limitations of both acts were substantially less than the maximum amount set. The funds allocated for the Civilian Conservation Corps and for loans and grants to States (nearly all of which were for the programs of the WPA and the Non-Federal Division of PWA) under the ERA Act of 1935 amounted to more than 85 percent of the respective limitations for those classes.

The chart on the preceding page shows cumulatively the increases in allocations, obligations, and expenditures from the end of September 1935 through February 20, 1937. At the end of January 1937 practically all of the available funds had been allocated. The enactment of the deficiency appropriation on February 9, however, enabled the President to make substantial additional allocations. The abrupt rise in allocations is indicated in the chart.

Some indication of the types of projects carried on with funds allocated for Works Program activities may be seen in the expenditure table on the following page. This table, based on data through December 31, 1936, excludes expenditures

EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS IN THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936

Through February 20, 1937

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

	Purpose	Limitation
(A)	Highways, roads, streets and grade crossings	$ 800,000,000
(B)	Rural rehabilitation	500,000,000
(C)	Rural electrification	100,000,000
(D)	Housing	450,000,000
(E)	Assistance for educational, etc. persons	300,000,000
(F)	Civilian Conservation Corps	700,000,000 A/
(G)	Loans or grants to States, etc.	1,700,000,000 B/
(H)	Sanitation, etc.	350,000,000

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936

	Purpose	Limitation C/
(A)	Highways, roads, and streets	$ 678,165,000
(B)	Public buildings	244,410,000
(C)	Parks and other recreational facilities	257,235,000
(D)	Public utilities	254,970,000
(E)	Flood control and other conservation	210,465,000
(F)	Assistance for educational, etc. persons	153,135,000
(G)	Women's projects	153,135,000
(H)	Miscellaneous work projects	116,925,000
(I)	National Youth Administration	116,925,000
(J)	Rural rehabilitation	153,135,000

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of February 20, 1937.

A/ Increased by Executive Order 7334.
B/ Increased by Executive Order 7186.
C/ All limitations under the ERA Act of 1936 were increased by Executive Order 7553, issued February 17, 1937.

EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

Through December 31, 1936

Type of Project	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$ 3,823,060,545	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	1,041,173,345	27.2
Public buildings	347,229,170	9.1
Housing	41,333,475	1.1
Parks and other recreational facilities	396,300,137	10.4
Conservation	748,542,584	19.6
Sewer systems and other utilities	250,283,339	6.5
Transportation facilities	151,142,943	3.9
White collar	345,938,881	9.0
Miscellaneous projects	326,948,457	8.6
Rural resettlement and rehabilitation	174,168,214	4.6

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of December 31, 1936.

A/ Does not include administrative expenses and expenditures for relief activities carried on under the FERA.

for administrative expenses and for the relief program of the FERA. By the end of the year, 27 percent of the total had been spent on highways, roads, and streets. Conservation projects, including forestation, erosion control, irrigation and water conservation, and other types of conservation work, accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total. About 10 percent of the expenditures were made for the development of park and other recreational facilities. Public buildings and white collar projects each accounted for 9 percent of the total.

Works Progress Administration

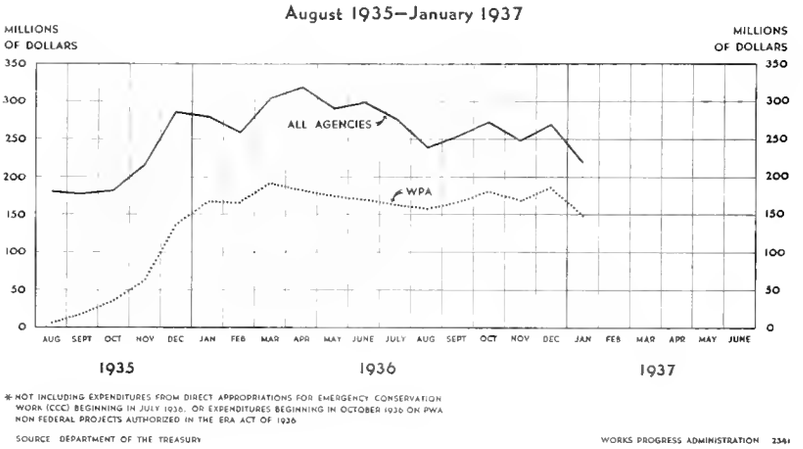
To carry the major portion of the employment load of the Works Program, which except for the first few months has ranged between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons and has accounted for between 70 and 80 percent of the total number employed under the Program, the Works Progress Administration has been allocated $2,875,299,000. Of the total, $1,413,020,000 was allocated under the ERA Act of 1935 and $1,462,280,000 under the Act of 1936. These amounts represent 31 and 85 percent, respectively, of the total allocations under each act to all agencies; together they represent 46 percent of all allocations. Included in the figures are allocations to the National Youth Administration from both acts, amounting to $81,898,000.

Expenditures of the Works Progress Administration through February 20, 1937, amounted to $2,576,286,000, which represented 90 percent of the total allocations to the agency. On a monthly basis, expenditures of the WPA during 1936 averaged $172,000,000 reaching a peak of $192,000,000 in March. By January 1937, WPA expenditures of $148,000,000 showed a decline of 23 percent from the peak. Monthly expenditures of the WPA from August 1935 to January 1937 are included in an accompanying chart which also shows the corresponding total Works Program data. Of the total expended by the WPA through February 20, 1937, a little more than 4 percent was drawn from allocations for administrative purposes. The current percentage has been somewhat below this figure, averaging about 3.3 percent during the three months ending January 31, 1937.

Comparison of expenditures with employment data reveals that the average cost in Federal funds of employing workers on WPA projects is about $65 per man per month. A breakdown of total WPA expenditures through December 31, 1936, indicates that 85 percent of the total Federal funds

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND OF ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM *

August 1935–January 1937



* NOT INCLUDING EXPENDITURES FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK (CCC) BEGINNING IN JULY 1936, OR EXPENDITURES BEGINNING IN OCTOBER 1936 ON PWA NON FEDERAL PROJECTS AUTHORIZED IN THE ERA ACT OF 1936

SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2341

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

As of February 20, 1937

Agency	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unexpended Balances
Department of Agriculture	$950,295,147	$852,843,771	$639,556,378	$310,738,769
Public Roads	508,755,627	463,616,066	307,576,376	201,179,251
Resettlement Administration	336,471,826	289,566,834	242,237,955	94,233,871
Other Bureaus and general administrative expenses	105,067,694	99,660,871	89,742,047	15,325,647
Department of Commerce	11,431,072	10,861,718	10,451,174	979,898
Department of the Interior	129,518,390	95,704,451	68,983,697	60,534,693
Reclamation	60,147,000	53,211,522	34,738,150	25,408,850
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	40,835,195	27,412,265	21,876,533	18,958,662
Other Bureaus and general administrative expenses	28,536,195	15,080,664	12,369,014	16,167,181
Department of Labor	25,392,712	21,666,058	21,201,591	4,191,121
Library of Congress	568,000	481,869	417,020	150,980
Department of the Navy	29,682,176	27,691,665	26,198,332	3,483,845
Treasury Department (including revolving fund of $3,000,000)	65,512,996	59,528,124	56,566,970	8,946,027
War Department	175,597,663	159,827,575	142,728,745	32,868,918
Corps of Engineers	144,205,790	135,839,308	121,073,115	23,132,674
Quartermaster Corps	25,150,992	22,878,643	20,546,355	4,604,637
Office of the Chief of Staff and general administrative expenses	6,240,881	1,109,624	1,109,275	5,131,607
Alley Dwelling Authority	190,194	188,199	82,364	107,830
Emergency Conservation Work A/	596,044,951	595,623,808	589,049,125	6,995,826
Employees' Compensation Commission	22,000,000	5,729,819	5,661,111	16,338,889
Farm Credit Administration	17,300,000	16,876,801	16,876,801	423,199
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935,005,625	934,018,360	933,404,511	1,601,114
Public Works Administration	429,700,108	410,480,925	240,914,777	188,785,331
Housing	107,085,289	90,164,992	42,144,111	64,941,178
Non-Federal	322,614,819	320,315,933	198,770,666	123,844,153
Rural Electrification Administration	15,887,376	14,527,437	5,731,695	10,155,681
Veterans' Administration	1,233,120	1,217,014	1,204,354	28,266
Works Progress Administration	2,875,299,238	2,715,973,764	2,576,286,207	299,013,030
Other Agencies	16,516,350	10,904,545	10,527,657	5,988,692
TOTAL	$6,297,175,118	$5,934,145,903	$5,345,843,009	$951,332,109
Warrants pending approval (net rescissions)	209,682			
Total allocations	$6,296,965,436			
Unallocated	623,948,886			
Total available for allocation	$6,920,914,322			

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of February 20, 1937.

A/ Since June 1936 Emergency Conservation Work has been largely financed by direct appropriations.

WPA EXPENDITURES UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

Through December 31, 1936

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$2,325,283,492	100.0
Personal services (Federal payroll only)	1,981,116,533	85.2
Supplies and materials	178,838,290	7.7
Rent of equipment and buildings	122,648,556	5.3
Contractual services	25,256,291	1.1
Equipment purchased	12,159,921	0.5
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts	3,519,951	0.2
Miscellaneous	1,743,950	A/

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of December 31, 1936.

A/ Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

were spent for personal services, almost 8 percent for supplies and materials, and approximately 5 percent for rental of equipment. These and the various other items of expenditure are shown in the accompanying table.

Emergency Conservation Work

Activities of the Emergency Conservation Work, initiated in 1933, were carried on during the period from April 1935 through June 1936 with funds from the ERA Act of 1935 aggregating $596,045,000, or 13 percent of the total allocated under that act. Since about July 1, 1936, this agency has been operating with funds from a direct appropriation of $308,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, supplemented by an appropriation of $95,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937.

Public Works Administration

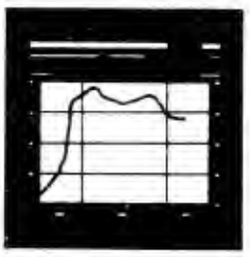
Out of the funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935, allocations have been made to the Public Works Administration for continuation of the program of public works commenced under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. A total of $429,700,000 had been allocated through February 20, 1937, of which the Non-Federal Division of the agency received $322,615,000 and the Housing Division, $107,085,000. From the amounts allocated to both divisions, 96 percent had been obligated and 56 percent expended by February 20, 1937.

By a provision of the ERA Act of 1936, the PWA is authorized, under the direction of the President, to use up to $300,000,000 of money on hand or to be received from the sale of securities for the purpose of making grants for projects similar to the non-Federal projects prosecuted under the NIRA and the ERA Act of 1935.

Other Agencies

Outstanding among the other agencies which have operated with money from ERA Act funds are the Bureau of Public Roads and the Resettlement Administration, which, through February 20, 1937, received $508,756,000 and $336,472,000, respectively. The status of funds of these and other major agencies is shown in the table on page 40, and the status of funds of all agencies which have received ERA Act allocations is shown in Table 7 in the appendix.

Employment Under the Works Program



At the inception of the Works Program in the summer of 1935 it was estimated that jobs could be provided for 3,500,000 unemployed persons. This goal was attained by December of that year. During the following weeks employment on work projects expanded gradually, reaching a peak during the first week of March 1936, when 3,839,000 persons were at work. As employment opportunities developed in private industry and in agriculture during the spring, the number of persons employed under the Works Program declined. By the end of June the total had dropped to 3,237,000 persons.

Drought conditions during July and August necessitated provision of jobs on work projects for persons in the most severely affected areas. Works Program employment consequently increased during the summer and fall months of 1936 despite the fact that the programs of many of the agencies operating projects financed by emergency funds were being completed during this period. With the alleviation of drought conditions and the provision of aid other than work project jobs for farmers who had been most seriously affected by the drought, the number engaged on work projects in drought areas was gradually reduced during November and December. This reduction together with several other factors, reversed the trend of total Works Program employment in November. Included among these other factors were further increases in employment by private industry, and a general review of the relief needs of persons employed under the Works Program to ascertain if they were still eligible for employment on the basis of need. Since November the number of jobs provided has been gradually reduced to a total of 2,884,000 on February 20, 1937.

Participating Agencies

Projects financed by Works Program funds are prosecuted both by emergency agencies and by regular departments of the Federal Government. Since the beginning of the Program, Federal agencies supervising the operation of work projects have included the Works Progress Administration, the Emergency Conservation Work, the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Alley Dwelling Authority, the Veterans' Administration, and 40 bureaus of the regular departments.

The proportions of total Works Program employment provided on the work projects of the participating agencies have shifted materially during the period of the Program's operation. At the inception of the Works Program, the Emergency Conservation Work (largely Civilian Conservation Corps), which had been initiated two years earlier, was incorporated under it and for the first few months accounted for most of the Program's employment. The processes of submitting, reviewing, and approving projects necessarily postponed the beginning of operations by other agencies. At the end of August 1935, Emergency Conservation Work employment (which was then at its peak) constituted 59 percent of the total. A month later it had dropped to about 47 percent, and the Works Progress Administration, having started operations in most of the States, accounted for 38 percent of the total number employed under the Works Program. By the end of November ECW workers, although numbering only slightly less than in August, represented but 17 percent, and since that time have comprised between 10 and 15 percent of total Works Program employment. The number of workers on WPA projects, having expanded so rapidly that it more than doubled during November, constituted 76 percent of the total by the end of the month. Thereafter, except for the early summer months of 1936, WPA workers comprised more than 70 percent of the persons employed under the Works Program.

During the spring of 1936 the WPA personnel was reduced as expansion took place on projects operated by agencies other than the WPA and the ECW. From a total of only

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

July 1935 to February 1937

(In Thousands)

Week Ending		Grand Total	WPA	Emergency Conservation Work	Other Agencies: Total Other Agencies	Agriculture (Excl. Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads A/	PWA	Resettlement Administration B/	War	All Other
1935												
July	31	689	70	487	132	7	1	116	C/	2	6	C/
August	31	1,015	253	594	168	35	8	100	C/	3	16	6
September	28	1,195	456	557	182	51	11	77	1	4	31	8
October	26	1,537	777	555	205	60	15	63 D/	1	5	48	13
November	30	3,249	2,484	544	221	62	16	51	4	6	55	27
December	28	3,496	2,740	519	237	61	17	38	15	17	54	35
1936												
January	25	3,710	2,926	486	298	58	18	52	34	32	55	49
February	29	3,836	3,036	459	341	60	17	54	41	47	54	68
March	28	3,728	2,872	434	422	61	15	84	77	60	56	69
April	25	3,478	2,570	391	517	65	17	123	119	70	55	68
May	30	3,317	2,340	409	568	72	15	143	152	63	54	69
June	27	3,237	2,256	381	600	71	10	167	168	65	50	69
July	25	3,241	2,249	404	588	62	10	170	171	64	43	68
August	29	3,338	2,377	386	575	74	16	139	171	55	34	86
September	26	3,417	2,482	363	572	83	17	128	161	49	38	97
October	31	3,501	2,581	405	515	67	17	92	148	50	37	104
November	28	3,358	2,483	389	486	66	16	73	143	52	39	97
December	26	2,988	2,192	377	419	66	14	44	118	50	34	92
1937												
January	2	2,906	2,152	358	396	62	14	38	109	48	34	91
	9	2,893	2,132	377	383	59	13	37	107	48	32	87
	16	2,887	2,124	393	369	51	14	31	107	48	30	88
	23	2,892	2,129	406	357	49	14	29	106	45	28	86
	30	2,892	2,138	407	347	43	13	27	101	46	27	90
February	6	2,886	2,145	405	336	47	13	29	98	44	24	81
	13	2,898	2,160	403	335	43	13	30	98	45	24	82
	20	2,884	2,147	397	340	47	13	32	101	45	25	77

A/ Entire series revised. On Federal-Aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by ERA funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment through agreements initiated by the Bureau of Public Roads. Employment on these projects not included in the figures shown, has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending February 8, 1936 to a maximum of 77,605 during the week ending August 15, 1936.

B/ Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1937.

C/ Less than 500 persons.

D/ Employment during week ending November 2.

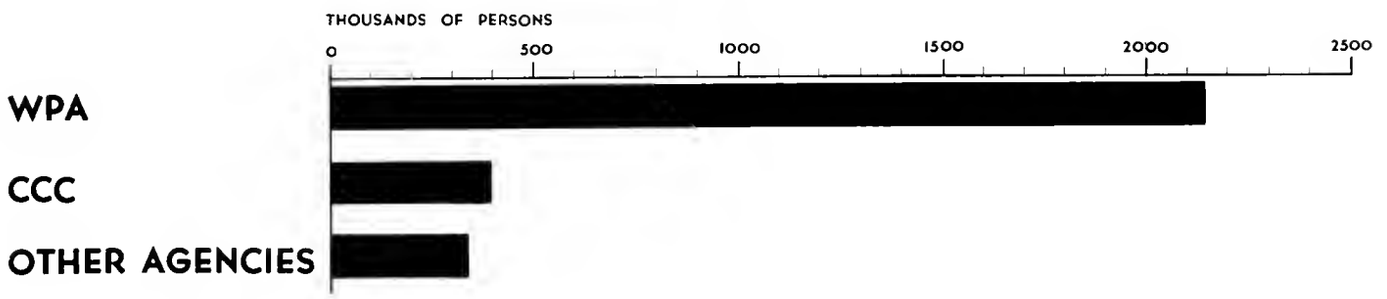
132,000 persons employed under these other agencies participating in the Works Program during the week ending July 31, 1935, employment increased to 237,000 at the end of the year and rose to a peak of 600,000 persons by the end of June 1936. In this month other agency employment was at the maximum, not only in terms of absolute numbers but, since July 1935, also in relation to total employment under the Works Program, constituting almost 20 percent. Since June the number of persons provided with work relief jobs under these agencies declined steadily until the middle of February 1937 as the programs of some of the bureaus were curtailed with the completion of projects. By February 20 the number of workers had fallen to 340,000 and accounted for 12 percent of all Works Program employment.

The group of Federal agencies other than the WPA and the ECW participating in the Program has not remained constant during the period of operation. At the peak of Works Program employment (March 1936) this group included 40 agencies. Several

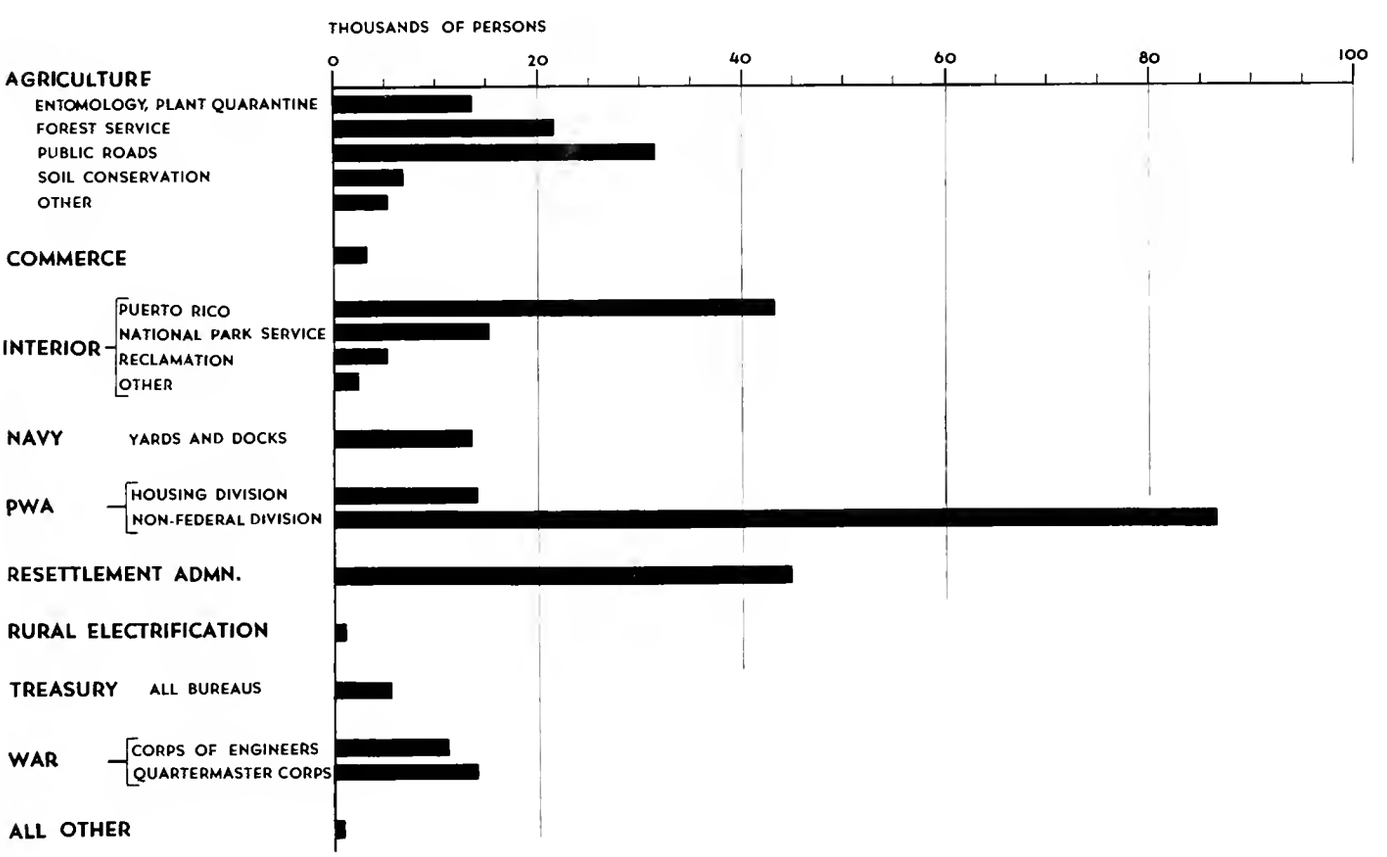
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

Week Ending February 20, 1937

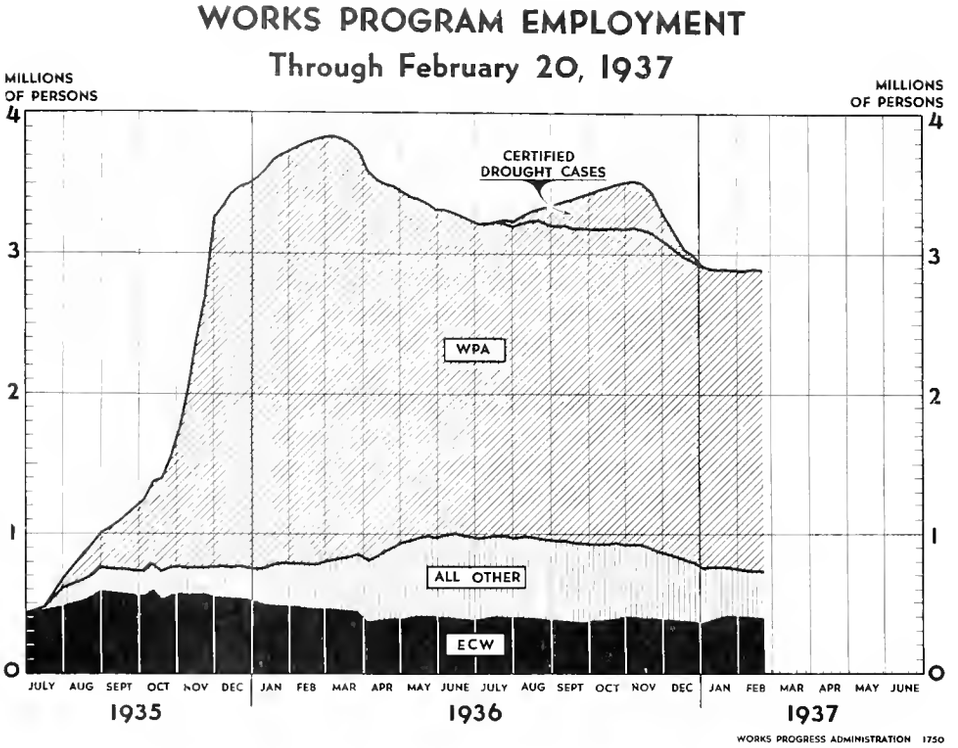
MAJOR AGENCIES



OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)



of these agencies, operating under small allocations from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935, completed their projects during 1936 and have not received additional funds under the later act. Furthermore, in only a few instances have allocations of 1936 funds been made to agencies which did not operate work projects with 1935 Act funds. Consequently the number of agencies cooperating in the Works Program dropped to 34 by February 1937. Table 1 of the appendix shows the number of persons employed under each of the cooperating agencies at six-month periods.



Of the 2,884,000 persons (exclusive of administrative personnel) employed on the Works Program during the week ending February 20, 1937, about 75 percent, or 2,147,000 persons, were WPA workers. ECW employment accounted for 397,000 persons, or 14 percent of the total. Among the other agencies having a combined employment of 340,000 persons in the States and Territories, the Non-Federal Division of PWA accounted for 87,000, the Resettlement Administration for 45,000 (exclusive of recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants), and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration for 43,000. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service were providing work for approximately 32,000 and 22,000 persons, respectively. The only other agencies employing more than 10,000 workers on that date were the National Park Service, the Housing Division of PWA, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Corps of Engineers.

Workers Certified as in Need of Relief

Since the Works Program was designed to aid unemployed persons in need of relief, it was stipulated that at least 90 percent of the workers should be drawn from relief sources unless unusual circumstances justified exemptions from this regulation by administrative authority. A variety of circumstances has led to deviations from the original order. The nature and location of projects affect the degree to which the 90 percent rule can be observed. Projects operated by some agencies require skilled and technical workers not always available in sufficient numbers among relief persons in the localities where they are carried on. Agencies prosecuting major construction projects on a contract basis also have found it necessary to employ larger numbers of nonrelief persons. Furthermore, on most of the projects the proportion of relief persons to the total varies with the stages of the work, relatively greater numbers of supervisory and skilled workers being required at the beginning and near the completion of a project.

In the early months of the Program and through March 1936 the total number of relief persons employed on work projects approximated the 90 percent requirement. By June, however, the proportion of relief persons had fallen to 85 percent, and although it rose in subsequent months, it did not reach its former level until January 1937. This fluctuation was caused by agencies other than the WPA and the ECW, since

the former has maintained an average of 95 percent relief persons throughout the months of its existence and the latter, with little variation, has averaged about 88 percent. Table 2 in the appendix shows by six-month periods the number of persons employed by each agency and the proportion of the totals represented by relief workers.

Of the major agencies other than the WPA and the ECW, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Quartermaster Corps reported more than 90 percent, and the National Park Service and the Resettlement Administration more than 85 percent of the persons employed on their projects during the week ending February 20, 1937, as having been certified as in need of relief. On the other hand, as indicated in Table 2 in the appendix, only 32 and 20 percent of the persons employed under the Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of PWA, respectively, were so certified. As noted above, the nature of the projects and the manner in which they are prosecuted necessarily reduce the relief percentages of the latter agencies.

Men and Women

In the early stages of the Works Program almost all the persons employed were men. As the Program developed, recognition was given to the fact that many of the heads of families on relief rolls were women. Projects were designed and placed in operation which would fit the abilities of this group of needy unemployed. Consequently the proportion that men constitute of total employment decreased steadily as the Program expanded. Representing about 96 percent of all workers (exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work employment) in September 1935, the number of men, relative to total employment, declined to less than 85 percent by March 1936. Since then, the increase in the proportion of women employed has been slight. Throughout the period of the Program's operation, there have been relatively fewer women among the nonrelief personnel than among persons certified as in need of relief. The preceding table shows the proportions that men and women constituted of the total number of WPA workers by quarters from September 1935 to December 1936.

MEN AND WOMEN AS PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

Quarterly - September 1935 to December 1936

Month	Percent of Total	
	Men	Women
1935		
September	95.6	4.4
December	87.9	12.1
1936		
March	84.7	15.3
June	82.8	17.2
September	84.3	15.7
December	83.6	16.4

Emergency Employment

As emergency situations resulting from destruction by natural forces arose in different sections of the country, WPA employees cooperated in alleviating the accompanying distress and damage.

During the floods of 1936 and 1937 the WPA performed not only emergency work such as reinforcing levees and assisting in the evacuation of flooded and threatened areas, but also rehabilitation work on public buildings after the waters had receded.

DROUGHT EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

July to December 1936

Week Ending		Total	WPA	Other Agencies
July	25	24,200	24,200	-
August	29	127,694	118,755	8,939
September	26	260,471	233,921	26,550
October	31	351,030	324,298	26,732
November	28	261,705	238,436	23,269
December	26	57,134	38,710	18,424

During the week ending February 6, almost 72,000 WPA workers were engaged in emergency flood activities. In addition, thousands of CCC enrollees and persons employed under other Works Program agencies were participating in these relief activities.

The aid given to drought victims in the summer and fall of 1936 was provided by expanding regular Works Program employment. The chief objective of this emergency phase of the Program was to furnish relief to persons most severely affected by

drought conditions in contrast to preventing loss of life and property and restoring damaged property such as is done in a flood period. From the last of July through December thousands of farmers were provided with Works Program jobs, the bulk engaged on WPA projects as is shown in the table above. Maximum employment of more than 350,000 persons occurred in October.

NYA Employment

The data on Works Program employment presented in the preceding paragraphs do not include the activities of the National Youth Administration, which is promoting two distinct types of programs - student aid and work projects.

Under the student aid program, part-time employment is provided for young persons who would be unable to remain in school without financial assistance. During the month of December 1936 approximately 405,000 students were furnished 10,600,000 hours of work. Of this group nearly two-thirds were high-school students, one-third were college students, and the remainder (representing only about 1 percent of the total) were persons engaged in graduate study.

National Youth Administration work projects provide employment for young people from relief families who are not in full-time attendance at school. Assignment to NYA projects is not prevented by the employment of another member of the family under the Works Program. Youths employed on NYA projects work approximately a third of the regular WPA hours at about one-third of the wage rates provided under the established monthly wage rate schedule. Development of this program took place subsequent to the expansion of the student aid program and other phases of the Works Program, but since March 1936, employment on NYA projects has been fairly constant, fluctuating from 162,000 to 184,000 persons.

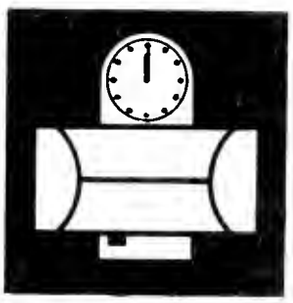
NUMBER OF YOUTHS AND ADULTS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS

January to December 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Youths	Adults
January	16,354	15,611	743
February	78,333	74,545	3,788
March	167,037	162,528	4,509
April	181,279	176,344	4,935
May	177,846	173,004	4,842
June	184,256	179,399	4,857
July	164,792	160,183	4,609
August	161,571	157,065	4,506
September	166,664	161,903	4,761
October	165,298	160,268	5,030
November	170,950	165,817	5,133
December	177,495	172,296	5,199

WPA Wage Rates and Hourly Earnings



At the initiation of the Works Program a wage policy was adopted that called for the provision of an assured monthly income to persons employed on the Program. This policy was embodied in Executive Order No. 7046, issued on May 20, 1935, which specified a schedule of monthly security wage rates setting the amounts to be paid to persons employed under the Works Program. Exception to the application of the schedule was made in the case of certain groups of workers (notably those employed on projects prosecuted by the Emergency Conservation Work, the Public Works Administration, and the Bureau of Public Roads). Under authorization of the order certain exemptions have been made, such as apply to all workers on projects prosecuted under contract and to a limited number (not to exceed 10 percent), when necessary, of project workers who otherwise would be paid in accordance with the schedule.

Security Wage Provisions

The monthly security wage schedule provided for variation in the monthly rates of pay according to the skill of the worker, and in accordance with two characteristics of the county in which the worker might be employed, namely, the degree of urbanization of the county and the region of the country in which it is located. Different wage schedules were specified for unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical work. The States were grouped into four wage rate regions for which rates were varied according to general wage levels and costs of living, and within each region further variation was provided between counties according to five degrees of urbanization, based on the 1930 population of the largest municipality within each county. Monthly earnings established by this

CLEANING SALVAGED BRICK

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

Wage Rate Region A/	Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was: B/ Over 100,000 (A)	50,000 to 100,000 (B)	25,000 to 50,000 (C)	5,000 to 25,000 (D)	Under 5,000 (E)
UNSKILLED WORK					
Region I	$55	$52	$48	$44	$40
Region II	45	42	40	35	32
Region III	35	33	29	24	21
Region IV	30	27	25	22	19
INTERMEDIATE WORK					
Region I	$65	$60	$55	$50	$45
Region II	58	54	50	44	38
Region III	52	48	43	36	30
Region IV	49	43	38	32	27
SKILLED WORK					
Region I	$85	$75	$70	$63	$55
Region II	72	66	60	52	44
Region III	68	62	56	48	38
Region IV	68	58	50	42	35
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORK					
Region I	$94	$83	$77	$69	$61
Region II	79	73	66	57	48
Region III	75	68	62	53	42
Region IV	75	64	55	46	39

A/Regions as of June 1936 include the following States: I - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, parts of Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, parts of Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; II - Kansas, parts of Missouri, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, parts of Texas, West Virginia; III - Arkansas, parts of Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Virginia; IV - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

B/For convenience these groups of counties are usually referred to as Urbanization Groups A, B, C, D, and E, as indicated in the column headings.

schedule, shown above, range from $19 to $94. The lowest wages were specified for unskilled workers in counties of Region IV in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was less than 5,000 (Urbanization Group E), whereas the highest were to be paid to professional and technical workers in counties located in Region I and having cities of over 100,000 population in 1930 (Urbanization Group A).

In order to avoid such inequalities as might result from the application of an inflexible wage schedule, provision was made for modifications. The Executive order establishing the schedule authorized the Works Progress Administrator or his representatives (the State WPA Administrators) to change the rates specified for any class of work within 10 percent of the original rates. A subsequent Executive order authorized the application of rates paid in urban areas to the contiguous counties, and also the redefinition of any of the wage rate regions. In accordance with this latter authorization seven changes were made during the first year of operation of the Program. Parts of Kentucky and Missouri, and the entire States of Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota were transferred from Region II to Region I, and parts of Texas were transferred from Region III to Region II. Effective July 1, 1936, all States comprising Region IV were transferred to Region III. It should be noted in evaluating some of the following data that the latter change was not in effect at the time to which the data apply.

Modifications of the wage schedule, made in order to raise the rates in one county to equal those applying to a contiguous county, serve, in effect, to transfer the first county to another urbanization group. For instance, when the wage rates in a county whose largest municipality numbered

less than 5,000 in 1930 are raised to the level of those applying to counties of which the largest municipality had between 5,000 and 25,000 population, the county in question has essentially been transferred to the higher urbanization group. The following tabulations have been made on the basis of the wage rates in effect in June 1936; in the urbanization group classifications, contiguous area adjustments have led to placing a limited number of counties in groups other than those in which they would have been included on the basis of actual population in 1930.

Average Wage Rates

The average monthly wage rates at which persons were assigned to WPA projects in June 1936 reflect the application of the security wage schedule. For all workers assigned on a security wage basis the monthly wage rate averaged $53.92 in June 1936. This average applies to more than 2,147,000 workers, who represented about 93 percent of the total number at work on WPA projects during that month. The remaining 7 percent (170,000 persons) were nonsecurity workers to whom the security wage schedule did not apply and most of whom were employed in a supervisory capacity or in highly skilled key positions.

Actual earnings of all security wage workers employed on WPA projects averaged $49.22 for the month, or about 91 percent of the average assigned monthly wage rate. The difference between the average assigned rate and the average earnings is due to the fact that workers assigned to a project after the beginning of the monthly pay period or leaving before the end of the pay period received wages for only that part of the period during which they were under active assignment. Deductions made because of illness or voluntary absences also reduced the average earnings of workers from the average wate rate at which they were assigned.

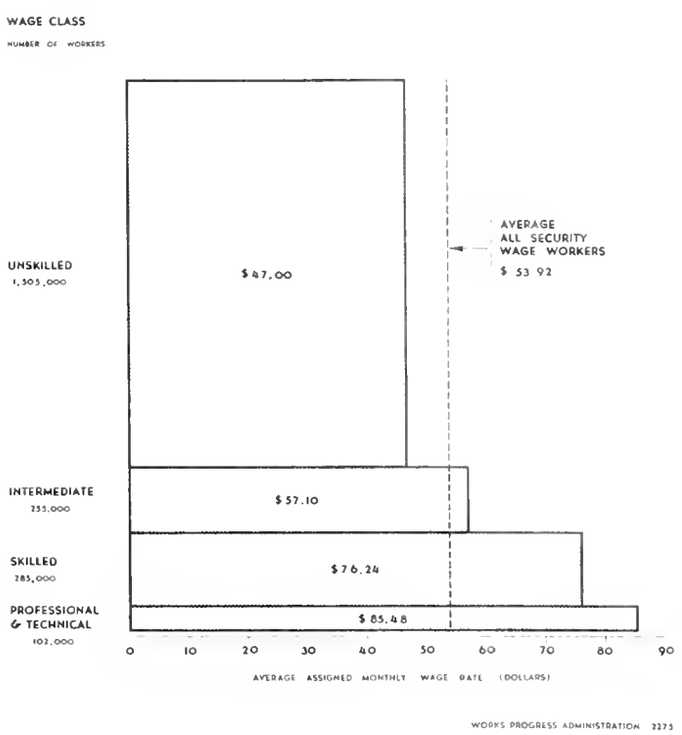
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES

June 1936

Wage Class	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,317,158 1/	100.0
Security Wage Workers	2,147,226	92.7
Unskilled	1,504,642	65.0
Intermediate	255,191	11.0
Skilled	285,164	12.3
Professional and technical	102,229	4.4
Nonsecurity Wage Workers	169,932	7.3

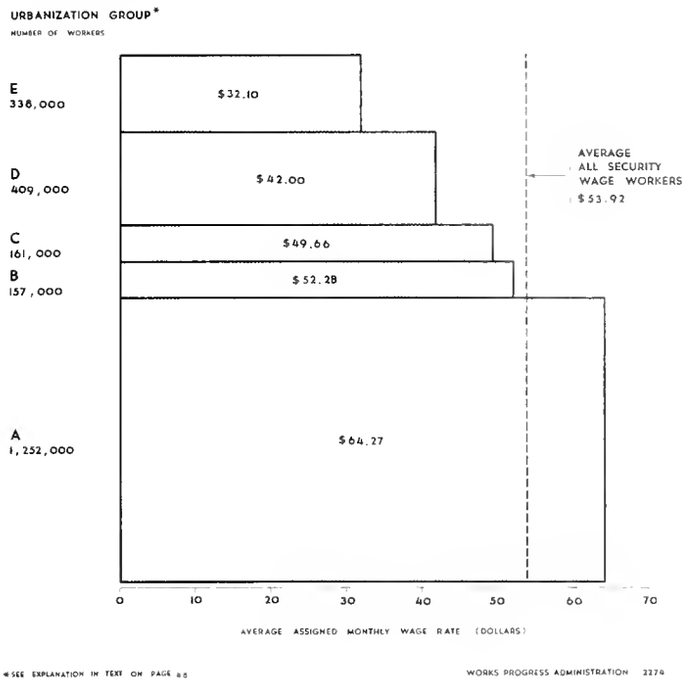
1/ Does not include owner-operators of equipment or persons employed in WPA work camps.

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS BY WAGE CLASSES - JUNE 1936



The average monthly wage rate of $53.92 for all security wage workers is the net result of variation in the incidence of the three types of differentials provided in the established earnings schedule, one of which involves four degrees of skill required for the jobs to which workers are assigned. The average monthly wage rates for workers of these skills (wage classes) varied considerably from the over-all average, as indicated in the accompanying chart. Unskilled workers, who are paid at the lowest rates, averaged $47.00 for the month. Persons assigned in this wage class represented 65 percent of the total employment provided on WPA projects. At the other extreme were the persons assigned in the professional and technical class whose monthly wage rates averaged $85.48, but who represented only 4 percent of the total workers. Persons in the intermediate (semiskilled) and skilled classes, constituting 11 and 12

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS
BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AS PROVIDED BY THE SECURITY WAGE SCHEDULE — JUNE 1936



*SEE EXPLANATION IN TEXT ON PAGE 88

percent of the total number employed, were assigned at monthly wage rates averaging $57.10 and $76.24, respectively.

To indicate the variation in average assigned wage rates on the basis of the different wage classes only is inadequate, since provision was also made in the established schedule for variation according to five degrees of urbanization of the locality in which the worker is employed, and according to the section of the country (wage rate region) in which he works. The range of monthly wage rates on the basis of concentration of population extended from an average of $64.27 for all workers in the most urban counties (Urbanization Group A) to $32.10 in the areas of widely scattered population (Urbanization Group E). The average assigned wage rates of workers during June in each urbanization group and wage class are shown in the accompanying tabulation.

The average wage rate for each urbanization group is influenced by the number of persons assigned to each wage class, and similarly the average wage rate for each wage class is influenced by the distribution of the workers among the urbanization groups. As indicated in the first table on the following page, the highly urban areas (Urbanization Group A), which contain 54 percent of the total number of persons employed on WPA projects, include much larger proportions of the skilled, and professional and technical workers (65 and 66 percent, respectively) than of persons in the less highly paid wage classes. Only 52 percent of the unskilled and less than 56 percent of the intermediate workers were found in this urbanization group. On the other hand, in the practically rural Urbanization Group E, which accounted for almost 15 percent of the total WPA employment, workers assigned in the two more highly paid wage classes were relatively less numerous, the skilled workers constituting not quite 11 percent and the professional and technical workers only 9 percent of the respective wage class totals. The under-representation of workers in the higher wage classes also is evident, although to a less marked degree, in the other urbanization groups.

A third basis for variation in wage rates specified in the established monthly earnings schedule is the four wage rate regions into which the country has been divided. In contrast to the average monthly rate of $53.92 for all workers throughout the United States, the average rates for the four wage rate regions ranged from $61.62 for Region I, to which the highest schedule of wages applies, to $30.10 in Region IV where the lowest wages are paid. Since June 1936, however, the States comprising Region IV have been transferred to Region III, where a somewhat higher wage schedule applies and where workers were

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF WPA SECURITY WAGE WORKERS, BY WAGE CLASSES AND BY URBANIZATION GROUPS

June 1936

Wage Class	United States	Urbanization Group A	B	C	D	E
TOTAL	$53.92	$64.27	$52.28	$49.66	$42.00	$32.10
Unskilled	47.00	55.89	49.85	44.81	38.05	29.26
Intermediate	57.10	66.48	57.00	53.53	45.61	35.45
Skilled	76.24	86.10	71.57	68.10	58.46	45.62
Professional and technical	85.48	96.42	77.75	74.05	63.38	49.19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS IN EACH WAGE CLASS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS

June 1936

Wage Class	United States	Urbanization Group A	B	C	D	E
TOTAL	100.0	54.0	6.8	7.0	17.6	14.6
Security Wage Workers	100.0	54.7	6.7	6.9	17.4	14.6
Unskilled	100.0	51.8	6.7	7.2	18.4	15.9
Intermediate	100.0	55.5	6.7	7.0	17.0	13.8
Skilled	100.0	65.0	4.8	5.8	14.0	10.5
Professional and technical	100.0	66.4	5.7	6.0	12.8	9.1
Nonsecurity Wage Workers	100.0	46.1	11.5	7.4	20.6	14.3

assigned at an average rate of $31.67 for the month of June.

Illustration of the relative importance of employment in each wage rate region and in each urbanization group within these regions is provided by the tabulation which appears below. Almost half (47.5 percent) of all WPA workers were located in the most thickly populated sections (Urbanization Group A) of Region I, and were assigned at monthly rates averaging almost $67.00. The only other group of workers representing more than 10 percent of the total were those in Region I counties where the rates in effect were those specified for counties with the largest municipality of 5,000 to 25,000 population in 1930 (Urbanization Group D).

Similar differences in the proportions of total workers assigned in the various wage classes, or located in the various urbanization groups for which differentiation in wage rates is provided in the established earnings schedule, account in part for the wide range in the State averages of assigned wage rates shown in Table 12 in the appendix. The wage rate region in which the State is included and the extent to which the State WPA Administrator has exercised his authority to modify wage rates also have some influence on the average for the State. Average monthly wage rates differ greatly even for States in the same wage rate region. States in which large proportions of the workers are employed in the urban areas where the higher rates apply, or in which relatively large numbers of workers are assigned in the more highly paid wage classes, show higher average monthly rates as compared with States in which the bulk of the workers are unskilled and employed in rural areas.

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF WPA SECURITY WAGE WORKERS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AND BY WAGE RATE REGIONS

June 1936

Urbanization Group	United States	Wage Rate Region I	II	III	IV
TOTAL	$53.92	$61.62	$41.88	$31.67	$30.10
A	64.27	66.98	51.41	43.51	40.64
B	52.28	58.85	47.85	40.77	34.77
C	49.66	54.77	44.16	35.57	32.39
D	42.00	49.44	38.95	29.08	27.36
E	32.10	44.06	34.68	24.26	22.77

PERCENTAGE OF ALL WPA WORKERS EMPLOYED IN EACH URBANIZATION GROUP AND IN EACH WAGE RATE REGION

June 1936

Urbanization Group	United States	Wage Rate Region I	II	III	IV
TOTAL	100.0	72.8	6.6	11.4	9.2
A	54.0	47.5	1.7	2.6	2.2
B	6.8	4.6	0.7	0.5	1.0
C	7.0	5.1	0.4	0.9	0.6
D	17.6	10.8	1.5	3.2	2.1
E	14.6	4.8	2.3	4.2	3.3

Average Hourly Earnings

The ERA Act of 1935, under which the Works Program was initiated, had specified that, on any projects financed in whole or in part by funds appropriated under it, such wage rates should be paid as would

accomplish the purposes of the act without tending to decrease the going rates paid for similar work. Under the 1936 Act, however, it was specified that wage rates should not be less than the prevailing rates for work of a similar nature. This referred to hourly wage rates. The application of the established schedule of security wages as a limitation on the total amount paid monthly was continued in full effect. Under the new wage policy, however, each person works only a sufficient number of hours at the determined prevailing rate to earn the amount specified by the monthly wage schedule. Persons employed on WPA projects work 115 hours per month, on the average, in order to earn their assigned wages.

Prevailing hourly rates of pay, the determination of which was made the responsibility of State WPA Administrators, became effective for pay periods beginning on or after July 1, 1936. The results of this change in wage policy are partially revealed by the increases in average hourly earnings from about 46 cents during the last half of June to almost 51 cents for the last half of July, as shown in the accompanying table. Other factors responsible for fluctuation in average hourly earnings during this as well as other periods, were changes in the proportions of total workers employed at various occupations and in rural as contrasted with urban areas. The establishment of varying monthly hours of work for different occupational groups in some localities - particularly the large cities - had the effect of payment of prevailing hourly wage rates before such a policy was adopted generally throughout the country. In smaller municipalities and States where the number of hours worked each month had been established uniformly and at a high level the new wage rate policy increased the hourly rates considerably.

Average hourly earnings on the various types of WPA projects differ from the average for the Program as a whole because of the diversity of work involved and the extent of concentration of projects in urban areas. During the half month ending December 31, 1936, average hourly earnings ranged from 67.6 cents on white collar projects to 40.6 cents on goods projects and 43.5 cents on sanitation and health projects, as compared with the average of 51.1 cents for all types of projects. Both types to which the low average earnings

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

July 1935 to January 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Half-Month Ending		Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
1935		
Cumulative to December	31	41.7
1936		
January	31	41.3
February	29	41.8
March	31	43.2
April	30	44.3
May	31	45.8
June	30	46.0
July	31	50.8
August	31	50.7
September	30	51.0
October	31	50.4
November	30	50.0
December	31	51.1
1937		
January	15	51.5

apply furnish employment to a preponderance of unskilled workers. Workers on public buildings, many of whom were skilled, earned an average of 63.4 cents per hour. In addition to workers on these projects, those employed on three other types - park and other recreational facility projects, airport and other transportation projects, and sewer system and other utility projects - were also paid hourly rates in excess of the average for all types.

These data, together with the proportions of total earnings paid on each type of project, are shown in the table on the following page. Almost a third of the total earnings during the period were paid to workers on highway, road, and street projects, who received an average of 45.4 cents per hour. White collar project workers received about 15 percent of the total earnings and three other types of projects - parks and other recreational facilities, public buildings, and goods projects - each accounted for approximately 11 percent of the total. The proportions of both total earnings and total hours worked as well as average hourly earnings are shown for all types of projects in detail

in Table 13 of the appendix.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

Semimonthly Period Ending December 31, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

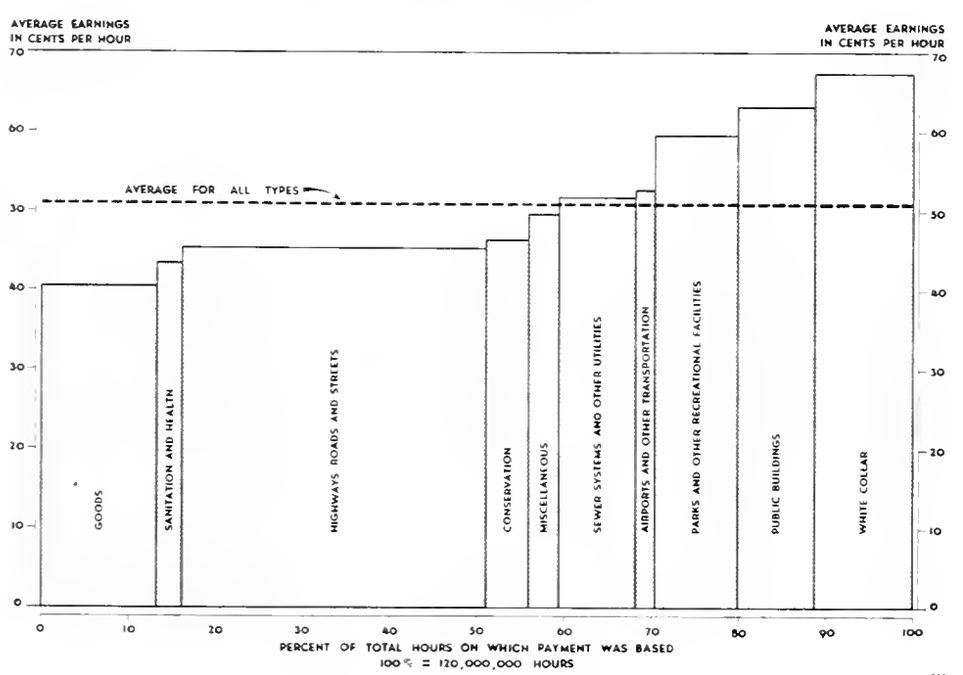
Type of Project	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)			Total Earnings	
	All Persons	Men	Women	Percent of Total	Percent Received by Men
TOTAL	51.1	52.4	45.7	100.0	83.3
Highways, roads, and streets	45.4	45.4	-	31.0	99.6
Public buildings	63.4	63.8	-	10.9	98.6
Parks and other recreational facilities	59.7	59.8	-	11.1	99.0
Conservation	46.5	46.5	-	4.4	99.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	52.0	52.0	-	8.9	99.6
Airports and other transportation	53.0	53.0	-	2.3	99.2
White collar	67.6	71.7	61.8	15.0	62.5
Goods	40.6	51.7	39.2	10.6	14.3
Sanitation and health	43.5	43.3	55.1	2.5	97.7
Miscellaneous	49.7	54.2	44.9	3.3	56.5

Average hourly earnings of men and women workers showed some variation, as indicated in the accompanying table. Since men comprised the bulk of the workers and received 83 percent of the total wage payments, the average of their hourly earnings - 52.4 cents - could not be greatly different from the average for all workers. Women earned an average of 45.7 cents per hour, nearly 7 cents less than the average for men. The average hourly earnings of men workers, who received more than 95 percent of the total wage payments on all but three types of projects, largely determined the average for all workers. Although women earned considerably more per hour than men on several types of projects, their actual numbers were too small to affect the totals. In all these instances the few women employed were engaged in clerical or office jobs, whereas the men were doing largely unskilled work. The situation was reversed in the case of the three types of projects which employed the bulk of the women workers - goods, white collar, and miscellaneous projects.

A wide range in average hourly earnings among the States reflects differences in prevailing wage levels and costs of living as well as in the proportions of workers employed on various types of projects. In 20 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City hourly earnings averaged more than those for the country as a whole. The highest average hourly rate of 74 cents was earned by workers in New York City. Hourly earnings averaging 60 cents or more were also received by workers in the District of Columbia and six States. On the other hand, workers in five Southern States averaged less than 30 cents per hour.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

HALF MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936



From the beginning of the Works Program through December 31, 1936, a total of about $1,829,000,000 was paid to persons employed on WPA projects, an average of 45.7 cents per hour for more than 4,000,000,000 hours of work during the 18-month period. For the most part the proportions of total wage payments which went to the various types of projects during the entire period differed little from the distribution for the most recent half-month for which data are available (that ending December 31, 1936). Workers on highway, road, and street projects received about a third of the total. White collar, and park and other recreational facility projects accounted for 13 and 12 percent, respectively, and workers on two other types - public buildings and goods projects - received more than 10 percent of the total earnings.

In some instances the high proportion of earnings is due chiefly to the large number of hours of work provided on projects of a given type, whereas in others a high average hourly rate is the important factor. Highway, road, and street projects, and goods projects, on which relatively low hourly wages were paid, accounted for an even larger proportion of the total man-hours than of the total earnings. In the case of white collar projects, however, the proportion of total wage payments was larger than the proportion of total hours of work provided, due to high average hourly earnings. These data are shown in appendix Table 14.

Programs of the National Youth Administration

In recognition of the fact that the depression had greatly reduced the opportunities for young persons to get work or to continue their education, the National Youth Administration, established late in June 1935, has carried on a number of activities to aid the youth of the country. These have involved providing opportunity for young persons to continue their school or college work and providing work on projects for young persons no longer in school as well as improving the recreational, training, job placement, and general facilities for the benefit of young persons all over the country. The work of the NYA now includes programs for student aid, work projects, educational camps for young women, vocational guidance and job placement, and apprentice training.

Student Aid

As a basis for its student aid program the National Youth Administration took over the work initiated by the FERA in 1934. This program, which under the FERA had provided assistance only for college undergraduates, was extended to include high-school and graduate college students. Aid is extended to students between the ages of 16 and 25 who, without this assistance, would be unable to remain in school or college and would, therefore, enter the over-supplied private labor market. College heads and school principals have full responsibility for the selection of students to be aided and also for the types of work students perform in return for assistance.

The work carried on under this student aid program covers a broad range of activities. Students perform clerical and manual jobs of all sorts. They work as library or laboratory assistants, and provide stenographic and secretarial assistance for instructors. Many students render valuable service in the preparation of bibliographies, others work on community projects in music, art, drama, and museum exhibits.

The student aid program developed rapidly during the fall of 1935 and the following winter until in April 1936 a total of more than 404,000 students were working. At the end of the spring semester in June student aid activities practically ceased but were resumed in September of that year, reaching a total of 405,000 students in December 1936. (See appendix Table 5 for State breakdown.) These students worked a total of 10,638,000 hours and received payments amounting to $3,095,000 during that month. High-school students numbering 265,000 had worked 5,264,000 hours and received $1,285,000, 135,000 college stu-

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM

September 1935 to December 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	High School	College	Graduate School
1935				
September	34,924	26,163	8,700	61
October	183,594	75,033	104,969	3,592
November	234,450	118,273	111,500	4,677
December	282,829	159,158	118,453	5,218
1936				
January	306,490	189,031	112,654	4,805
February	351,302	227,629	118,623	5,050
March	380,099	256,706	117,287	6,106
April	404,749	275,544	122,498	6,707
May	398,362	266,304	125,758	6,300
June	212,938	125,879	80,509	6,550
July	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-
September	59,796	49,007	10,705	84
October	330,768	199,097	127,000	4,671
November	390,900	249,718	135,718	5,464
December A/	405,431	265,135	135,184	5,112

A/ Preliminary.

dents worked 5,148,000 hours for $1,688,000, and 5,000 graduate students received $121,000 for 227,000 hours of work.

Work Projects

The operation of projects for the employment of youth not in school complements the student aid program of the NYA in providing public work opportunities to the country's youth 18 to 25 years of age. Regulations governing employment on NYA work projects are similar to those for WPA projects, except that the hours worked and the wages paid were established by administrative order at approximately one-third the standard monthly security wage schedule. In no case may the wages paid exceed $25 a month.

The work done on NYA work projects is varied in character. It includes recreation and youth community services, training in public service, land development, and construction and renovation of buildings. Still other types of work are sewing, research, and clerical work performed largely in the offices of welfare agencies.

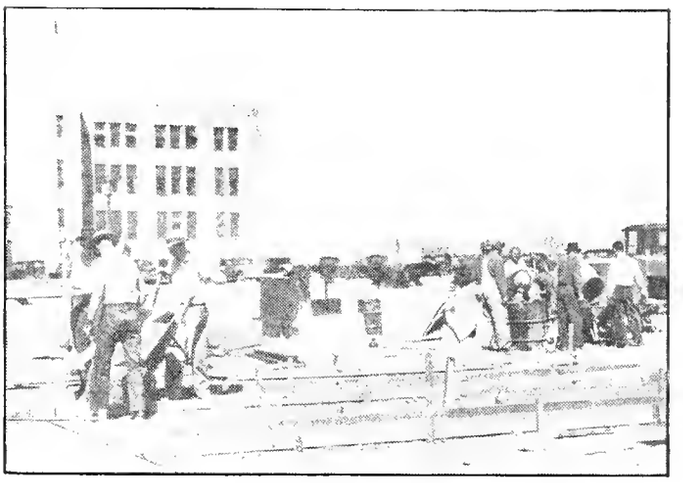
The work program of the National Youth Administration did not begin until the end of 1935, after the student aid program was well under way, but employment rose rapidly in the early part of 1936 reaching a total of 181,000 persons in April. From that time until the end of 1936 employment on NYA work projects remained fairly constant. During December 1936 jobs were provided for 177,000 persons, who earned $3,030,000 for a total of 8,134,000 hours of work.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN AND PERCENT RELIEF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS

January to December 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Men	Women	Relief Persons As Percent of Total
January	16,354	9,934	6,420	94.3
February	78,333	47,399	30,934	95.4
March	167,037	100,098	66,939	96.0
April	181,279	105,743	75,536	96.0
May	177,846	99,935	77,911	95.7
June	184,256	100,989	83,267	95.5
July	164,792	88,600	76,192	94.9
August	161,571	85,385	76,186	95.2
September	166,664	87,773	78,891	95.2
October	165,298	85,217	80,081	95.3
November	170,950	86,730	84,220	95.3
December	177,495	90,709	86,786	95.5



WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

A recent study shows that the bulk of young persons certified as in need of relief who were employed on NYA work projects at NYA wage rates were under the age of 21. This group constituted about 85 percent of the total. Approximately a fifth (19 percent) were 18 years old. Only slightly smaller fractions were found in the age groups of 16, 17, and 19, and less than 10 percent were 21.

Educational Camps for Young Women

Cognizant of the need of providing educational and health benefits to young women, the NYA has placed increasing stress on educational camps for unemployed women. In 1935 the National Youth Administration, continuing the work started by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, conducted 43 resident schools for girls, in camps and in unoccupied hotels, clubs, or boarding schools, whenever sites could be secured for a nominal rental.

These first undertakings, whose purpose was educational, were conducted for six or eight weeks during the summer. They were established for young women who had been out of school for several years, and who had become unemployed after having had some job experience. In the healthful outdoor surroundings of the camps, the girls were organized in groups. Classes were

conducted in English, health education, homemaking, and economic problems. Recreational activities and the conduct of the camp through student government also were educational factors. Such activities form the basis of the present program.

On September 1, 1936, the National Youth Administration established this program on a resident work project basis to be conducted throughout the year. Several States had already experimented by continuing the camps during the winter of 1935-36, using unexpended relief funds. Work projects selected were appropriate to the location of the camp and to the abilities of the enrollees. The educational program is fitted around the work on projects which consumes two or three hours a day. Part of the remaining time is spent in camp duties, since the girls do the work of the camp. The length of term is still a matter of experiment, three or four months being set tentatively for the first sessions.

Although the difficulties of organizing this resident undertaking as a work project have been great, 19 camps are now operating in 16 States and plans for 7 more are well under way. The total program calls for 50 camps, and requests from State Youth Directors indicate that with the approach of warm weather this number will be reached. The camps are planned to accommodate from 80 to 100 girls between the ages of 18 and 25, from families who are receiving some form of public relief. Every camp has a director, a home economics director and teacher, a work project supervisor, a nurse or doctor, an individual counselor if possible, teachers of English and economics, a recreation leader, and supervisory assistants.

Vocational Guidance and Job Placement

Another important phase of NYA activities is vocational guidance and job placement for young persons. This program is designed to furnish information about the various fields of work open to young people, giving an outline of training requirements, pay, promotional possibilities, and the relative availability of jobs. This is done by classes carried on in the different communities or through the preparation of pamphlets which are widely distributed. In a few cities guidance bureaus have been set up where the talent and preferences of job-seeking youths are analyzed and information given about possible lines of employment and training. Thousands of young persons are being advised about vocations for which they are temperamentally and intellectually fitted.

Since advice alone is inadequate in assisting young persons to find jobs in private industry, registration with the United States Employment Service was made compulsory for those employed on the program (excluding student aid). In 47 cities of 22 States, junior placement offices have been set up by the NYA with vocational youth counselors in the offices of the United States Employment Service and the National Reemployment Service. By the end of December about 25,000 young persons had been placed in jobs in private industry through these junior placement offices.

Apprentice Training

Preparation of youth for jobs in industry is being promoted by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training. The Committee, established as part of the National Recovery Administration, was transferred to the NYA and its activities now are financed by NYA funds. The Committee has directed its work primarily towards coordinating the activities of the existing public and private apprentice-training bodies, and is attempting to stimulate the formation of new organizations devoted to this purpose. It is also maintaining a close working relationship with a number of trade unions which sponsor apprentice training.

Funds

The National Youth Administration received allocations of $39,896,811 (exclusive of provisions for administrative expenses) from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and $42,001,239 from ERA Act of 1936 funds. The 1935 allocation included $24,269,710 for student aid projects and $15,627,101 for NYA work projects. Under the 1936 allocations $18,400,000 was provided for student aid and $23,601,239 for work projects. On February 20, 1937, a total of $39,266,712 had been obligated and $39,180,662 expended from the funds allocated under the ERA Act of 1935, and $37,210,149 obligated and $33,386,020 expended under the ERA Act of 1936.

Occupations of Workers

In providing jobs for the needy unemployed under the Works Program a major objective has been to utilize and develop the skills of the workers pending their return to private industry. In the approval and selection of projects, therefore, careful consideration has been given to the extent to which the projects can make use of the skills possessed by unemployed persons in need of relief.

Adapting Projects to the Workers

Certain conflicts inevitably arise in using fully the skills of the needy employable persons. One of these results from the fact that some of the workers on the relief rolls are skilled in specialized industrial processes such as are required in the operation of various kinds of manufacturing equipment. Provision of jobs for these workers at their usual occupations would lead to competition with private enterprise. Another problem is presented by the groups of skilled and technical workers whose usual occupations require the use of costly materials or equipment. The necessary limitation of Works Program projects to types involving relatively small expenditures for materials and equipment from Federal funds precludes the operation of projects which would utilize fully the skills of such persons.

At the same time other factors mitigate to some extent the difficulties attendant on providing employment for persons on the relief rolls that is similar to their previous work in private industry. In some instances the persons who cannot be employed at their accustomed jobs have secondary or additional skills which can be utilized in the Program, or their training has been sufficiently broad to permit their employment at occupations related to the ones in which they are actually experienced. The outstanding factor, however, is that large numbers of the persons for whom employment must be provided at jobs not identical with their usual occupations are relatively unskilled workers whose former jobs have not involved a high degree of specialization.

A JOB FOR
SKILLED WORKERS

Unskilled industrial workers, farm laborers, and domestic and personal service workers constitute the bulk of this group. The usual occupations of employable persons on relief rolls and the kinds of jobs which have been provided for them under the Works Program are described in the following sections.

Skills of Eligible Workers

From surveys made in March 1935 and in January 1936 information is available concerning the occupational characteristics of persons on relief rolls. The latter labor inventory indicates that on January 15, 1936, there were 6,402,171 employable persons certified for Works Program jobs. More than 4,400,000 of these persons were considered heads of families, who in accordance with Works Program policy were to be given priority in the assignment of jobs on work projects.

The following two tables show the total number of persons in 13 major occupational groups, classified according to their usual occupations, and indicate that 72 percent of the 6,400,000 persons were men and 28 percent were women. Among the occupational groups there are wide differences in the proportions of men and women. On the basis of their status as family heads more than 80 percent of the men, in contrast to less than 40 percent of the women, had been designated by the local relief authorities as eligible for first consideration for Works Program employment.

NUMBER OF RELIEF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY USUAL OCCUPATIONS AND BY PRIORITY RANKING FOR WORK A/

January 15, 1936 B/

Usual Occupation	All Persons		Economic Heads of Families		
	Number	Percent C/	Number	Percent C/	Percent of All Persons
TOTAL	6,402,171	100.0	4,405,002	100.0	68.8
Professional and Technical Workers	120,961	2.1	98,011	2.4	81.0
Proprietors, Managers, and Officials	93,304	1.6	82,476	2.0	88.4
Office Workers	240,043	4.1	171,876	4.2	71.6
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	183,900	3.1	129,780	3.1	70.6
Skilled Workers and Foremen	712,747	12.2	652,747	15.8	91.6
Building and construction	477,606	8.2	442,266	10.7	92.6
Manufacturing and other industries	235,141	4.0	210,481	5.1	89.5
Semiskilled Workers	1,340,012	22.9	1,052,614	25.6	78.6
Building and construction	317,266	5.4	282,377	6.9	89.0
Manufacturing and other industries	1,022,746	17.5	770,239	18.7	75.3
Unskilled Laborers	960,855	16.4	805,696	19.6	83.9
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	618,318	10.5	367,359	8.9	59.4
Agricultural Workers	745,366	12.7	596,484	14.5	80.0
Farm operators	309,511	5.3	280,612	6.8	90.7
Farm laborers	435,855	7.4	315,572	7.7	72.5
Inexperienced Persons	841,757	14.4	162,096	3.9	19.3
16 to 24 years of age (incl.)	533,542	9.1	74,779	1.8	14.0
25 years of age and older	308,215	5.3	87,317	2.1	28.3
Unknown Occupations	544,908	-	286,161	-	52.5

A/ First priority persons are those who have preference in the assignment of workers to projects because of their status as economic heads of families.

B/ Data for Massachusetts are for January 31, 1936. Data for New York City are estimated.

C/ Percentages are based on persons of known occupations.

Of the 1,790,000 women certified as eligible for employment under the Works Program, only 682,000, or 38 percent, were heads of families. More than 63 percent of the total number were either domestic and personal service workers or inexperienced persons. About 18 percent of the women were previously employed as semiskilled workers in manufacturing and allied industries.

For roughly 48 percent of the certified relief workers in January the provision

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN ON RELIEF ROLLS CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY USUAL OCCUPATIONS

January 15, 1936 A/

Usual Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent B/	Number	Percent B/
TOTAL	4,611,865	100.0	1,790,306	100.0
Professional and Technical Workers	65,267	1.5	55,694	3.5
Proprietors, Managers, and Officials	87,813	2.1	5,491	0.4
Office Workers	142,908	3.3	97,135	6.1
Salesmen and Kindred Workers	128,381	3.0	55,519	3.5
Skilled Workers and Foremen	709,211	16.6	3,536	0.2
Building and construction	477,448	11.2	158	C/
Manufacturing and other industries	231,763	5.4	3,378	0.2
Semiskilled Workers	1,053,374	24.7	286,638	18.1
Building and construction	317,232	7.4	34	C/
Manufacturing and other industries	736,142	17.3	286,604	18.1
Unskilled Laborers	945,256	22.1	15,599	1.0
Domestic and Personal Service Workers	181,838	4.3	436,480	27.5
Agricultural Workers	691,356	16.2	54,010	3.4
Farm operators	303,031	7.1	6,480	0.4
Farm laborers	388,325	9.1	47,530	3.0
Inexperienced Persons	266,323	6.2	575,434	36.3
16 to 24 years of age (Incl.)	240,118	5.6	293,424	18.5
25 years of age and older	26,205	0.6	282,010	17.8
Unknown Occupations	340,138	-	204,770	-

A/ Data for Massachusetts are for January 31, 1936. Data for New York City are estimated.
B/ Percentages are based on persons of known occupations.
C/ Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

of jobs at their usual occupations presented some difficulty. Skilled and semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries and agricultural workers were outstanding among this number which also included domestic and personal service workers, and certain kinds of professional and technical workers, such as salesmen. Sixteen percent of the workers were classified as nonagricultural unskilled, and 14 percent were inexperienced. Heads of families entitled to first consideration for Works Program jobs constitued varying proportions of the groups of employable persons as indicated in the table on the preceding page.

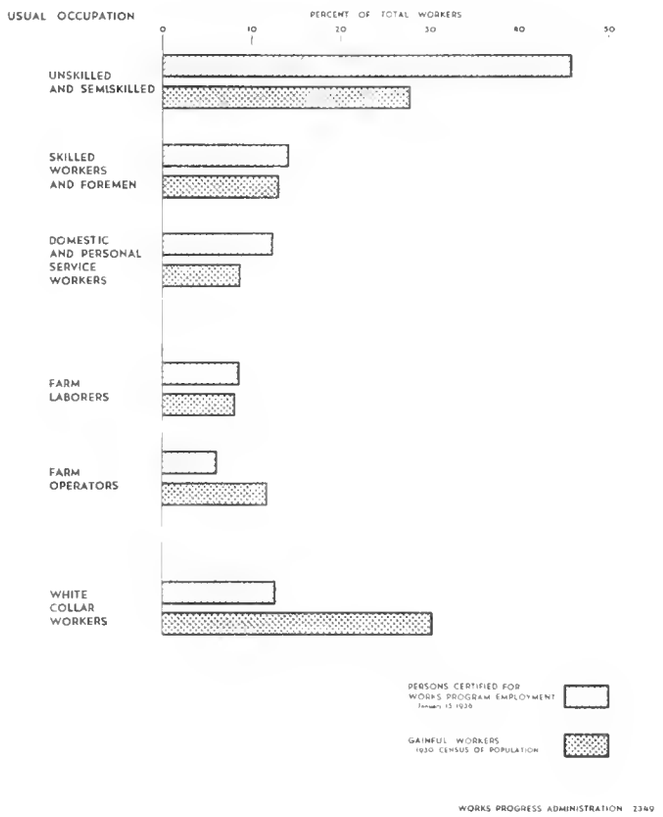
Comparison of the proportion of certified relief persons in major groups (excluding inexperienced persons and workers of unknown occupations) with the proportion of all gainful workers in the general working population indicates some significant differences. For example, white collar workers constituted more than 30 percent of the entire general working population in 1930, but represented less than 13 percent of the total number of employable persons certified for Works Program jobs as of January 1936. This is in contrast to the unskilled and semiskilled nonagricultural workers, who comprised only 28 percent of the general working population, as compared with 46 percent of all employable persons on relief rolls. The relative importance of certain major occupational groups of workers gainfully occupied in 1930 and of persons eligible for Works Program employment in January 1936 is shown in the chart on the following page.

Assigned Occupations

In March 1936, Works Program jobs were provided for about 3,470,000 persons on projects of the Works Progress Administration and all other participating agencies, excluding Emergency Conservation Work and the National Youth Administration. The two latter agencies are exempted from the ruling that Works Program employment can be provided for only one member of a family. In addition to persons from relief rolls the total includes persons secured from other sources to fill skilled or key positions; such persons represent roughly 10 percent of the Works Program total. In January 1936, approximately 95 percent of

PERSONS CERTIFIED FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL GAINFUL WORKERS

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



all workers who had been previously certified as in need of relief were heads of families, that is, they had been taken from the first priority group.

The accompanying table classifies the workers according to 7 of the 13 major groups used in the labor inventories. It should be noted that, since March, a tendency toward the assignment of a larger proportion of the workers in the more highly skilled groups has been evident.

Skilled Workers

Skilled jobs on the Works Program were provided for more than 335,000 workers in March. Most of these workers were employed on construction work such as the repair or construction of roads, public buildings, sewer and water systems, and airports, and other improvements to public properties. The jobs for the most part were filled by skilled workers experienced in the construction field, of whom there were almost 478,000 included in the January labor inventory. Foremen on construction projects, numbering more than 95,000, were of particular importance. Since, according to the labor inventory, only about 25,000 persons were reported as building and construction foremen, large numbers of the persons who fill these essential jobs come from other groups of qualified workers who were certified for Works Program employment, and from nonrelief sources. In the case of another important group of

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS A/

March 1936

Assigned Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent B/	Number	Percent B/	Number	Percent B/
TOTAL	3,467,451	100.0	2,993,936	100.0	473,515	100.0
Professional and Technical Workers	137,488	4.0	85,164	2.9	52,324	11.1
Office Workers	185,717	5.4	129,062	4.3	56,655	12.0
Project Supervisors, Managers, and Assistants	57,407	1.6	45,065	1.5	12,342	2.6
Skilled Workers and Foremen	335,142	9.7	325,715	10.9	9,427	2.0
Building and construction	302,954	8.8	302,954	10.1	-	-
Not in bldg. and construction	32,188	0.9	22,761	0.8	9,427	2.0
Semiskilled Workers	207,055	6.0	167,716	5.6	39,339	8.3
Building and construction	143,227	4.1	143,227	4.8	-	-
Not in bldg. and construction	63,828	1.9	24,489	0.8	39,339	8.3
Unskilled Workers	2,535,329	73.3	2,233,320	74.8	302,009	64.0
Occupation not specified	9,313	-	7,894	-	1,419	-

A/ Does not include persons employed in Emergency Conservation Work or youths employed at NYA rates.
B/ Percentages are based on persons of specified occupations.

workers - carpenters - the situation was reversed. Almost 77,000 persons were employed as carpenters. The labor inventory, however, reported approximately 130,000 carpenters available from relief rolls. Many of these could be employed on the Works Program only in other capacities, as foremen or in semiskilled and other work. Jobs were also provided for about 30,000 painters, and almost as many bricklayers and stonemasons, as well as for many other types of skilled workers with construction experience.

Projects of other than the construction types constitute a relatively small part of Works Program activities, making the employment of the large number of workers experienced in these fields somewhat of a problem. Most of the nonconstruction projects operated under the Works Program (exclusive of the white collar projects) involve such work as sewing and canning. These projects were designed primarily to provide jobs for the unemployed women and at the same time to produce commodities for distribution to needy families. Of the 32,000 persons assigned to skilled work in March 1936 on projects other than building and construction, 21,000 were foremen, most of whom were supervising goods projects. Practically all of the 9,000 women in this group were assigned as supervisors on sewing and canning projects.

PNEUMATIC CHISEL OPERATORS

Building and other construction projects also provided jobs for most of the semiskilled workers employed on the Works Program in March. Of the 207,000 workers assigned to semiskilled jobs more than two-thirds were employed on construction work, most of them as tractor or truck drivers, or as operatives of building and construction equipment. These workers were drawn largely from among certified workers with experience that qualified them for the jobs.

Semiskilled Workers

The greater part of the 1,340,000 semiskilled workers reported on the labor inventory, however, had previously been employed in manufacturing and other industries excluding building and other construction fields. Jobs to utilize their skills were available only in limited numbers on the Works Program. In this connection it should be noted, however, that 25 percent of these workers were not heads of families with first priority status for Works Program jobs. Semiskilled workers on projects involving other than construction work numbered less than 64,000 and the majority of these were women employed chiefly as seamstresses and other sewing-room workers. Most of the semiskilled workmen employed normally in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and other nonconstruction industries, therefore, could find none of their usual work under the Program unless they possessed secondary or related skills which could be utilized on construction projects.

Unskilled Workers

In order to employ the large numbers of workers who were either unskilled, inexperienced, or trained in occupations which have no specific counterpart in the types of projects to which the Works Program is necessarily limited, many unskilled jobs had to be provided. More than 2,500,000 persons were employed at unskilled work in March, about 2,205,000 of whom were working on WPA projects of the types shown in the table on the next page. Almost 954,000 persons were employed on highway, road, and street projects. Jobs were provided on projects of this type, especially farm-to-market roads, for many of the farm laborers on relief rolls as well as for other unskilled or inexperienced persons in rural or suburban

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNSKILLED WAGE CLASS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX A/

March 1936

Type of Project	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,205,183	100.0	1,910,798	100.0	294,385	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	953,678	43.2	952,687	49.9	991	0.3
Public buildings	125,018	5.7	120,794	6.3	4,224	1.4
Parks and other recreational facilities	235,404	10.7	233,941	12.3	1,463	0.5
Conservation	162,022	7.4	161,112	8.4	910	0.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	211,765	9.6	211,587	11.1	178	0.1
Airports and other transportation	42,858	1.9	42,716	2.2	142	B/
White collar	36,159	1.6	19,784	1.0	16,375	5.6
Educational	9,473	0.4	2,765	0.2	6,708	2.3
Professional and technical	10,159	0.5	3,711	0.2	6,448	2.2
Research and statistical	3,223	0.1	2,683	0.1	540	0.2
Art, literary, and recreational	10,754	0.5	9,222	0.5	1,532	0.5
Clerical	1,226	B/	692	B/	534	0.2
Other	1,324	0.1	711	B/	613	0.2
Goods	306,672	13.9	46,135	2.4	260,537	88.5
Sewing	255,352	11.6	6,746	0.3	248,606	84.4
Canning and other	51,320	2.3	39,389	2.1	11,931	4.1
Sanitation and health	87,465	4.0	85,800	4.5	1,665	0.6
Miscellaneous	44,142	2.0	36,242	1.9	7,900	2.7

A/ Only persons receiving unskilled rates are included here. Persons employed at WPA work camps, youths employed at NYA rates, and owner-operators of equipment are excluded.
B/ Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

areas. Projects involving parks and other recreational facilities, and sewer systems and other utilities also employed large proportions of the unskilled and inexperienced persons and of those whose skills could not be otherwise utilized. Most of the unskilled jobs for women were provided in sewing rooms.

White Collar Workers

Professional, technical, and office workers, though numerically less important than other groups of workers for whom Works Program jobs are provided, offer special problems. Many of the persons classified in these groups in the labor inventory possess specialized training which could not by utilized directly on Works Program projects. However, the broader educational background of these persons often facilitates their employment at types of work other than those in which they are usually engaged. This mobility is well illustrated within the office worker group for whom about 186,000 jobs were provided in March. Almost 151,000 of the persons assigned to office work were employed as payroll and statistical clerks and on similar jobs. These workers could be drawn not only from the 122,000 clerks reported in the labor inventory but also from among persons usually employed at other clerical and office work, as bookkeepers and accountants, or even at various professional jobs. Similar adaptability characterizes the workers employed at some of the professional and technical jobs under the Works Program, who numbered more than 137,000 in March.

Efficiency Ratings of Skilled Workers

The relative efficiency of skilled workers on WPA projects has been subject to

much discussion. In order to investigate the validity of the various claims, a study has been made by the Federal Works Progress Administration in cooperation with the international unions for the three crafts which account for the major portion of the skilled workers employed on WPA projects - brick and stone masons, carpenters, and painters. WPA workers employed at these crafts in January 1937 in seven cities 1/ were judged for both quality and quantity of work. This was done by pairs of examiners working independently, one a representative of the union concerned and the other a member of the engineering staff of the WPA. A representative of the Federal WPA was assigned to each community to supervise the work and to obtain other information regarding the workers examined, such as years of experience, usual occupation, and relief status.

Analysis of the data secured indicates that skilled workers employed on WPA projects are generally of high caliber. Almost 78 percent of the workers (95 percent of the total had been taken from relief rolls), were graded as passable or better, on the basis of quality of work, by both examiners who rated almost half this group as excellent. Only 9 percent were considered definitely inferior workers by both examiners. From the point of view of quantity of work the ratings were similar, the examiners agreeing that 79 percent of the workers were passable or better and that 8 percent were incapable of doing the quantity of work required of a qualified craftsman.

Both the quality and the quantity ratings for workers employed at each of the crafts varied to some extent from those for the entire body of skilled workers investigated. Carpenters included the largest proportion (88 percent) of workers rated as passable or better in quality of work and painters had the smallest proportion so graded. Carpenters also excelled in quantity of work, with 86 percent of these craftsmen rated as passable or better as compared with 75 percent of the painters and 76 percent of the brick and stone masons.

Most of the workers examined had had many years of experience at their crafts.

1/ Baltimore, Birmingham, Hartford, Memphis, Minneapolis, Scranton, and Toledo.

PERCENTAGES OF WPA WORKERS IN THREE CRAFTS IN SEVEN CITIES RECEIVING SPECIFIED RATINGS FOR QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WORK

January 1937

Rating A/	Total	Brick and Stone Masons	Carpenters	Painters
QUALITY OF WORK				
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Excellent by both examiners	38	51	52	25
Passable by both examiners	39	28	36	45
Passable or better by one examiner and inferior by other	14	10	5	20
Inferior by both examiners	9	11	7	10
QUANTITY OF WORK				
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Excellent by both examiners	28	45	36	19
Passable by both examiners	51	31	50	56
Passable or better by one examiner and inferior by other	13	10	6	19
Inferior by both examiners	8	14	8	6

A/ Ratings were given by two examiners who judged the workers independently of each other.

On an average this amounted to more than 20 years of experience at the work on which they were employed on WPA projects. Almost 83 percent had 10 years of experience or more. The proportions of workers who had spent at least 10 years at their crafts varied among the three crafts, ranging from almost 93 percent in the case of brick and stone masons to about 78 percent of the painters. That the years of experience have a direct bearing on the quality and quantity of their work is indicated by the fact that the workers graded as excellent in both respects had the greatest and those judged inferior had the smallest number of years of employment at their crafts. The average years of experience ranged from about 25 for craftsmen rated as excellent to 15 years for those of inferior ability. Another significant finding is the fact that 87 percent of skilled workers were employed at the same craft on which they were engaged regularly before 1930.

Shifts in Employment

The composition of the group of persons employed on Works Program projects is subject to continual change. Each month some persons leave their Works Program jobs. Replacements are made by assignment either of new workers or of workers who have previously held jobs on projects. Of the persons who remain, some are employed on projects of the same agency from period to period and others are transferred from work on projects operated by one agency to work on projects of another agency.

It was found that during the spring of 1936 Works Program employees left their jobs at the rate of about 13 percent of the total per month; and that for every three of these persons separated, two were added during this period which was characterized by declining employment under the Works Program. Further, of 10 persons working on the Program during a given month, 9 were working during the following month, and nearly always for the same agency.

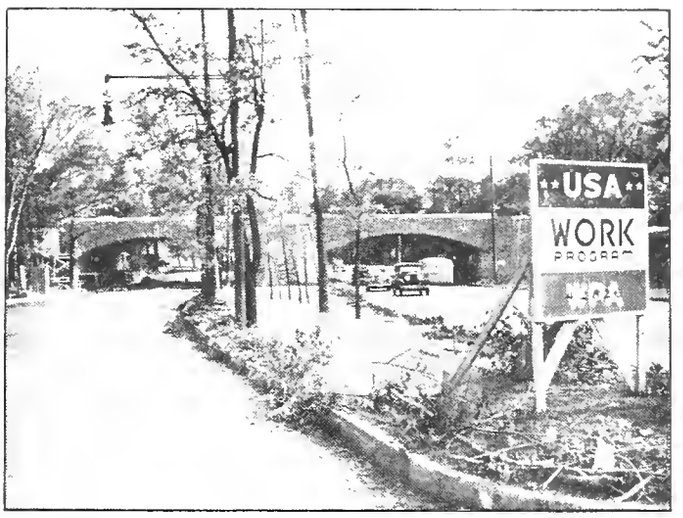
AT WORK ON A SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

The extent of these month-to-month changes in Works Program employment (exclusive of ECW) was ascertained by a tabulation of data covering approximately 82 percent of the United States total. Employment figures for New York and the New England States were not included. Three two-month periods were covered in the study - March and April, April and May, May and June.

Changes taking place in Works Program employment during a two-month period were analyzed under three major categories: accessions, separations, and transfers. Accessions to the Works Program arise through assignment of persons who have not previously been employed under the Program (new assignments) as well as through reassignment of persons who have been previously employed. When a person's name appeared on a Works Program payroll in the second of a pair of months but not in the first it was recorded as an accession; it was considered a new assignment or a reassignment depending on whether or not the person had been employed on the Program at some time prior to the two-month period. A separation occurs when a person leaves his Works Program job, his name appearing on a payroll ending during the first month but not on a payroll ending during the second month. Another type of shifting, internal to the Works Program, takes place through transfers from projects of one agency to projects of another agency. Such shifting was recorded in the analysis whenever it was observed that a worker's name appeared on the payroll of one agency in the first month and on the payroll of another agency in the second month. (The status of a worker was determined throughout from that payroll, ending latest in the month, on which his name was entered.) Workers unaffected by these three kinds of change in their employment status comprise the group that was employed by the same agency as evidenced by payrolls ending during each month of a two-month period.

In following the movement of workers to and from the Works Program and the extent of their mobility between agencies during the spring months of 1936, the

trends in employment under the various agencies should be borne in mind. On WPA projects employment declined steadily from the peak reached late in February; this was in keeping with quotas which anticipated a seasonal increase in employment in industry and agriculture and an expansion in employment under the other agencies participating in the Works Program, such as the Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration. The number of workers on projects of these other participating agencies, exclusive of ECW, reached its peak in June 1936.



THROUGH TRAFFIC AIDED BY TWIN-ARCH BRIDGE

Works Program Employment

Summaries of the changes in employment under all agencies reveal that, during each of the pairs of months studied, persons working on projects of the same agency in both months far outnumber persons who experienced shifting in their status. This larger group comprised nearly 90 percent of total employment. While workers left the Works Program at the rate of from 350,000 to 410,000 persons in each period, these separations were partially counterbalanced by accessions that added workers to the Program at the rate of 240,000 to 270,000 persons per period. Compared with the average of total employment in each two-month period, separations amount to about 13, whereas accessions amount to about 9 out of every 100 persons. These relationships apply to aggregate Works Program employment and do not take into consideration transfers between agencies. The latter were relatively small, averaging about 50,000 in each of the pairs of months and representing not more than 2 percent of total employment. The accompanying tabulation summarizes these aspects of total Works Program employment.

SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER ALL AGENCIES A/

March - June 1936

Continental U. S. Exclusive of New York and New England

Phase of Analysis	March - April	April - May	May - June
Total number employed during first month	3,020,402	2,915,156 B/	2,758,428 B/
Number employed by same agency during both months	2,616,975	2,450,756	2,365,006
Separations from Works Program	349,819	409,245	351,722
Accessions to Works Program	242,357	250,639	268,608
Transfers between agencies	53,608	55,155	41,700
Total number employed during second month	2,912,940 B/	2,756,550 B/	2,675,314
Net change in number employed	- 107,462	- 158,606	- 83,114

A/ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.
B/ Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two two-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed payrolls, was available for the latter of the two analyses.

WPA Employment

The number of persons working on WPA projects in the areas covered in the tabulation of shifts in employment dropped 23 percent, from 2,470,000 to 1,900,000, between March and June. In the March-April period over 301,000 persons were separated from the WPA, a total partially offset by accessions in excess of 82,000, leaving a net reduction in employment amounting to about 219,000. Workers who were employed

SHIFTS IN WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES A/

Continental U. S. Exclusive of New York and New England

Phase of Analysis	All Agencies	WPA	Public Roads	PWA Non-Federal	Resettlement	NYA	Other Agencies
March - April 1936							
Total number employed in March	3,020,402	2,468,812	97,443	87,011	57,786	153,008	156,342
Number employed by same agency March and April	2,616,975	2,167,412	71,548	65,403	48,100	134,423	130,089
Separations from Works Program	349,819	258,264	23,277	19,675	9,130	18,094	21,379
Accessions to Works Program	242,357	76,925	44,943	57,725	15,177	27,097	20,490
Reassigned	36,528	21,492	5,073	4,499	1,130	1,151	3,183
Initially assigned	205,829	55,433	39,870	53,226	14,047	25,946	17,307
Number transferred from Agency indicated in heading to following Agency							
All Agencies	53,608	43,136	2,618	1,933	556	491	4,874
WPA	5,568	-	1,475	1,095	197	340	2,461
Public Roads	15,110	13,949	-	525	143	57	436
PWA Non-Federal	11,902	10,618	617	-	143	17	507
Resettlement	6,378	5,143	144	122	-	32	937
NYA	1,256	1,219	10	5	2	-	20
All other	13,394	12,207	372	186	71	45	513
Number transferred to Agency indicated in heading from following Agency							
All Agencies	53,608	5,568	15,110	11,902	6,378	1,256	13,394
WPA	43,136	-	13,949	10,618	5,143	1,219	12,207
Public Roads	2,618	1,475	-	617	144	10	372
PWA Non-Federal	1,933	1,095	525	-	122	5	186
Resettlement	556	197	143	143	-	2	71
NYA	491	340	57	17	32	-	45
All other	4,874	2,461	436	507	937	20	513
Total number employed in April B/	2,912,940	2,249,905	131,601	135,030	69,655	162,776	163,973
Change in number employed - March to April	- 107,462	- 218,907	+ 34,158	+ 48,019	+ 11,869	+ 9,768	+ 7,631
April - May							
Total number employed in April B/	2,915,156	2,247,236	131,249	136,013	70,386	163,664	166,608
Number employed by same Agency April and May	2,450,756	1,922,262	96,439	97,468	55,813	141,497	137,277
Separations from Works Program	409,245	282,436	31,378	35,118	13,335	21,607	25,371
Accessions to Works Program	250,639	81,976	61,466	53,118	9,589	19,808	24,682
Reassigned	60,425	38,148	7,404	4,650	1,618	3,656	4,949
Initially assigned	190,214	43,828	54,062	48,468	7,971	16,152	19,733
Number transferred from Agency indicated in heading to following Agency							
All Agencies	55,155	42,538	3,432	3,427	1,238	560	3,960
WPA	6,861	-	2,091	1,821	520	340	2,089
Public Roads	21,626	19,022	-	1,175	358	89	982
PWA Non-Federal	10,005	8,463	828	-	250	36	428
Resettlement	3,057	2,790	84	71	-	29	83
NYA	964	917	16	10	6	-	15
All other	12,642	11,346	413	350	104	66	363
Number transferred to Agency indicated in heading from following Agency							
All Agencies	55,155	6,861	21,626	10,005	3,057	964	12,642
WPA	42,538	-	19,022	8,463	2,790	917	11,346
Public Roads	3,432	2,091	-	828	84	16	413
PWA Non-Federal	3,427	1,821	1,175	-	71	10	350
Resettlement	1,238	520	358	250	-	6	104
NYA	560	340	89	36	29	-	66
All other	3,960	2,089	982	428	83	15	363
Total number employed in May B/	2,756,550	2,011,099	179,531	160,591	68,459	162,269	174,601
Change in number employed - April to May	- 158,606	- 236,137	+ 48,282	+ 24,578	- 1,927	- 1,395	+ 7,993
May - June							
Total number employed in May B/	2,758,428	2,014,778	180,628	159,931	67,159	161,675	174,257
Number employed by same Agency May and June	2,365,006	1,801,395	122,526	110,364	54,265	139,793	136,663
Separations from Works Program	351,722	190,738	51,199	45,214	11,787	21,118	31,666
Accessions to Works Program	268,608	90,357	64,580	54,062	8,714	27,620	23,275
Reassigned	74,622	46,618	9,231	7,303	2,139	4,140	5,191
Initially Assigned	193,986	43,739	55,349	46,759	6,575	23,480	18,084
Number transferred from Agency indicated in heading to following Agency							
All Agencies	41,700	22,645	6,903	4,353	1,107	764	5,928
WPA	11,928	-	4,470	2,353	555	532	4,018
Public Roads	13,416	10,763	-	1,427	293	102	831
PWA Non-Federal	6,557	4,566	1,424	-	121	51	395
Resettlement	1,705	1,221	143	139	-	20	182
NYA	1,303	1,238	25	15	7	-	18
All other	6,791	4,857	841	419	131	59	484
Number transferred to Agency indicated in heading from following Agency							
All Agencies	41,700	11,928	13,416	6,557	1,705	1,303	6,791
WPA	22,645	-	10,763	4,566	1,221	1,238	4,857
Public Roads	6,903	4,470	-	1,424	143	25	841
PWA Non-Federal	4,353	2,353	1,427	-	139	15	419
Resettlement	1,107	555	293	121	-	7	131
NYA	764	532	102	51	20	-	59
All other	5,928	4,018	831	395	182	18	484
Total number employed in June	2,675,314	1,903,680	200,522	170,983	64,684	168,716	166,729
Change in number employed - May to June	- 83,114	- 111,098	+ 19,894	+ 11,052	- 2,475	+ 7,041	- 7,528

A/ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.

B/ Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two two-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed payrolls, were available for the latter of the two analyses.

by the WPA in both March and April represented 88 percent of March employment and 96 percent of April employment. In the two subsequent pairs of months the same general relationships obtained.

Accessions to WPA projects during the March-April period amounted to approximately 27 percent of all separations; transfers both from and to other agencies are included in these accession and separation totals. A similar picture prevailed during the April-May period, but between May and June accessions increased to a figure almost half as great as the total separations. Of the accessions, initial assignments averaged somewhat more than half during the entire period. Reassignments showed a relative increase during each of the three periods, a trend made possible by the increasing number of months of prior WPA operations. Transfers from other agency projects constituted a negligible portion of total accessions to WPA projects.

During the March-April period a total of about 300,000 persons were separated from WPA projects. Of these only 43,000 persons, or 14 percent, comprised persons who were transferred to projects operated by other Federal agencies. A similar relation existed between transfers and total separations during the two following periods. Considering all transfers as a group, almost 90 percent of the total involved transfers of workers from WPA projects to those of other agencies. Transfers from other agencies to the WPA were consistently small, as indicated by the table on page 68. Three major Works Program agencies (Public Works Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, and Resettlement Administration) absorbed most of the transfers from WPA projects during the March-April period.

The proportions that both men and women workers and persons from relief rolls constituted of separations approximate corresponding figures based on total WPA employment. During the March-April period about 86 percent of the persons separated were men and about 95 percent of the total had been taken from relief rolls.

Employment Under Other Federal Agencies

Accessions were much more numerous than separations on the programs of the other

SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

March - June 1936

Continental U. S. Exclusive of New York and New England

Phase of Analysis	March - April		April - May		May - June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number employed during first month	2,468,812		2,247,236 A/		2,014,778 A/	
Number employed by WPA during both months	2,167,412		1,922,262		1,801,395	
Total separations	301,400	100.0	324,974	100.0	213,383	100.0
Separations from Works Program	258,264	85.7	282,436	86.9	190,738	89.4
Transfers to other agencies	43,136	14.3	42,538	13.1	22,645	10.6
Total accessions	82,493	100.0	88,837	100.0	102,285	100.0
Initial assignments	55,433	67.2	43,828	49.3	43,739	42.8
Reassignments	21,492	26.1	38,148	43.0	46,618	45.6
Transfers from other agencies	5,568	6.7	6,861	7.7	11,928	11.6
Total number employed during second month	2,249,905 A/		2,011,099 A/		1,903,680	
Change in number employed	- 218,907		- 236,137		- 111,098	

A/ Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two two-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed payrolls, was available for the latter of the two analyses.

SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA A/

March - June 1936

Continental U. S. Exclusive of New York and New England

Phase of Analysis	March - April		April - May		May - June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number employed during first month	551,590		667,920 B/		743,650 B/	
Number employed by same agency during both months	499,563		528,494		563,611	
Gross separations	102,027	100.0	139,426	100.0	180,039	100.0
Separations from the Works Program	91,555	89.7	126,809	91.0	160,984	89.4
Transfers to WPA and between other agencies	10,472	10.3	12,617	9.0	19,055	10.6
Gross accessions	213,472	100.0	216,957	100.0	208,023	100.0
Initial assignments	150,396	70.5	146,386	67.4	150,247	72.2
Reassignments	15,036	7.0	22,277	10.3	28,004	13.5
Transfers from WPA and between other agencies	48,040	22.5	48,294	22.3	29,772	14.3
Total number employed during second month	663,035 B/		745,451 B/		771,634	
Change in number employed	+111,445		+ 77,531		+ 27,984	

A/ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.

B/ Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two two-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed payrolls, was available for the latter of the two analyses.

Federal agencies, since these programs were expanding between March and June 1936. For the period as a whole an average of about 210,000 people were added to these projects monthly. However, a substantial number of separations took place. In the March-April period, for example, separations of 102,000 offset nearly half of the 213,000 persons taken on the programs of the various agencies. Of the group separated from the programs of the different agencies some 90 percent left the Works Program. The remaining 10 percent were transferred to the WPA or the other Federal agencies. It is noteworthy that in taking on new workers the agencies obtained less than 25 percent through transfers from other agencies including the WPA. These data appear in summary form in the table above. For details in regard to shifts in employment between certain major agencies participating in the Works Program, the table on page 68 should be consulted. Transfers taking place between each of the agencies listed as well as the number of accessions and separations are indicated.

Safety and Compensation

Compensation for Works Program employees who are injured or killed by accident in the performance of duty was provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. For this purpose a portion of the funds made available under each act was allocated to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. In order to reduce to a minimum loss due to accidental injuries, safety programs for the prevention of accidents on work projects have been developed. Each agency operating projects under the Works Program assumes the responsibility for establishing safe conditions for the prosecution of the work. The discussion in the following paragraphs is limited, for the most part, to the experiences of the Works Progress Administration in injury compensation and safety provisions.

Injury Compensation

The ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 extended to Works Program employees the compensation benefits of the Act of February 15, 1934 (which continued the Civil Works Administration). In accordance with these provisions the maximum compensation is limited to $25 a month in case of injury and to $3,500 in case of death or permanent disability. Under the ERA Act of 1936 these benefits are extended to students aided by the National Youth Administration who were not covered by the Act of 1935.

On the basis of the CWA's experience in dealing with injuries, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission estimated that $28,000,000 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and $9,000,000 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 would be required to meet the anticipated costs of compensation claims under the Works Program. Subsequent experience has indicated that these amounts were in excess of probable costs. Consequently, rescissions amounting to $14,200,000 were made from the $28,000,000 fund and $800,000 from the $9,000,000 fund, reducing the net allocation total to $22,000,000.

As of December 31, 1936, total expenditures for compensation amounted to $4,569,720, of which over $3,300,000 was for the payment of medical, hospital, and incidental expenses and nearly $740,000 for cases which involved more than 30 days' disability, permanent injury, or death, including Works Progress Administration, Resettlement Administration, and National Park Service cases and cases submitted by other Works Program agencies. The Commission has allowed compensation for approximately 400 fatal cases, and about 350 additional cases are now under consideration. The unexpended balance of the $22,000,000 is available to satisfy future claim costs of injury or death of Works Program employees caused by accident in the performance of duty.

SAFETY RECORD

CWA

41 accidents in each 1,000,000 hours worked
1 death in 3,180,000 hours worked

FERA

40 accidents in each 1,000,000 hours worked
1 death in 4,100,000 hours worked

WPA

19 accidents in each 1,000,000 hours worked
1 death in 6,400,000 hours worked

WPA Organization

In order to meet the problems that arise with accidental injury or death of WPA employees, compensation sections have been organized in each State. These sections consist of a State Compensation Officer at the WPA State headquarters and a District Officer

in each of the several districts of the State. District Officers designate persons in local offices and on projects to issue requests for medical treatment or hospitalization and to prepare the preliminary reports of injury. State Compensation Officers arrange with medical and hospital associations for adequate care by reputable physicans and hospitals prepared to render efficient service. As a result of the urgent need for prompt payment of compensation allowances to WPA workers, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission has conferred upon the WPA the privilege of authorizing local installments of initial payments of compensation for periods not to exceed 30 days.

Injured workers are permitted under WPA regulations to work overtime subsequent to their recovery so as to recompense them to the greatest possible extent for the difference between what would have been earned as wages and what is received as compensation. If an employee's injury is serious, or disabling for more than fifteen days, another qualified member of the family may be assigned to work during the principal wage earner's period of disability.

Compensation Cases and Payments

By the end of 1936, there had been reported to the compensation sections of State and District Works Progress Administrations 310,356 cases of persons injured while working on WPA projects. This total included 59,947 lost-time cases which may involve cash payments of compensation for one day or more and 250,409 cases not involving cash payments of compensation but likely to result in medical or hospital expense to the Federal Government.

WPA records indicate that disbursing officers of the United States Treasury, upon the certification of State Compensation Officers, had paid out $536,369 in satisfaction of local installments of initial payments of compensation. In addition to this sum a large portion of the amount expended directly by the Commission was for WPA workers.

Resettlement and National Park Service

In addition to handling cases of WPA employees who are injured or killed by accident, State and district compensation sections assume similar responsibility for the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service. Although it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the saving to the Federal Government under this arrangement, it is conservative to guess that setting up claim sections would cost the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service 25 to 50 percent more than they now pay to the WPA for the service. Under the terms of agreement the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service reimburse the WPA on the actual administrative cost basis for each case handled.

From November 1935, when the agreement with the Resettlement Administration was made, to the end of 1936, the WPA has handled for that agency 2,777 lost-time cases involving cash payments of compensation and 5,219 cases not involving cash payments but resulting in medical or hospital expense. Since October 22, 1936, when the agreement with the National Park Service became effective, WPA compensation sections have handled 115 Service cases involving cash payments of compensation and 77 Service cases involving medical or hospital expense only.

Property Damage Claims

State and district compensation sections also investigate claims for the loss of, or damage to, privately owned property resulting from the negligence of WPA employees. Such a claim, which may not exceed the sum of $1,000, is forwarded to Washington for determination and certification to Congress in such amounts within the $1,000 limitation as the Administrator deems justifiable. Thus far, about 1,000 property damage claims have been submitted.

Safety on the WPA Program

Numerous circumstances tend to produce accidents in a work relief program. The physical qualifications of workers are often below average. Workers may have developed certain mental attitudes during the years of depression which tend to increase the ordinary hazards incident to employment. Only a small

percentage of all project workers have had previous safety training. Consequently, in the operation of a varied and extensive work program an active safety organization is essential to insure adequate protection for the workers.

Organization and Procedure

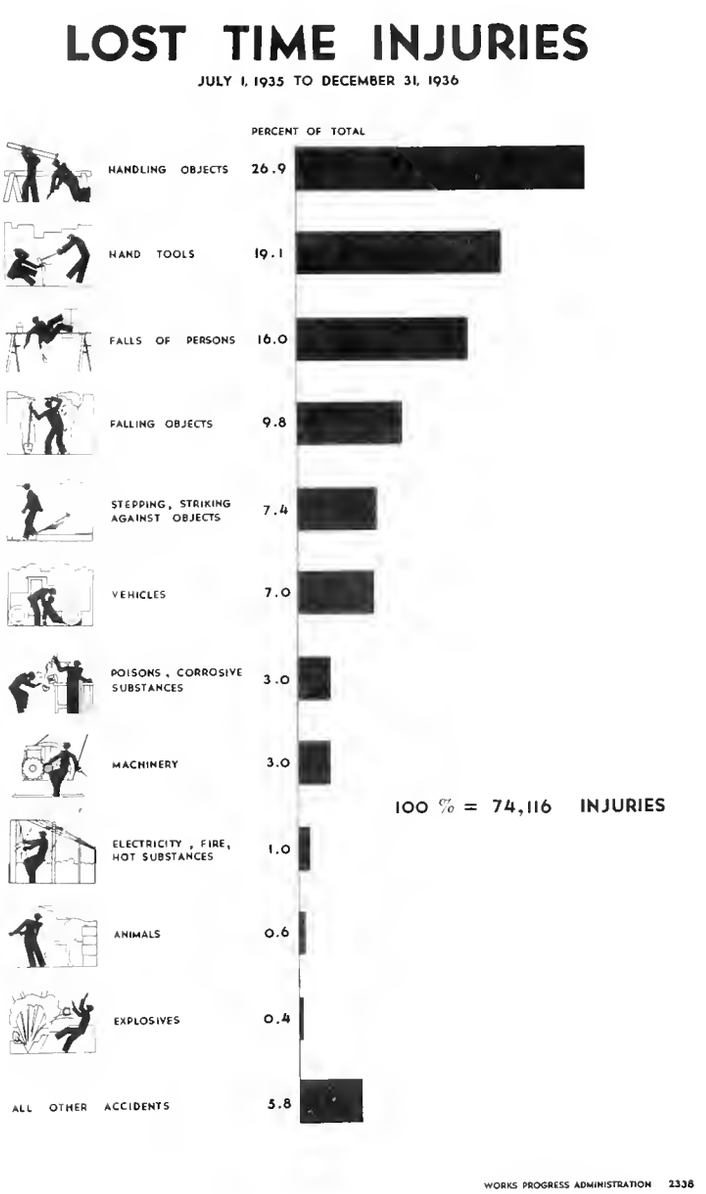
The WPA safety work in each State is directed by the State Safety Consultant and a staff of State Safety Representatives. A District Safety Inspector is assigned in each district of the State, and Project Safety Inspectors are provided on projects sufficiently large or hazardous to require full-time inspection. The Director of Safety in Washington and his staff of four Regional Safety Representatives coordinate the work of the State Safety Organizations and act in an advisory capacity. Up-to-date codes and instructions relating to safety measures are made available to all engineers, supervisors, foremen, and others responsible for the prosecution of work. All project proposals are carefully reviewed for safety provisions before they are finally approved, and sponsors are fully informed of their responsibility for the safety of workers on their projects. Every accident on a WPA project, regardless of whether or not it results in personal injury, must be reported in detail by the foremen in charge at the scene and time of its occurrence. By means of this reporting procedure Washington and the State headquarters are able to formulate corrective measures as required.

Safety inspections, made regularly by members of State and district safety staffs, are a vital part of the accident prevention campaign. Notices of unsafe conditions with recommendations for their correction are promptly dispatched to the responsible authorities. Before buildings are occupied by project workers they are inspected and approved. Trucks and other mechanical equipment are frequently inspected to insure their safe operation. Safety devices and appliances are provided and used wherever necessary, and first aid facilities, including the services of a person certified competent to administer first aid, are maintained for all workers. With the assistance of the American Red Cross and the United States Bureau of Mines, over 250,000 relief workers have been trained in first aid during the three work relief programs.

An educational campaign to stimulate interest in accident prevention is conducted in every State. Conferences and meetings are held to instruct supervisors and foremen in safe methods and safety procedure. The fact is impressed upon operating executives that the success of safety efforts depends largely upon their leadership and that they will be held strictly responsible for preventable accidents involving workers under their supervision.

Safety Record

When the Federal Government undertook, in 1933, to put 4,000,000 idle persons to work on thousands of CWA projects, the



United States Employees' Compensation Commission predicted a hundred injuries involving loss of time for each million man-hours of employment. There were actually 48,000 lost-time injuries sustained by workers under the Civil Works Administration, a frequency rate of only 41 per million man-hours of exposure. During the same period 375 workers were accidentally killed; this amounted to one for each 3,180,000 man-hours of work. The experience gained under the CWA was used to advantage in developing the accident prevention campaign of the Emergency Relief Administration which followed. Under this program, 43,320 lost-time injuries were sustained by workers - a reduction in the frequency rate to 40 per million man-hours of exposure, and 266 accidental deaths resulted in a fatality frequency of one for each 4,100,000 man-hours of exposure.

Prior to the development of the Works Progress Administration in 1935, the Department of Labor announced that 454,000 lost-time injuries and 2,700 fatalities could be expected on WPA projects during 12 months of operation. Compared with this expectancy and with the frequency rates in the two preceding work programs, the actual experience during the 18 months ending December 31, 1936, represents a remarkable safety record. Injuries causing loss of time have totaled 74,116, or a frequency rate of 18.5 per million man-hours of exposure, and accidental deaths have numbered 626, or one fatality for each 6,400,000 man-hours of exposure. The percentage distribution of lost-time injuries, by cause, is shown in the preceding chart.

Aside from the marked reduction in injuries accomplished by the Safety Program, the practical benefits of the training in first aid have become apparent. Workers who were trained in first aid by the WPA were among the foremost in usefulness and effectiveness during the recent flood, and their training in first aid was utilized to the greatest advantage by local authorities.

Federal Agencies Participating in the Works Program

With the initiation of the Works Program under the ERA Act of 1935, various emergency activities of the Federal Government were coordinated under a single program. This took place during the summer of 1935. Some of the Works Program operations represent the continuation of programs begun in preceding years and carried on by the same agencies under which they were started; others represent the continuation of certain functions, often in somewhat modified form, under new agencies established for the purpose.

The programs of Emergency Conservation Work and of the Public Works Administration are illustrative of the former type which ranges from the conservation work of ECW to the heavy construction projects prosecuted under the PWA. Included in the PWA program which was financed by funds from the National Industrial Recovery Act were building projects of the PWA proper, irrigation operations under the Bureau of Reclamation, and harbor and flood control activities of the Corps of Engineers.

Outstanding among the new agencies established under the Works Program to carry on in modified or expanded form certain of the earlier emergency activities are the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration. Work activities previously undertaken by the FERA and the CWA were expanded with the establishment of the WPA. Rural rehabilitation and resettlement of farm families were included among the functions of the Resettlement Administration. This agency extends aid by making loans and grants of funds to farmers as well as by operating work projects designed primarily to provide them with employment. The Rural Electrification Administration, also newly established, undertook to extend the use of electricity in rural areas.

In addition to the newly established administrations and the emergency organizations already in existence when the ERA Act of 1935 was passed, various regular governmental agencies participate in the Works Program. The operations of these governmental units are for the most part an extension of their regular activities, and vary in type of work from heavier construction to lighter undertakings providing a maximum of employment.

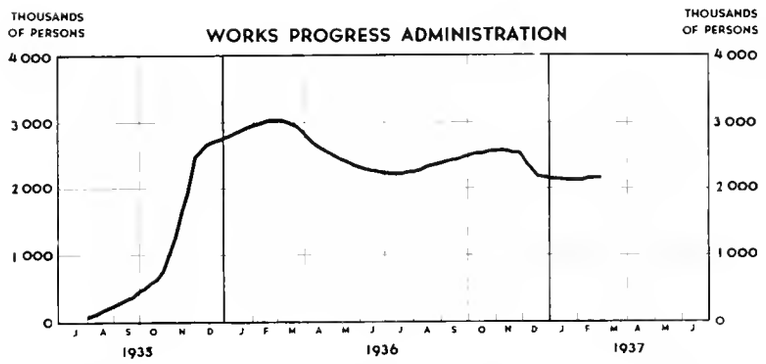
Whereas allocations from the ERA Act of 1935 were made to finance a wide variety of work projects, the funds provided under the ERA Act of 1936 were allocated chiefly to carry on projects which employ relatively large numbers of workers. The heavier construction projects, in many instances, were continued by drawing on unexpended balances. For additional projects of the PWA Non-Federal Division the ERA Act of 1936 provided for grants by making available for this purpose funds that had previously been used for loans. Since the end of the fiscal year 1936 Emergency Conservation Work has drawn upon direct appropriations made to it, and new projects of the Rural Electrification Administration have been financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

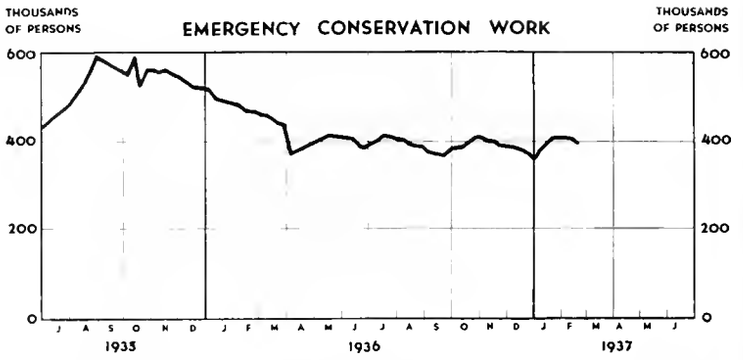
Physical accomplishments on Works Program projects, exclusive of WPA accomplishments which are discussed in a preceding section, may be summarized briefly under the groupings used above. Heavy construction projects of the public works type prosecuted by such agencies as the PWA, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Bureau of Reclamation have achieved notable results. Citing only a few of these accomplishments, the PWA, through its non-Federal program, has already completed 1,400 public buildings, 662 public utility projects, and over 200 projects for the construction of bridges, streets, and similar purposes. This administration also has under active construction another 981 projects of similar nature, financed from Works Program

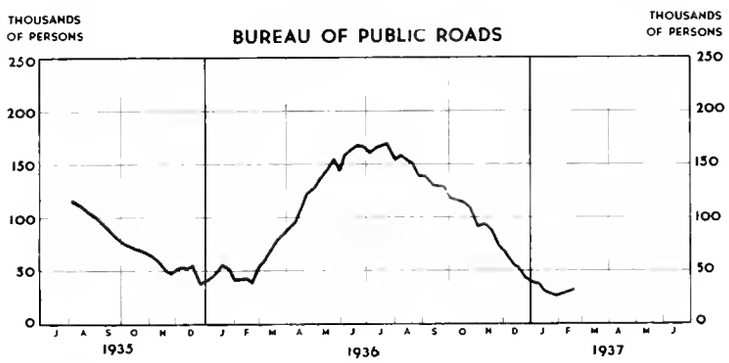
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

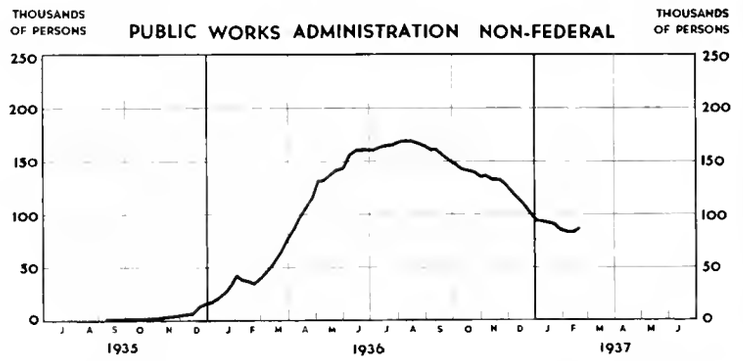
SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

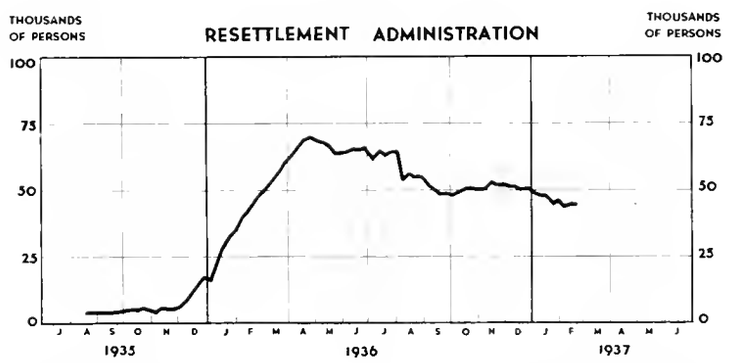
THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

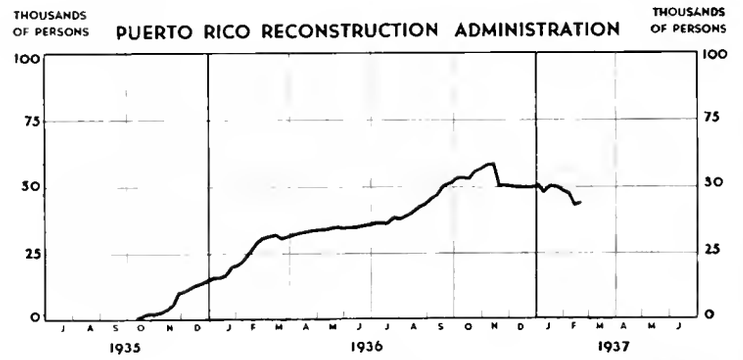


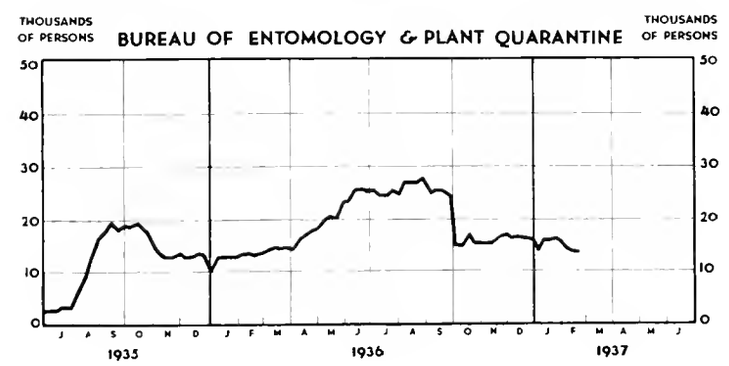


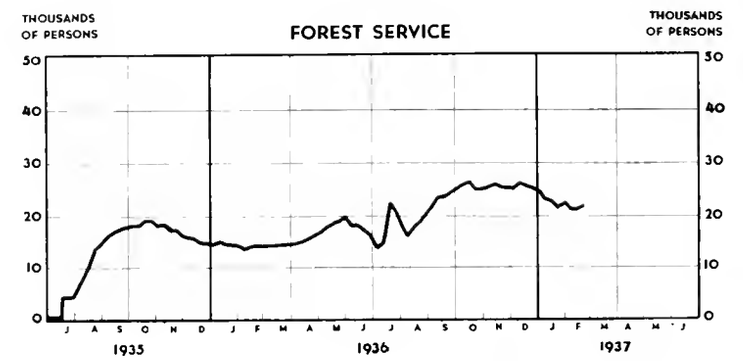








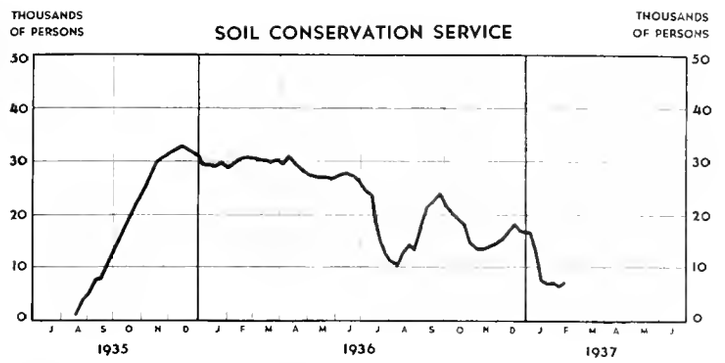


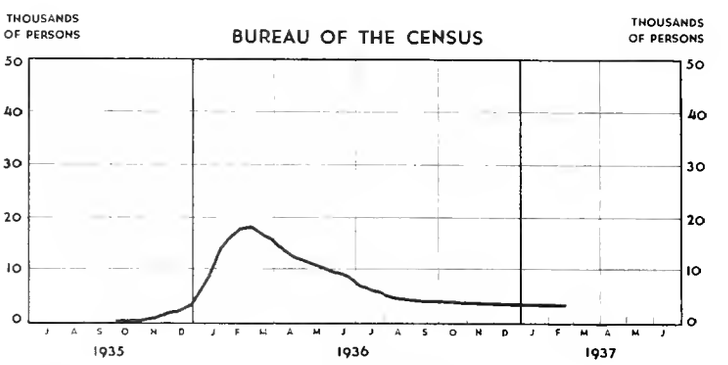


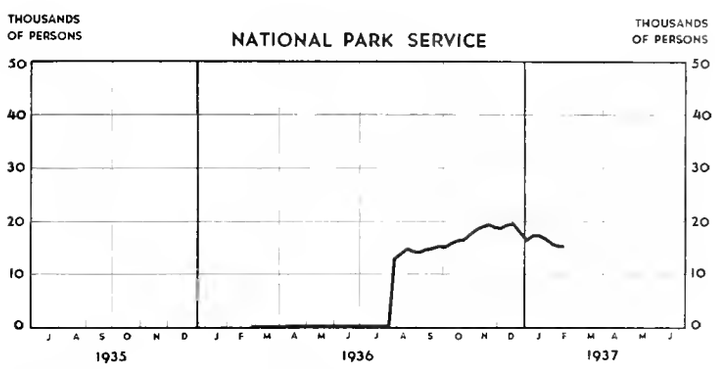
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

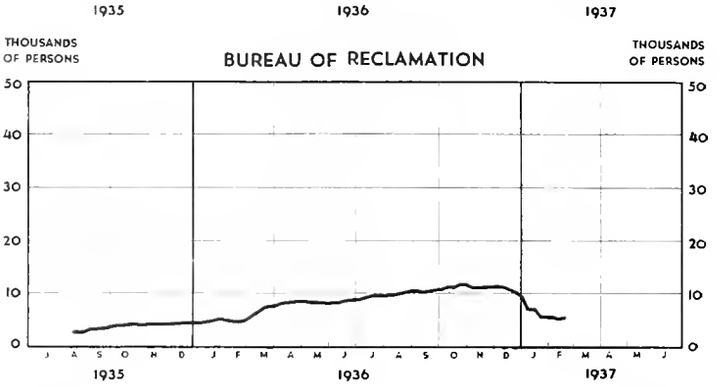
SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

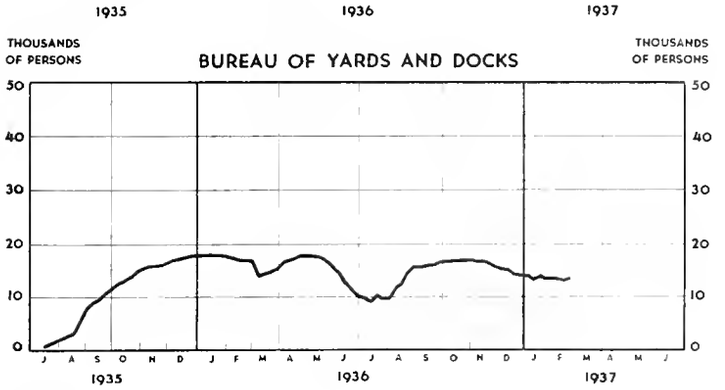
THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

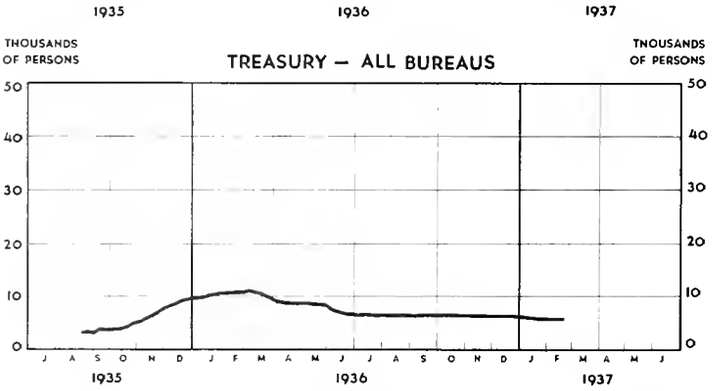


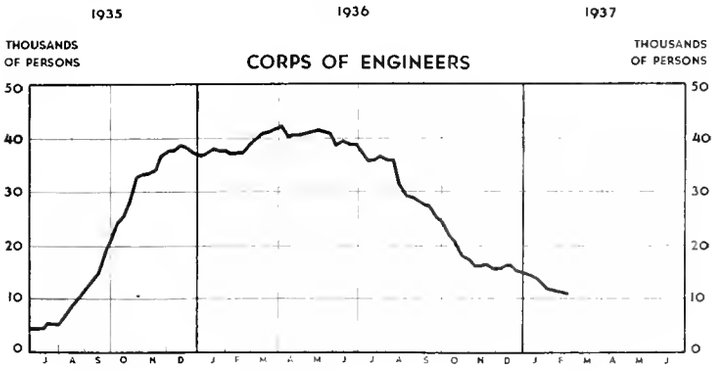


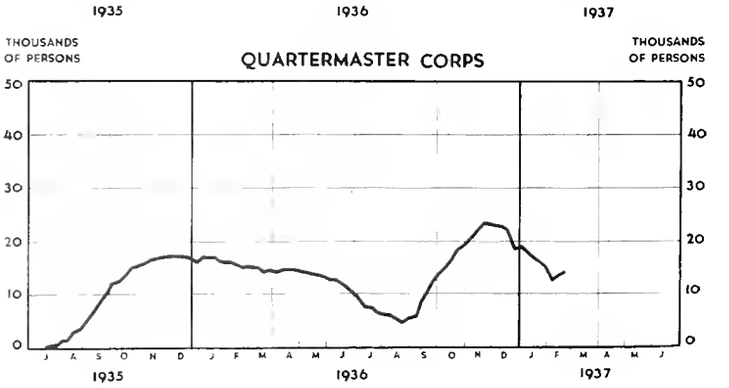




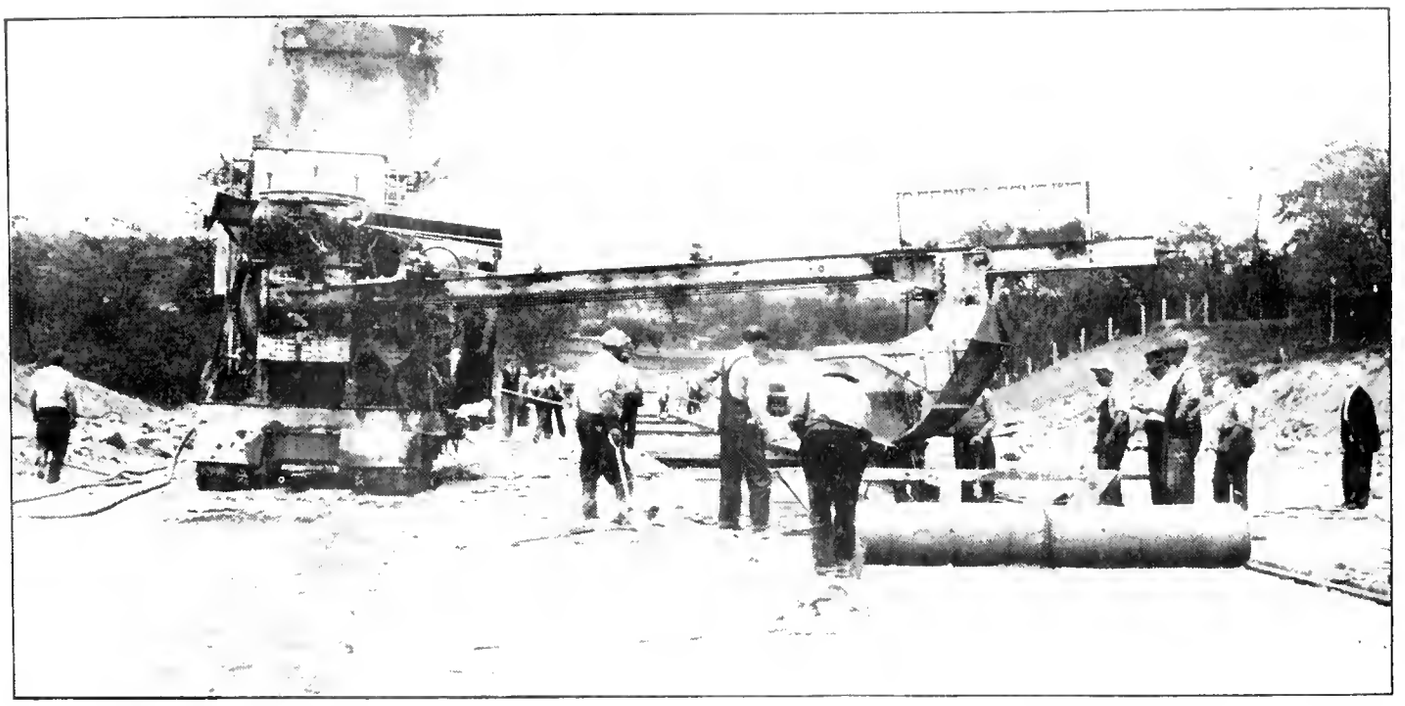








WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1934 B



PWA ROAD CONSTRUCTION

funds, and its Housing Division is undertaking 41 low-cost housing projects in various cities of the United States.

The Bureau of Public Roads has completed about 10,000 miles of Works Program highways, and, in addition, has some 2,500 miles still under construction. It has completed 818 projects for the elimination of railroad and highway grade crossings, either by separation of grades or by the relocation of highways. Grade-crossing work is still under construction on 907 projects.

Major operations on 16 large irrigation projects have been carried forward by the Bureau of Reclamation. The largest is the Grand Coulee Dam and its associated structures. With Works Program funds, Grand Coulee has been advanced from the cofferdam stage to the point where all concrete is above the level where floods or slides can interfere with the work.

The extent of the accomplishments on projects which do not involve heavy construction is illustrated by the following items reported by different agencies. CCC enrollees, in the course of their varied Emergency Conservation Work activities, have planted 1,035,000,000 tree seedlings and improved the forest stands of over 2,500,000 acres of land. The Resettlement Administration, in addition to giving resettlement and rehabilitation aid to needy farmers, has planted 44,000,000 trees, cleared over 11,000 acres of land and built about 70,000 dams to check erosion and gullying.

On projects of the Forest Service 525,000 rods of fences have been erected, and almost 2,000 miles of roads and trails have been built in the Nation's forests. The Soil Conservation Service has been responsible for the contour-tilling of over 605,500 acres of farm land, and has constructed 790,000 check dams for gully control. Under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine over 2,250,000 elm trees have been removed in the campaign against the fatal Dutch elm disease. The Bureau of the Census has completed the collection of data for the Census of Business and Retail Trade for the year 1935, and has almost finished the preparation of an alphabetical index of all persons listed in the Census of 1900.

In the following pages the Works Program activities of agencies other than the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration are described in some detail. Only limited aspects of their participation in the Program, such as employment provided and funds made available, have been summarized in earlier sections of this report.

Department of Agriculture

Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Projects carried on by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in nearly every State, under funds allocated from the Emergency Relief Appropriations of 1935 and 1936, are similar to those conducted under its direct appropriations and considered as regular functions of the Bureau. The additional work made possible by the allocation of Works Program funds has greatly advanced the Bureau's control and eradication activities. It is estimated that as a result of work done during the past year and a half these activities have reached a status that, with regular appropriations, would not have been attained within five years.

The disease control activities of the Bureau include work to control the Dutch elm, white pine blister rust, phony peach, citrus canker, and peach mosaic diseases which affect the trees indicated by their names, and the black stem rust disease which attacks wheat and other grains. The work consists in the examination of trees in order to locate diseased specimens, and laboratory diagnosis of selected specimens; removal of infected trees; and removal of dead or dying trees that are readily susceptible to disease growths, and bushes on which some of the fungi grow.

The general procedure in insect control activities is to reduce the insects' food supply by destroying worthless trees and plants in areas where infestation is known to exist and to spray or destroy infested trees and plants. Major efforts have been directed toward the control of the gypsy moth which by defoliation greatly damages shade, fruit, and forest trees. Brown-tail moth extermination work consists of removing infested specimens of such favorite food plants of the moth as apple and wild cherry trees and destroying the winter webs of the moth. The Bureau's control projects include the eradication of wild cotton plants, which serve as hosts to the pink bollworm, and of thurberia plants,

DISEASE CONTROL WORK IN A WHITE PINE FOREST

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL PROJECTS
OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Disease or Insect	Allocations Through February 20, 1937	Location of Principal Work	Years Disease or Insect has Existed in U.S.	Chief Physical Accomplishments On Projects Through Dec. 31, 1936
Disease Control				
Dutch Elm	$6,135,150	New Jersey and New York	6	2,277,800 trees removed
Black Stem Rust	2,968,000	Grain States	Native	91,000,000 barberry bushes removed
White Pine Blister Rust	7,004,554	Nationwide	38	4,480,000 acres inspected 230,840,000 currant and gooseberry bushes removed
Phony Peach	1,127,833	Southern States	50	52,000,000 trees removed
Citrus Canker	291,758	Alabama, Louisiana Mississippi, Texas	20	13,600,000 trees removed
Peach Mosaic	137,920	California, Colorado, Utah, Texas	7	110,000 trees removed
Insect Control				
Gypsy Moth	4,108,250	North and Middle Atlantic States	68	5,493,000 egg clusters treated 16,600,000 larvae destroyed 1,875,000 acres scouted 25,400 trees cut 151,400 acres of trees sprayed
Brown-tail Moth	983,250	New England	40	3,160,000 acres scouted 4,670,000 webs destroyed 15,000,000 trees examined 390,000 trees removed
Thurberia Weevil	229,974	Arizona	24	970,000 plants destroyed 157,000 acres scouted
Pink Boll Worm	101,000	Florida	20	164,000 acres scouted 5,000 acres cleared of wild cotton 2,900,000 seedlings removed 123,000 thurberia plants removed
European Corn Borer	86,000	North-Eastern and Great Lakes States	27	32,600 acres of corn inspected

hosts to the thurberia weevil, since both the bollworm and the weevil are destructive to cotton. A survey of the prevalence of the European corn borer has also been undertaken by the Bureau.

For each of the projects mentioned, the table above summarizes the amount of funds allocated through February 20, 1937, the area where the principal work is located, the number of years since the disease first gained a foothold in the United States, and the physical accomplishments on the projects as of December 31, 1936.

In addition to its disease and insect control activities the Bureau has operated projects for the construction of field insectaries. These, however, constitute only a minor phase of the Bureau's program.

From the beginning of the agency's emergency activities in June 1935 to the end of 1936, about 40,000,000 man-hours of

employment had been provided in 1,592 counties distributed throughout 44 States. During the week ending February 20, 1937, workers numbered 13,477; on August 29, 1936, when the peak was reached, 27,725 workers were employed. The chart appearing on page 76 illustrates the complete trend of employment. By far the largest proportion of workers (about 40 percent during January 1937) are engaged in the eradication of the Dutch elm disease. Gypsy moth, black stem rust, and white pine blister rust eradication projects also employed large numbers of workers.

By February 20, 1937, Presidential allocations of Works Program funds to the Bureau amounted to $23,182,436, of which about 40 percent was from ERA Act of 1936 funds. By the same date $21,518,807, or 93 percent of the allocations, had been expended.

Forest Service

In order to extend its regular work of improving and protecting the national forests, the Forest Service has participated in the Works Program, operating projects directed toward those ends. It has also undertaken work projects for the development of the recreational potentialities of the forest land under its jurisdiction. For these purposes the Service, through February 20, 1937, had received allocations amounting to $25,681,625 from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1935 and $11,939,646 from ERA Act of 1936 funds. Except for $12,125,000 which was earmarked from the 1935 Act allocations for the purchase of approximately 3,000,000 acres of forest land, the funds have been provided for work projects.

Approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purchase are about 2,892,000 acres of land located for the most part in areas east of the Great Plains where heavy concentration of population, widespread forest devastation, and considerations of watershed protection in critical areas made public forestry activities particularly desirable.

Most of the work projects sponsored by the Service are for the protection and administration of the national forests. Typical of such activities are removal of fire hazards, and construction of forest-development roads, horse trails, lookout towers, telephone lines, firebreaks and other facilities; improvement of existing timber stands by thinning and other practices; development of tree nurseries and reestablishment of forest cover by the planting of deforested areas; protection of forests by control of insects and diseases; reduction or control of soil erosion as a means of flood control; creation of more favorable conditions for wildlife; and development of recreational facilities. The structural, transportation, and communication improvements completed on the projects by the end of 1936 include the following: 526,250 rods of fences, 1,039 buildings (barns, bathhouses, and cabins), 1,354 miles of telephone lines, 19 miles of power lines, 1,879 miles of roads and trails, 282 bridges, and 13,905 linear feet of pipe lines and conduits.

Works Program activities were undertaken on two other types of projects - research in the utilization of wood and the supply of, and demand for, forest products of all kinds, and cooperation with State governments and individuals in the advancement of forest protection and forestry practice. These projects, however, constituted relatively minor phases of the program.

The Forest Service work projects financed by 1936 funds continue all the forest protection and administration activities of the previous year, except those related to soil erosion and wildlife conditions. In addition, geographical and

REFORESTATION - Western Yellow Pine

topographical surveys are being conducted.

Employment on Forest Service work projects totaled 14,862 persons by August 31, 1935, less than two months after the first project was put into operation. During the following 11 months, the number of persons at work exceeded 19,000 at two different periods, but finally dropped to 13,559 during the week ending July 4, 1936. Thereafter, with the inception of work provided from 1936 funds, a sharp rise took place in employment which was maintained at the level of about 25,000 persons until the end of 1936. Subsequent declines brought the number at work to 21,664 during the week ending February 20, 1937. Throughout most of the period of operation over 90 percent of the persons employed by the Service have been certified as in need of relief. These data are charted on page 76.

Public Roads

Since its inception more than 40 years ago, the Bureau of Public Roads has been the chief agency for Federal participation in highway construction. The Bureau constructs or directs the construction of highways, roads, trails, streets, and bridges for many of the Federal agencies, and supervises operations undertaken by State highway departments when Federal funds are involved. With 13 district offices located in various parts of the country, and keeping in close contact with State highway departments, the Bureau has gathered together a wealth of information relative to the road and highway needs of each State. Legislative acts empower the Bureau to require the State highway departments to draft acceptable construction contracts, including provisions for minimum hourly wage rates and suitable working conditions, in operations financed in part from Federal funds. Because of its previous experience in highway work and the adaptability of its organization the Bureau of Public Roads was well equipped to administer the large Works Program allocations that were made to it.

Allocations

Works Program allocations to the Bureau of Public Roads, totaling $508,755,627 as of February 20, 1937, are divided among the following activities: (1) $100,000,000 for 1935 Public Works highways to complete a previously authorized program under which the first $100,000,000 had been provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935; (2) $200,000,000 for Works Program highways; (3) $199,621,865 for Works Program grade-crossing elimination; and (4) $9,133,762 for the replacement or repair of 258 flood-damaged highway bridges in eight Eastern States. Allocations for the first three programs were made from 1935 ERA Act funds and for the fourth from 1936 ERA Act funds.

Employment

Under its $500,000,000 program, the Bureau has been able to provide work for almost every type of highway construction labor. Laborers of every degree of skill have been used on the actual construction work, in addition to the administrative and supervisory personnel, including engineers, draftsmen, miscellaneous white collar workers and foremen. Modern methods of road building require the use of high-powered equipment, operated by skilled workmen. Journeymen bricklayers, carpenters, and painters, structural steel workers, stonemasons and setters, mechanics, welders, and divers have all been employed on the program. Intermediate and unskilled workers have included curb setters, hand blast operators, light equipment operators, concrete and asphalt paving workers, truck drivers, and helpers of all kinds.

The first employment provided by the Bureau with ERA Act funds was on 1935 Public Works highway projects. To meet the cost of this program, for which $200,000,000 had been authorized and the first $100,000,000 provided in the previous year through the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935, a second $100,000,000 was provided from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 in accordance with the Agriculture Department Appropriation Act, 1936. On August 1, 1935, many projects, out of the total of those authorized, were in progress or had been completed. The value of work performed amounted to about $100,000,000 in Federal funds from other allotments, when the second $100,000,000 was applied to this program. Employment on the 1935 Public Works highway program, subsequent to August 1, 1935, is therefore credited to Works Program funds. Employment on Works Program highway projects and

Works Program grade-crossing-elimination projects started during the latter part of August 1935. During October 1936 the construction of Works Program flood replacement projects was begun. All labor except the supervisory and highly skilled personnel was required to be obtained through the United States Employment Service. On Works Program highway, grade-crossing elimination, and flood replacement projects preference was to be given to qualified persons certified as in need of relief. On 1935 Public Works highway projects all except supervisory employees were secured through the United States Employment Service when available, and first preference was given to local veterans with dependents.

Employment on these programs (exclusive of other operations of the Bureau which also provided work to persons certified as in need of relief) reached a maximum during the week ending July 25, 1936, when 169,769 persons were at work. However, following the peak of operations, seasonal declines and completion of projects reduced employment through the winter of 1936-37. During the week ending February 20, 1937, the total number employed on the Bureau's operations financed by ERA Act funds was 31,546. Of this number, 9,978 persons had been certified as in need of relief.

The trend of employment under ERA Act allocations to the Bureau of Public Roads is shown in the chart on page 76. In the accompanying table employment, hours, and earnings under the Bureau through February 20, 1937, are indicated.

In addition to the operations financed with ERA Act funds, the Bureau provides considerable employment on other programs, for persons certified as in need of relief. On Federal aid and State highway projects, which are not financed from ERA Act funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. Agreements to this end have been negotiated by the Bureau with the United States Employment Service, the State highway departments, and the Works Progress Administration.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS ON PROJECTS OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Through February 20, 1937

Program	Employment During Week Ending February 20, 1937	Cumulative Hours	Cumulative Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
PROGRAMS UNDER THE ERA ACTS				
TOTAL	31,546	209,837,094	$106,943,732	51.0
ERA Act of 1935	30,276	209,166,291	106,533,724	50.9
1935 Public Works Highway A/	1,834	44,874,851	24,510,584	54.6
Works Program Grade-Crossing	16,354	46,093,428	26,925,764	58.4
Works Program Highway	12,088	118,198,012	55,097,376	46.6
ERA Act of 1936				
Flood Replacement	1,270	670,803	410,008	61.1
PROGRAMS NOT UNDER THE ERA ACTS				
TOTAL	20,279	99,654,996	$ 52,901,444	53.1
Federal - Aid Highway B/	19,715	78,036,588	42,767,240	54.8
State Highway C/	564	21,618,408	10,134,204	46.9

A/ Data on operations from August 1, to November 16, 1935 estimated.
B/ Includes data from July 20, 1935.
C/ Includes data from July 27, 1935 and covers only workers supplied through the U. S. Employment Service as reported by States operating under alternate plan agreements.

Employment on these non-ERA financed programs reached a maximum of 77,605 persons during the week ending August 15, 1936. Of these, 19,524 persons had been certified as in need of relief. Minimum operations since the launching of the program in August 1935 were reported during the week of January 23, 1937, when a total of 17,268 persons were employed, of whom 2,957 were certified as in need of relief. Cumulative employment data dealing with these non-ERA programs are shown in the

table, together with the number of employees during the week ending February 20, 1937.

Works Program Highways and Grade-Crossing Elimination

In the rules and regulations issued by the President for the expenditure of the Works Program highway allocation, the distribution of funds to various road types was specified. Improvements were to be made on roads within and outside of municipalities and metropolitan areas, some on the Federal-aid highway system, some on the State highway system, and some on secondary or feeder roads. Thus the highway program involves the construction of practically every type of road or highway from the single or double lane farm-to-market roads to great multiple-lane highways designed to carry streams of heavy traffic efficiently and safely through congested areas.

The grade-crossing-elimination program involves the protection of the traveling public from railroad-crossing accidents through the construction of hundreds of viaducts or tunnels so that traffic on highways and railroads may cross at different levels. Through the relocation of miles of highways, on the other hand, many dangerous crossings are being eliminated altogether. Through new and effective signal, gate, or other safety devices at hundreds of other grade crossings protection is increased.

Up to January 31, 1937, work on the two programs had resulted in the completion of 9,764 miles of highways or roads at a cost of $117,326,825 and in the elimination or better protection of 1,057 grade crossings with an outlay of $53,541,764. In addition, 2,645 miles of highways valued at $55,770,358 were under construction as were 1,139 grade-crossing-elimination or protection projects involving $101,380,638. Plans and specifications submitted by State highway departments, totaling $7,898,284 for 381 miles of roads and $16,037,162 for 715 grade-crossing structures had been approved by the Bureau. Projects covering the remaining available funds were in process.

Status of Other Programs

No segregation is available to show the units completed with funds provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935, as distinct from ERA Act funds on the 1935 Public Works highway program. Of the combined funds, $183,365,317 had been expended on completed projects, projects with allotments totaling $9,929,311 were under construction, plans and specifications for projects valued at $2,503,730 had been approved, and a balance of $4,201,642 was still available.

Under the flood replacement program, 127 construction contracts involving $5,312,578 had been awarded in six States by February 1937, leaving a balance of $3,821,184 for further contracts.

Soil Conservation

Works Program activities of the Soil Conservation Service are devoted chiefly to the establishment and conduct of demonstration centers where farmers may observe in operation approved methods of erosion control and prevention. In addition, studies of the effects of soil erosion and soil depletion are being undertaken, and nursery projects for the development of erosion-resistant vegetation and trees are being operated.

Demonstration projects have been set up on both public and private lands to afford farmers in all parts of the country the opportunity of viewing the work of the Soil Conservation Service. The work includes such activities as revegetation, strip-cropping, contour-plowing, construction of dams for gully control and water storage, and the construction of terraces.

One important phase of demonstration operations has been the construction of dams and other structures for the control and storage of surface waters. Aided materially by Works Program funds and relief labor, the Service has built or supervised the building of 872,198 structures of this type, including 73,362 permanent dams ranging in size from small stabilization dams 1 or 2 feet high to large storage dams with a height of about 20 feet. The remaining structures are smaller in size and include temporary dams, terrace outlets, and similar channels for the safe flow of erosive run-off water.

In the arid and semiarid sections of the Great Plains, the large water-impounding dams have been beneficial in alleviating

intermittent water shortages. Where the dams have formed farm reservoirs, water has been provided for livestock, and flood irrigation has made possible the growing of feed crops. Conservation Service officials report that in several instances these larger water-retention dams have proved beneficial in augmenting municipal water supplies, either directly or by seepage through gravel beds into municipal wells.

The following tabulation lists some of the work which has been accomplished on projects prosecuted by the Service, using to a material degree Works Program funds and labor. The figures include work performed by WPA workers under the supervision of the Service but do not include similarly directed CCC activities.

Land Treatment

	Acres
Strip-cropped on contour	263,285
Contour-tilled	605,521
Crops properly rotated	803,031
Contour-furrowed	106,332
Protected by terraces	378,201
Gullies controlled	373,977

Construction Work

Temporary and permanent terrace outlet structures built (number)	82,270
Terrace constructed (miles)	25,865
Temporary and permanent dams constructed for gully control (number)	789,922

In addition to the items listed above, more than 15,832 acres have been retired from pasture to woodland use; this accounts for a substantial part of the 41,500 acres of land that have been planted with trees. Also, approximately 77,044 acres of cultivated land have been protected by the planting of leguminous cover crops and approximately 66,583 acres by the planting of nonleguminous cover crops.

Under its research program the Soil Conservation Service is making a twofold study of the effects of uncontrolled and progressive erosion and soil depletion on private farms and farming and on the public, as against the economic and social effects of a definitely planned program of soil conservation. Additional methods of combating the harmful forces of erosion are also being investigated.

To meet the need for erosion-resistant binders and rapidly growing vegetative covering for various types of soil, the Service has established nurseries in 34 States, 16 of which, located in 15 States, have been aided materially by Works Program funds. In these nurseries many species of plants, shrubs, and trees are assembled, propagated, and treated. One of the prime objects is to satisfy the immediate need for replenishing the dry regions of the West with permanent sod. In this connection the Service is also advising local farmers in the use of native grasses for soil anchorage.

Allocations of Works Program funds to the Soil Conservation Service amounted to $19,432,188 from 1935 ERA Act funds and to $5,567,500 from 1936 ERA Act funds, making a total of $24,999,698 as of February 20, 1937. Of this amount $21,993,451 had been expended by that date.

Works Program employment in the Soil Conservation Service rose rapidly from 1,000 workers in August 1935, increasing by about 6,000 workers per month, to a peak of 32,770 employees during the second week of December 1935. Employment was maintained at about 30,000 thereafter until May 1936, when gradual reduction took place. On February 20, 1937, a total of 6,883 persons were engaged on Soil Conservation projects, of whom 93 percent had been certified as in need of relief. The trend of employment over the entire period of operation is shown in the chart on page 77.

ROCK DAMS TO CHECK GULLY EROSION

Other Agencies

Agricultural Economics

A statistical survey and study, financed by funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935, was undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Works Progress Administration. Additional funds amounting to $1,678,615 from money provided by the 1936 ERA Act were allocated directly to the Bureau for a continuation of the survey.

The survey covers an examination of county records of farm mortgages, land values, land transfers, and farm taxes to determine average prices paid for real estate and the frequency of transfer of farm real estate. Using only white collar workers, the study has been conducted in every State and the District of Columbia and has covered about 1,060 counties.

The field work was completed in the middle of January 1937. Data are now being tabulated in Chicago. During the week ending February 20, a total of 2,005 persons were employed.

Agricultural Engineering

The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering received $7,151 from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 for repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds at two of its field stations. This work, started in November 1935 and completed by March 31, 1936, provided a total of 15,720 man-hours of employment. During the four months of the project an average of 25 persons were at work, of whom only 2 were ever taken from nonrelief sources.

Animal Industry

A total of $1,729,050 from Works Program funds had been allocated to the Bureau of Animal Industry by February 20, 1937, to be used for eradication of the cattle fever tick in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, in continuation of work conducted by the Bureau and interested States since 1906. The areas in which livestock are infested with the cattle fever tick are placed under quarantine restrictions which permit outbound movements of cattle only after they have been treated to insure their freedom from the parasite. Dipping vats have been established at convenient locations to which farmers are required to bring all their cattle, horses, and mules for treatment on scheduled dates at 14-day intervals until control is assured. Local inspectors and range riders are employed for this work.

By December 1, 1936, a total of 28,150 square miles in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas had been released from quarantine, leaving in quarantine only 33,571 square miles in Florida and Texas. This area may be compared with the quarantined area of July 1906 which included 728,565 square miles in 15 Southern and Southwestern States.

The work accomplished on the Works Program project of the Bureau by the end of 1936 in summary comprised 10,331,847 inspections, reinspections, or dippings of cattle, horses, and mules; 2,113 dipping vats built or repaired; 453 miles of fence constructed or repaired; 14 pens with inspection chutes constructed; and 496 miles of quarantine line fence patrolled.

Projects for the control of the liver fluke have been carried on in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and California for the protection of sheep and cattle. A similar project scheduled for Montana has not yet been started. The allocation of $275,000 from emergency funds has enabled the Bureau to demonstrate methods of checking the destructive activities of this parasite which spends part of its life cycle in snails that are found in swamps and sluggish streams. The work on the projects involves digging drainage ditches and clearing streams to drain swampy areas in order to destroy the snails by eliminating their habitat. Areas which cannot be drained are treated with copper sulphate to poison the snails.

On this project 26,000 rods of drainage ditches have been dug, 14,000 rods of streams cleared of obstructions, 2,500 acres of swamp cleared, and 4,000 acres of swamp treated with copper sulphate.

The Bureau completed on October 31, 1936, a miscellaneous improvement project costing $28,900 in ERA Act funds. This project provided for the laying of water pipes, the grading of roads, and other

improvements at the Brookville, Florida, Experimental Station and has greatly improved the facilities for conducting animal husbandry work at the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary.

Peak employment on all Animal Industry Works Program projects was reached on August 22, 1936, when 2,096 persons were at work. Steady declines thereafter brought employment on February 20, 1937, down to 677 persons, of whom 638 had been certified as in need of relief.

Biological Survey

Since October 1935 the Biological Survey has been carrying on game and migratory waterfowl refuge development work, using allocations made from the Emergency Relief Appropriations of 1935 and 1936. The 86 refuge projects prosecuted with these funds are located in Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Two projects scheduled for operation in Washington and the District of Columbia have not yet been started.

Most of the work has been in connection with the control of water. The interest of the Biological Survey in water control arises from its efforts to maintain, restore, and create refuges in the breeding areas, along the migration routes, and in the wintering grounds of migratory birds, as well as from its activities to develop breeding grounds for valuable fur-bearing animals. The refuge development projects are concentrated in those States where water scarcity has most severely affected both human and wildlife - the so-called drought areas. Due to the lack of adequate water-control devices in these areas, thousands of young ducks, not to mention other kinds of wildlife, perish in drought periods because they cannot reach water. On the other hand, swollen streams in the late spring sweep away the nests of waterfowl and the vegetation upon which they depend.

In the Biological Survey's emergency program of refuge development the emphasis logically has been placed on the construction of dams and dikes with spillways and other devices for controlling water levels. Supplementing the water control is the planting of food and cover-producing and erosion-resisting plants and trees, the building of shelters, and the construction of nesting islands for birds. Also of importance are the building of roads and trails, the construction and repair of headquarters and service buildings, fencing and boundary marking, and other improvements that facilitate the administration of the refuges.

The major accomplishments of the Survey as of December 31, 1936, include the construction of the following water conservation or control devices:

Dams with spillways	77
Dikes	10
Control gates	17
Diversion ditches	36
Bird shelters and feeding stations	167
Waterfowl nesting islands (in water areas)	125
Seed storage cellars	9
Observation towers	10
Boundary marking (refuges completely marked)	61
Headquarters and service buildings constructed	42
Trails and firebreaks (miles)	61

In addition to these accomplishments much work has been done in the planting of marsh, aquatic, and upland food plants, and in the gathering of seeds and root stocks for future plantings. In North Dakota alone, workers gathered and stored over 16 tons of valuable food-producing seeds. Other important activities are the construction of a large number of check dams to minimize siltage and erosion; the planting of thousands of trees as windbreaks or in connection with landscaping activities at the sites of the larger refuges; and miscellaneous items of work, such as the repair and construction of roads and trails, bridges, fences, and wells; and general clean-up activities.

Perhaps one of the most important projects of the Survey is that situated in Dunn County, North Dakota. There, on land heretofore wholly dry, an artificial lake of about 1,200 acres, including approximately 200 acres of valuable waterfowl marsh, is being created. This lake, with a total storage capacity of approximately 7,500 acre-feet, is located in an area that has suffered much from lack of water. The principal dam structure is about 1,500 feet long and 25 feet high, carrying a head of 15 feet of water at spillway elevation. A

number of islands which will provide refuges for waterfowl and other birds are being built throughout the reservoir area. Nesting areas will be fenced as a protection from cattle and predatory animals, and the entire refuge will be posted with Biological Survey refuge markers. Recreational facilities, including a bathing area, bathhouse, and picnic grounds, will also be provided on the deep-water side of the lake.

Allocations for the Survey's program, as of February 20, 1937, from 1935 ERA Act funds totaled $693,730, of which $415,641 was earmarked for land purchases, and allocations from 1936 ERA Act funds, $1,243,460. Total obligations as of the same date amounted to $1,759,562, and $1,450,986 had been expended.

The work program under the 1935 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act allotment was confined to North Dakota. This program started with only 15 employees at the middle of October 1935 but rapidly increased to a peak of 741 persons employed during the first week of June 1936. With the drought situation reaching a crisis in August 1936, and the consequent expansion of activity under the 1936 allotments, it was possible to extend the work to other States and to increase the number of employees to a peak of 3,343 by October 24, 1936. Throughout the period August 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, an average of 2,800 persons were at work. On February 20, 1937, there were 1,239 workers on Survey projects, 93 percent of them from relief rolls.

Dairy Industry

The Bureau of Dairy Industry received an allocation of $3,000 from 1935 ERA Act funds for repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds at one of its field stations, at Lewisburg, Tennessee. Work was started on September 16, 1935, and completed by February 22, 1936. An average employment of 19 persons was reported for the period.

Extension Service

Preparation and display of agricultural exhibits at State, interstate, and international fairs constitute one of the functions of the Extension Service. For the renovation and classification of exhibits and for improvements at the exhibits warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia, the Bureau received a Presidential allocation of $4,066. Work was started on October 16, 1935, and completed by April 17, 1936, employing an average of 11 persons throughout the period of operation.

In addition to this project, the Extension Service was designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the distribution of $2,000,000 provided from ERA Act of 1935 funds in accordance with the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act approved February 29, 1936. This money was made available until June 30, 1937, for allotment and payment to certain Great South Plain States for wind erosion control. By the end of the year all funds had been allotted except $50,000 which was reserved for emergency uses. In the main, the work involves contour-plowing to reduce loss during dust storms. This is done chiefly during the early summer months.

Home Economics

The Bureau of Home Economics, which jointly with WPA carried on a statistical survey financed from 1935 ERA Act funds, received a direct allocation of $1,374,999 from 1936 ERA Act funds to continue the Nation-wide survey.

Data on consumption of goods and services are being collected in several regions of the country covering families living on farms, in villages, and in small towns; these will be comparable to data being collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for families living in larger and medium-sized cities and in industrial towns. At the end of the year 1936 the survey was proceeding in 25 States scattered throughout the Nation. The work of tabulating this material is being done in five cities.

Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 1,264 persons. Of these, 1,088 had been certified as in need of relief.

Plant Industry

Eleven projects for the repair of buildings and the improvement of grounds

were completed by the Bureau of Plant Industry with allocations totaling $40,493 from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935. An average of 66 persons were employed during the period from September 1935, when work on the first project was started, to September 1936, when all the projects had been completed.

Weather Bureau

A study to determine a method of long-range weather forecasting was begun by the Weather Bureau on November 2, 1935, and terminated on July 31, 1936, when its allocation of $14,224 from 1935 ERA Act funds was exhausted. During the life of the project between 16 and 18 persons were continuously employed. Only one person was not a certified relief worker.

For the Bureau's second project, involving repairs to river gauges, an allocation of $5,000 was made; this was expended in conjunction with work conducted by the Geological Survey, employees of that agency working part time on certain Virginia river gauges of the Weather Bureau. Work started during the week ending September 5, 1936, and was completed on December 12, requiring the employment of 48 persons at its peak during the week ending October 17.

Alley Dwelling Authority

The Alley Dwelling Authority was created by act of Congress, June 12, 1934, to eliminate the alley slums in the District of Columbia and to develop these properties. The origin of the problem can be traced to the 1860's when liberated slaves migrating to Washington, found shelter wherever possible, often settling in shacks behind the dwellings of sympathetic residents. An initial appropriation of $500,000, granted at the time of the passage of the act, to remodel or demolish existing alley structures proved insufficient. To continue this work the President allocated $190,194 to the Alley Dwelling Authority from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935.

With its Works Program funds the Alley Dwelling Authority had completed work on two sites at a cost of approximately $67,405 by the end of 1936. At one location 12 new one-family row houses had been constructed and 11 existing dwellings remodeled; at the other, 2 buildings had been repaired, 10 alley dwellings had been demolished, and 16 one-car garages had been constructed. The remainder of the Authority's funds were designated for the construction of a low-rental apartment house on which work started recently.

The Authority is empowered to use on new projects the receipts from its revenue-producing projects. Ultimately, however, the agency expects to return to the Government all money appropriated for its use, with 3 percent interest either in the form of cash or other assets.

Department of Commerce

Census

The work projects operated by the Bureau of the Census include a business census and survey of retail trade in 1935, an alphabetical index of the Census of 1900, to be used primarily in the administration of the Social Security Act, and a census of religious bodies. For the prosecution of the work, allocations of $10,550,948 from emergency funds had been received by the Bureau through February 20, 1937.

Practically all field operations on the Census of Business and Retail Trade, financed with allocations of $6,427,000 from ERA Act of 1935 funds, had been completed in 47 States by November 30, 1936. Occasional check-back memoranda for explanatory data on submitted reports were still being worked on by some of the field staff employees as of December 31, 1936. Publication of data was in progress, with operations approximately four months ahead of schedule. The tabulation and preparation of data for publication are being carried out in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., headquarters, under allocations of $1,000,000 from 1936 ERA Act funds.

The preparation of the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900 was more than 85 percent complete by February 20, 1937. Since allocations amounting to $1,804,948 from 1935 ERA Act funds had previously been exhausted, allocations amounting to $1,259,000 from 1936 ERA Act funds are being used.

Work on these programs began in September 1935 with 50 persons employed. Peak

employment was reached during the week ending February 22, 1936, when 18,025 persons were at work, of whom 13,299 were certified as in need of relief. Employment for 3,310 persons, of whom 93 percent were certified as in need of relief, was provided during the week ending February 20, 1937. A complete picture of the trend of employment is shown in the chart on page 77.

The project on the Census of Religious Bodies, for which $60,000 of 1936 ERA Act funds was allocated, has not yet been started.

Other Bureaus

Fisheries

To the Bureau of Fisheries $109,099 in ERA Act of 1935 funds was allocated for the construction of fish hatcheries in Texas, New Mexico, and North Carolina, and $41,996 for improvements to salmon spawning grounds in Alaska. By the end of 1936 this work had all been completed except a small portion of the hatchery in North Carolina.

Lighthouses

The Bureau of Lighthouses received a $19,029 allocation from 1935 ERA Act funds to be used for road improvements to four lighthouse reservations located in Michigan, California, Oregon, and Washington. This project provided approximately 20 man-years of work and was completed in April 1936.

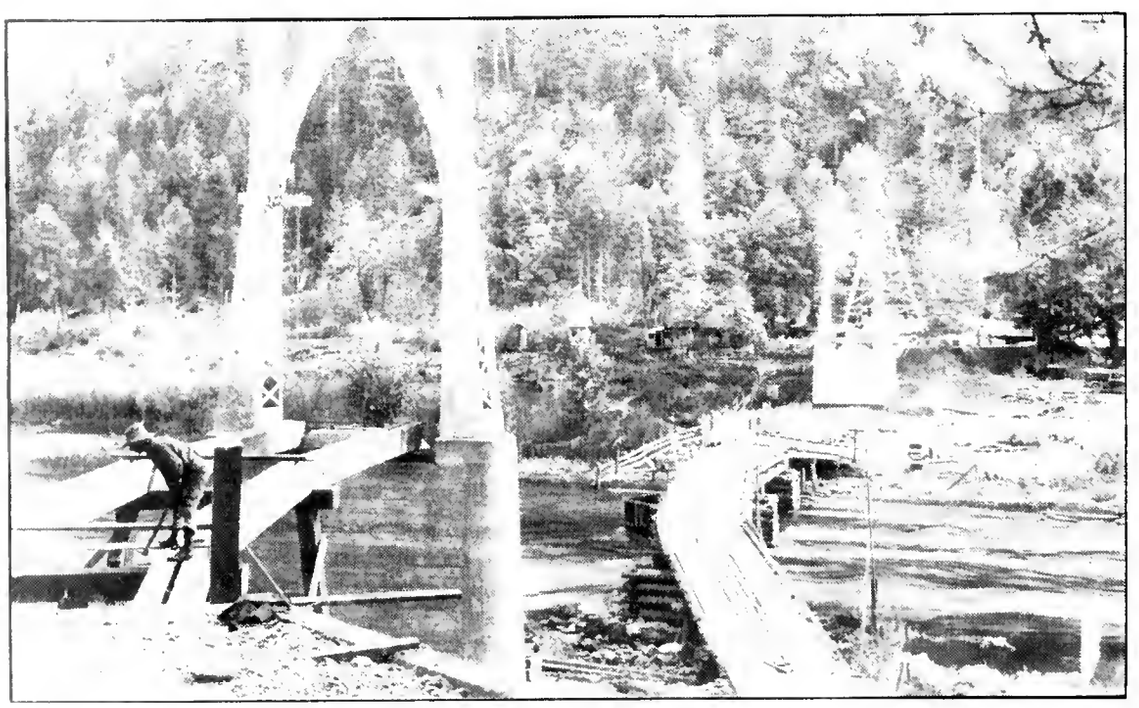
Standards

Employment on the Bureau of Standards' $75,000 Works Program project for the study of building materials used in low-cost housing started in February 1936 with 10 persons and reached a peak of 38 in November of that year. Subsequent declines brought the number at work to 14 on February 20, 1937. By the end of 1936, a total of 40 technical bulletins descriptive of building materials and their uses had been published, and 20 other bulletins were in process of publication.

Emergency Conservation Work

Included under Emergency Conservation Work are three major groups of activities. First, and by far the largest, is the work carried on by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the continental United States, second is the conservation work performed by Indians on Indian reservations, and third is the work carried on in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The program was commenced in the spring of 1933 when Emergency Conservation Work



CCC
BRIDGE
CONSTRUCTION

was organized. It operated with funds supplied from various appropriations until, with the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, it became a part of the Works Program. Emergency Conservation Work was financed with Works Program funds from April 1935 until June 30, 1936; at the end of this period operations were continued through use of funds directly appropriated by the Congress.

The Director of Emergency Conservation Work is assisted by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of four executive departments (War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor), who cooperate in the prosecution of the program. The Department of Labor is responsible for selecting junior enrollees (ages 17-28). Selection of eligible veterans for enrollment in the camps is made by the Veterans' Administration. The War Department provides for physical examinations, medical care, and transportation of enrollees, and for administration, supplies, and sanitation of camps. Most of the work is carried on under the technical supervision of several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Each CCC camp houses about 160 enrollees. Camps also house army reserve officers and work supervisory and technical personnel. In January 1937 there were 2,084 CCC camps in operation, 1,500 of which were under the technical supervision of the Department of Agriculture and 506 under the technical supervision of the Department of the Interior. The distribution of these camps by State and work supervisory agencies is given in the accompanying tabulation.

Surveys conducted by the Department of Labor reveal that 75 percent of all the young men entering the CCC during the past year were under the age of 21 when enrolled. Out of 93,336 juniors selected in October 1936, 27 percent were 17 years old; 26 percent were 18; and 14 percent were 19 years old. The survey also indicated that about a fifth of these junior enrollees had never had a steady job until their enrollment in the CCC.

Major emphasis in Emergency Conservation Work is placed on projects to improve and protect forests and parks. This work includes control of soil erosion, flood control operations, development of more adequate recreation facilities in State and national parks, and the conservation of wildlife. Some indication of the more important accomplishments of the CCC may be found in the following partial list of accomplishments. The data pertain to completed work only, and cover the period from April 1933 to December 31, 1936. All of the items constitute new work as distinct from maintenance.

Truck trails	79,000	miles constructed
Minor roads	4,250	" "
Highways	440	" "
Park roads	900	" "
Foot trails	9,700	" "
Horse trails	10,800	" "
Forestation	925,000,000	trees planted
Wildlife	20,350	acres planted
Erosion control	110,000,000	trees planted
Bank sloping, protection	630,000,000	square yards seeded and sodded
Fighting forest fires	3,675,000	man-days worked
Airplane landing fields	20	constructed
Emergency work (mainly flood relief)	800,000	man-days worked

Emergency Conservation Work activities in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and on Indian reservations are similar to those carried on by the CCC. The Indians, however, often live at home instead of at the camps. In many instances whole families of Indians have moved their tents to work project sites, setting up "family camps."

Under the ERA Act of 1935, Emergency Conservation Work was originally allocated $605,984,951. This was reduced by rescissions to a total of $596,044,951. Of this amount all except $6,995,826 had been expended as of February 20, 1937. Since about July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has been operating with funds directly appropriated by Congress. As of January 31, 1937, expenditures authorized from this fund amounted to $235,689,805 with actual expenditures totaling $162,513,767. The aggregate obligations for the month of January were $28,869,961. With the exception of $248,513 the entire amount was obligated in CCC and Indian activities in the continental United States. Allowances to enrolled members during the month amounted

NUMBER OF CCC CAMPS, BY STATES AND BY SUPERVISING AGENCIES

As of January 15, 1937

State	Grand Total	Department of Agriculture				Department of the Interior				War & Navy Departments
		Total	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	National Park Service	Division of Grazing	Bureau of Reclamation	
UNITED STATES	2,084	1,500	975	450	75	506	427	45	34	78
Alabama	38	25	14	11	-	12	12 A/	-	-	1
Arizona	44	22	11	11	-	22	11	8	3	-
Arkansas	43	38	20	15	3	4	4	-	-	1
California	103	71	61	9	1	31	27	3	1	1
Colorado	36	18	8	10	-	18	11	4	3	-
Connecticut	17	16	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Delaware	8	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Florida	24	19	17	-	2	5	5	-	-	-
Georgia	40	28	19	9	-	8	8	-	-	4
Idaho	52	46	41	5	-	6	1	2	3	-
Illinois	72	43	9	28	6	28	28	-	-	1
Indiana	41	33	15	10	8	7	7	-	-	1
Iowa	36	28	1	21	6	8	8	-	-	-
Kansas	20	17	1	16	-	1	1	-	-	2
Kentucky	44	33	17	14	2	10	10	-	-	1
Louisiana	40	38	18	15	5	1	1	-	-	1
Maine	15	10	10	-	-	4	4	-	-	1
Maryland	30	24	15	3	6	2	2	-	-	4
Massachusetts	38	21	21	-	-	16	16	-	-	1
Michigan	75	66	65	-	1	9	9	-	-	-
Minnesota	64	54	41	12	1	10	10	-	-	-
Mississippi	47	35	20	15	-	12	12	-	-	-
Missouri	52	43	15	22	6	9	9	-	-	-
Montana	20	13	12	1	-	7	5	-	2	-
Nebraska	23	18	1	16	1	5	3	-	2	-
Nevada	18	5	3	2	-	12	2	6	4	1
New Hampshire	19	16	16	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
New Jersey	36	25	22	3	-	9	9	-	-	2
New Mexico	39	24	8	16	-	15	4	7	4	-
New York	106	56	48	8	-	28	28	-	-	22 B/
North Carolina	60	50	28	20	2	7	7	-	-	3
North Dakota	11	6	-	1	5	5	5	-	-	-
Ohio	51	41	14	18	9	9	9	-	-	1
Oklahoma	43	29	4	23	2	13	13	-	-	1
Oregon	52	37	29 C/	6	2	15	7	3	5	-
Pennsylvania	97	82	73	9	-	13	13	-	-	2
Rhode Island	6	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
South Carolina	39	30	16	13	1	9	9	-	-	-
South Dakota	21	16	11	4	1	5	4	-	1	-
Tennessee	55	39	33	6	-	16	16	-	-	-
Texas	77	49	17	32	-	24	23	-	1	4
Utah	33	18	13	4	1	15	3	10	2	-
Vermont	31	16	16	-	-	4	4	-	-	11 D/
Virginia	83	52	41	11	-	27	27	-	-	4
Washington	48	34	27	7	-	8	7	-	1	6
West Virginia	42	34	27	7	-	7	7	-	-	1 E/
Wisconsin	76	62	45	17	-	14	14	-	-	-
Wyoming	17	8	7	-	1	9	5	2	2	-

Source: Emergency Conservation Work.

A/ Includes 3 TVA park companies.
B/ Includes 17 Corps of Engineers companies.
C/ Includes 3 Oregon and California land-grant companies.
D/ Includes 10 Corps of Engineers companies.
E/ Corps of Engineers.

to $10,823,249 of which $7,385,419 was forwarded to dependents.

Employment statistics compiled by the War Department reveal that during the period from July 1935 through January 1937 a fourth of the men leaving the CCC camps did so for the purpose of accepting outside employment. Approximately two-thirds left as a result of the expiration of their terms of enrollment.

BARRACKS FOR CCC ENROLLEES

Employment under the Emergency Conservation Work program, which reached its peak in August 1935 and declined to 358,000 by the end of 1936, increased to 407,412 persons, as of January 31, 1937. The latter total included 359,797 enrollees (351,475 of whom were in the CCC camps in the United States, 5,228 on Indian reservations. and 3,094 in the Territories) and nonenrolled personnel totaling 47,615. Approximately 10 percent of the enrollees were veterans and the great majority of the remainder were youths between the ages of 17 and 28. All enrollees have been certified as in need of relief. Of the nonenrolled personnel 46,328 were assigned to the CCC camp operations, 860 were on Indian reservation work, and 427 were assigned to operations in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The distribution by States of persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work may be found in appendix Table 3. The increase in employment resulted from the commencement of a new CCC enrollment period on January 1, 1937, which continued until January 20. During this time the number of enrollees in the Corps was brought up to the authorized maximum strength (350,000 CCC men). Estimates indicate that from January 31 to February 20 employment decreased by 10,162 to a total of 397,250. Further employment details may be found in appendix Table 2 and the chart on page 76.

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

By February 20, 1937, the National Park Service had received allocations of $19,598,602 from Works Program funds, composed of $10,709,073 from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and $8,889,529 from 1936 ERA Act funds.

Of the 1935 funds, $2,456,648 represents transfers from the Resettlement Administration and from the WPA of both obligated and unobligated balances of funds originally allocated to these two agencies for the purchase of land for and the development of 46 recreational demonstration projects. The remainder of the 1935 funds was allocated for four work projects: $150,000 for a survey of the Natchez-Trace Parkway in Mississippi, and $1,275,185 for construction work on this parkway; $6,750,000 for the Jefferson Expansion National Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri; and $77,240 for the purchase of materials needed to repair flood-damaged property in the District of Columbia.

To continue and complete the development of the 46 recreational demonstration projects mentioned above, $5,448,040 was allocated from 1936 ERA Act funds. Other allocations of 1936 funds included $135,587 for the Dinosaur (in Utah) and Colorado National Monuments at which transient camps had been established. In addition, for projects formerly operated by the WPA, $450,000 was allocated for a beach erosion control project, and $2,855,902 for 39 transient camps established to develop public recreational areas.

The Natchez-Trace Parkway survey involves the surveying and selection of sites, preparation of right-of-way maps, drafting of construction plans, and designing of landscaping layouts for the authorized landscaped highway over that part of the historic Natchez Trace which lies between Natchez and Tupelo, Mississippi. Legal

complications which have hampered the progress of this work have been removed by the State Legislature, and State funds have been provided to secure title to the right-of-way. After completion of the title-transfer negotiations now under way (in February), the survey project should proceed rapidly and enable work to begin on the first section of the Natchez-Trace Parkway construction project.

The Jefferson Expansion National Memorial project, involving repossession and construction operations on a historical site near old St. Louis, Missouri, has also been delayed by litigation. However, a decision is expected some time in March 1937.

The beach erosion control project consists of the construction of jetties, bulwarks, and other engineering works. It also includes placement of brush designed to control along-shore currents affecting several scores of miles of southern Virginia and North Carolina beach areas.

Both construction and conservation work is prosecuted on the recreational demonstration, transient camp, and national monument projects. Construction work ranges from the building of storm shelters and amusement facilities connected with picnic grounds to trails, roads, bridges, tourist camps, and even hotels. Firebreaks, forest fire lookout towers, and stream control dams to protect aquatic life have also been built. Among other conservation activities are terracing, ditching, and drainage work to prevent erosion; planting of trees, bushes, or grass on denuded areas; insect pest eradication and treatment of diseased trees; and removal of underbrush and dead wood.

STORM SHELTER

Prior to August 1936 less than 100 persons were employed on National Park Service projects. In taking over, during that month, the complete operation of 88 active projects previously prosecuted by the Resettlement Administration or by the WPA, employment under the Service immediately increased to about 14,000 persons. The number at work reached a maximum (19,-364) during the week ending November 21, 1936. A gradual decline followed and during the week ending February 20, 1937, persons at work numbered 15,170 on the 85 projects operating on that date.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was created on May 28, 1935, to formulate and supervise a program of rehabilitation activities in both urban and rural areas of the island. The agency's operations embrace rural rehabilitation, including forestation and reforestation; flood control; highway, road, and street construction; installation of public utilities; rural electrification; construction of public buildings, housing facilities, and university buildings; projects providing parks and other recreational facilities; and prosecution of white collar projects. As of February 20, 1937, allocations for these purposes totaled $34,868,395 from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and $5,966,800 from 1936 ERA Act funds. About 54 percent of these amounts had been expended by that date.

The work on the various projects is well under way. Construction of the library, the new normal school, the home economics hall, and the teacher's college, all for the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, is finished. In addition, the plant industry building and the agricultural annexes at Mayaguez are more than 80 percent complete. Three hydroelectric plants, two at Toro Negro and one at Carite, are practically finished.

Rural rehabilitation constitutes by far the major activity under the agency's program, both as to funds allotted and workers employed. It includes, among many other activities, the purchase of 75,750 acres of land, the building of over 13,073

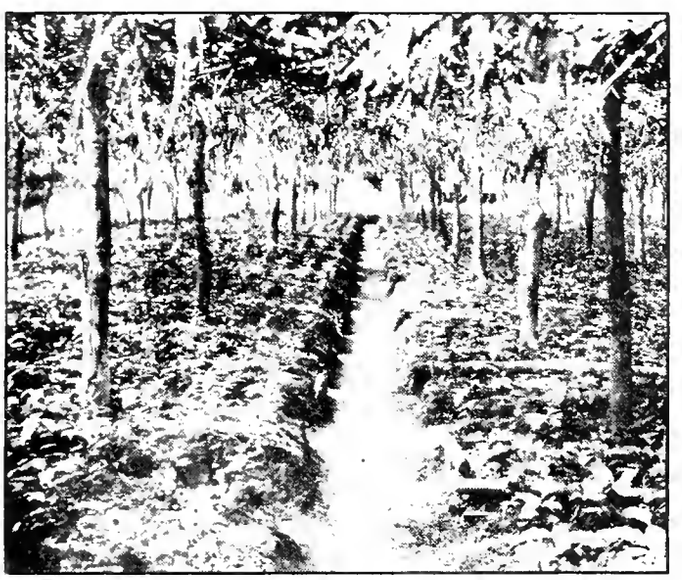
houses (mainly farmhouses), the construction of more than 12,000 sheds for farm animals, and 45 reconstruction camps.

CONCRETE HOUSES FOR RURAL RESETTLEMENT

The complexity of the rural rehabilitation phase of the agency's work in meeting the need for immediate reemployment and at the same time providing more adequately for the future is illustrated in the coffee-producing areas. The coffee plantations, covering the mountainous regions in the western half of the island, had been ruined by the hurricane of 1928. The coffee trees replanted immediately thereafter had not begun to bear when they were struck by a hurricane in 1932. As a result of these disasters and the effects of depression, practically every coffee farm was heavily mortgaged.

Any adequate rehabilitation program necessitated furnishing assistance to the debt-burdened coffee growers, and giving work which they could not supply to the thousands of agricultural laborers dependent upon the growers for a livelihood. Through the operation of work projects on the plantations, considerable progress has been made toward alleviating the distress of the workers as well as the difficulties of the growers. The arrangement under which the projects are carried on will enable the workers to obtain small subsistance land holdings, the cost of which they will liquidate over a 30-year period. Somewhat similar programs are being followed in the tobacco and citrus fruit regions.

Toward the rehabilitation of the sugar industry the Administration recently purchased property consisting of a modern raw-sugar factory and some 10,000 acres of owned and leased lands, much of it under irrigation. Ownership has been vested in a number of industrial and agricultural cooperatives with provisions for ultimate member-worker ownership. The property was acquired by the cooperatives on the basis of a loan from the United States, repayable over a period of 30 years. Not only does the plan for the operation of this sugar-producing property establish permanent employment opportunities for those who have worked there, but it also affords them a chance to purchase small homesteads and subsistence farms through a homesteading program associated with the undertaking.



COFFEE SEEDBEDS

The program for forestation, reforestation, and prevention of soil erosion, made possible through an allotment of $1,245,000, has progressed rapidly. Approximately 20,000 acres of land have been purchased or optioned, and adequate seed beds have been established. Planting in the national and insular forests not only has provided employment but also has laid the foundation for valuable forests. Commercial cuttings of hardwood should be possible in from 30 to 35 years. Meantime, the growing trees will be of value in insuring proper streamflow and checking soil erosion. Restoration of island forests, well begun during the first year of the program, was subsequently extended to approximately 10 percent of the 200,000-acre area which it is hoped ultimately may come within the Government program.

When the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration program was initiated the Federal Emergency Relief Administration reported that some 350,000 Puerto Ricans were unemployed. This situation has been markedly improved, both by direct employment under the reconstruction program and by the absorption in private industry of a considerable number of workers through generally improved conditions. Recent wage increases, averaging over 10 percent in the sugar industry alone, and totaling more than $2,000,000 a year, are further evidence of improved conditions.

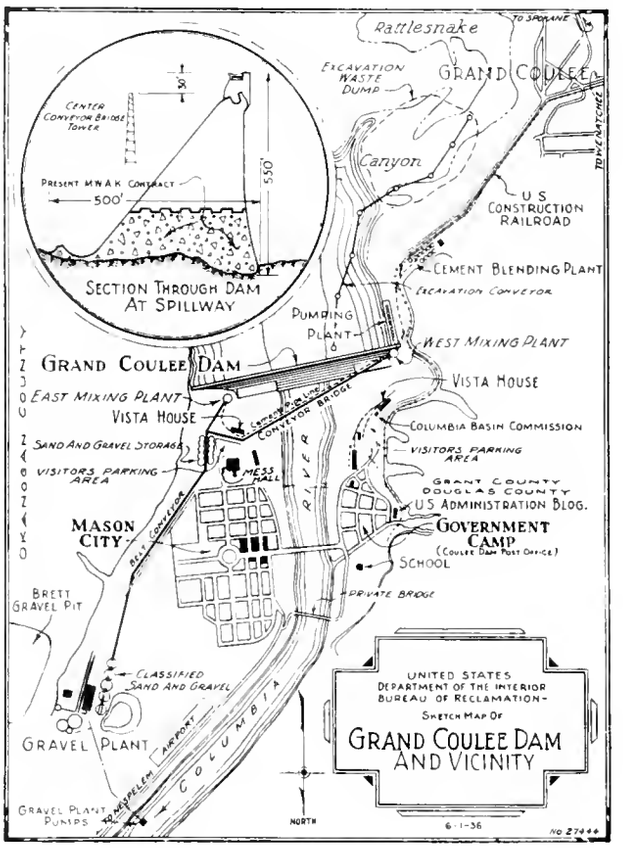
Starting with 145 workers in October 1935, employment rose rapidly, reaching the 50,000 level one year later. In the second week of November 1936 an employment peak of 58,223 persons was reported. On February 20, 1937, the number of workers totaled 43,297 persons of whom 39,487 were certified as in need of relief. A detailed employment chart appears on page 76.

Reclamation

Two types of activity are being prosecuted by the Bureau of Reclamation with $60,147,000 allocated up to February 20, 1937, from 1935 ERA Act funds. The first, consisting of 23 irrigation projects located principally in 12 Western States, accounts for practically the entire allocation ($59,397,000). The Caspar-Alcova irrigation project includes the construction of hydroelectric power works, and the Colorado River, Texas, project involves major flood control features. The remaining allocations are for three investigation and survey projects being conducted to determine the feasibility of undertaking certain new reclamation work.

Grand Coulee Dam Project

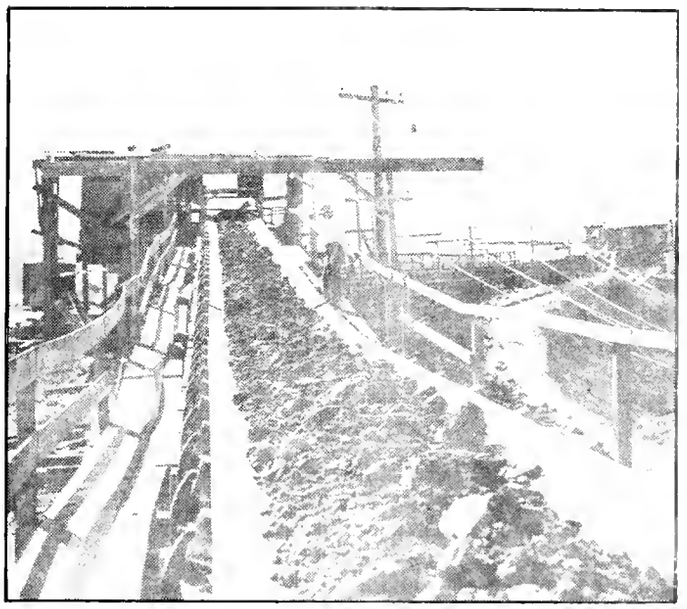
The outstanding irrigation project of the Bureau, particularly from the point of view of employment, is the Grand Coulee Dam project on the Columbia River in the State of Washington where a $19,800,000 ERA Act allocation is supplementing the original $15,000,000 PWA allotment derived from earlier emergency appropriation acts. Also, $20,750,000 was appropriated by Congress for this work. The total estimated cost of this work, which is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1938, is $60,000,000. This project involves the construction of a base for a 550-foot dam, the base to be 4,200 feet long, 550 feet at its widest



point, and 177 feet high. In such a large-scale undertaking, many new engineering problems had to be solved and new construction methods used.

One of the major problems was to remove some 16,000,000 cubic yards of excavated material from the site of construction operations and lift it over an adjoining bluff for disposal. The contractor's solution of the difficulty was the utilization (probably for the first time on such dam construction) of a system of belt conveyors with more than 8,000 feet of main and feeder lines, which lifts the excavated dirt and rock about 500 feet, carrying it over the wall of the Columbia River Canyon and depositing it in a spoil bank in Rattlesnake Canyon more than a mile and a quarter from the center of the excavation work. Running out from the main conveyor belt line is a series of feeder lines which are loaded through hoppers. The spoil is fed into the hoppers by power shovels, huge motor trucks, tractor-drawn trailers, or by the bulldozers which continuously gnaw the overburden of soil and silt hiding the

solid granite bed rock on which the dam is to rest. Interlocking controls and discharging equipment regulate the movement

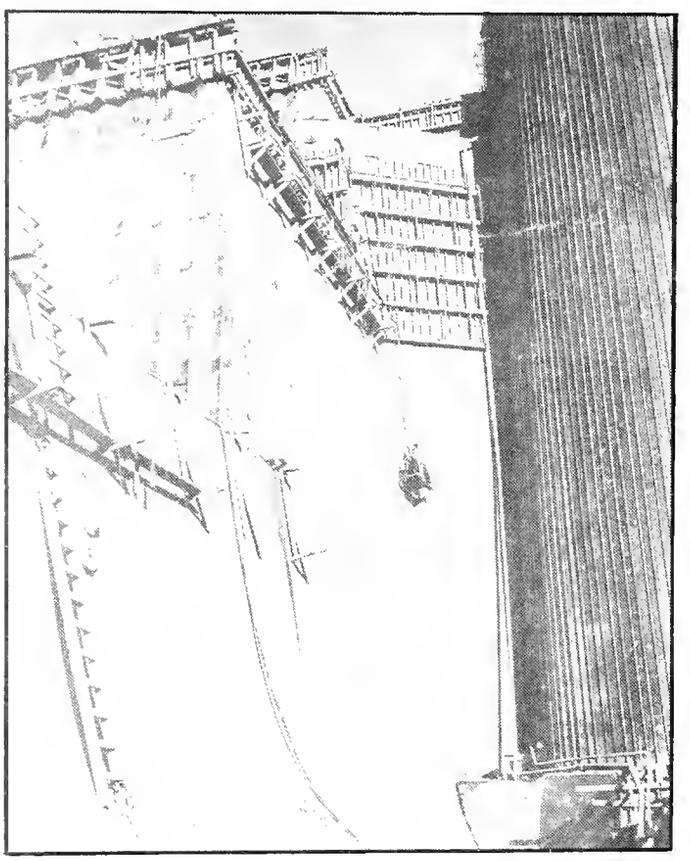


BELT CONVEYOR REMOVING EXCAVATED MATERIAL

from feeder lines to the 5-foot-wide main line belt which travels at a speed of 620 feet per minute. This high-powered belt-line system achieved the excavation record of transporting more than 50,000 cubic yards of spoil in a single day.

A belt conveyor system has also been utilized in the handling of sand and gravel for the 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete needed in the construction of the base. A sand and gravel deposit is located one and a half miles downstream from the dam site on the east bank of the river, high above the river level. This deposit is being taken out in 40-foot slices by steam shovels which dump directly into steel hoppers. The hoppers feed wide belt conveyors that transport the material to the crushing screening, and washing plant at the rate of 1,250 tons per hour. After being washed and screened at the plant, the classified aggregates are heaped in piles. As needed, belt conveyors carry the material to the concrete mixers located on either side of the river and deposit it in mixer storage bins from which it is fed by gravity into the concrete mixers. Cement, from steel silos adjacent to the construction railroad, is delivered to the mixers through steel pipes. All processes are controlled by operators and dispatchers working in rooms equipped with automatic signaling recording, and control devices.

An important and interesting innovation was brought about by a slide of grease-like silt which threatened to fill up the east fore-bay excavations. The fact that the bottom of the excavation lay 175 feet below the water surface of the river increased the difficulty of controlling this slide. Faced with the prospect of excavating hundreds of thousands of yards of sliding material, the Bureau's engineers adopted the unprecedented expedient of freezing an arch, 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, across the slide area between the steep rock walls of the gulch down which the silt was moving. Two ammonia compressors with a combined capacity of 80 tons of ice per day were erected on firm foundations near the site of the slide, and within 35 days from the time that the first pipes were driven, the ground was sufficiently frozen so that a pump could be started to remove the floodwater from the excavated area. The cost of freezing the arch was $30,000. Under the protection of this frozen arch the excavation was completed and the concrete foundation poured



THE WEST ABUTMENT OF THE GRAND COULEE DAM

up to a height which removes this area of the dam from any further danger through slide action.

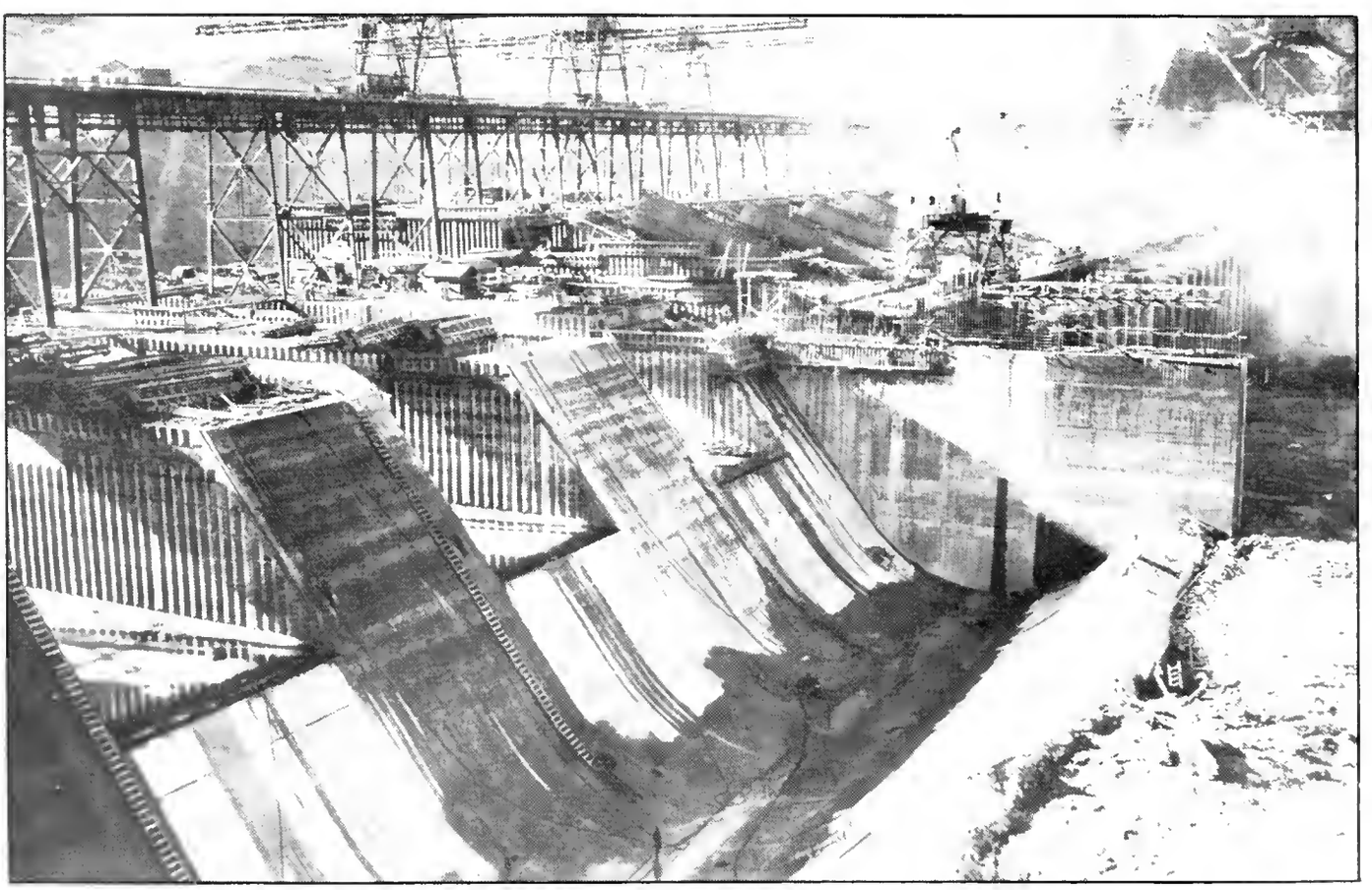
Operations on the base for the Grand Coulee dam constitute the first step in the Columbia Basin project which will probably take from 40 to 50 years to complete and will cost about $390,000,000. This gigantic scheme involves a series of developments ultimately expected to irrigate 1,200,000 acres, an area larger than the State of Delaware. Construction of a power plant with 2,500,000 horsepower capacity, an output 39 percent greater than the ultimate capacity of Boulder Dam, is included in the plans.

Although none of the potential electrical power at Grand Coulee is to be developed with present appropriations or with the allocation from 1935 ERA Act funds, penstock tunnels are being constructed in the base of the dam for future use when authorization is given for the erection of power-houses. Potential electrical power, once the base of the dam is completed, will amount to 420,000 horsepower, which in itself is 61 percent greater than the present development on the Tennessee River at Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals.

Other Irrigation Projects

On four irrigation projects, other than the Grand Coulee operations, the Bureau has completed its program of work financed with $875,000 of 1935 ERA Act funds. The operations involved completing numerous features of irrigation work on the Frenchtown, Montana, and Owyhee, Oregon, projects; completing the construction of canals, laterals, and spillway gate installation on the Sun River, Montana, project; and construction of the Pine View dam and reservoir on the Ogden River, Utah, project. Before 1935 ERA Act funds were made available, the first three of these projects had been initiated under regular Reclamation appropriations and continued with PWA funds, while the last named had been begun with PWA funds.

Works Program construction activities on the Caspar-Alcova project, one of the largest of the irrigation projects being operated by the Bureau, includes the



SPILLWAY BUCKET BELOW THE GRAND COULEE DAM

construction of a $2,280,000 hydroelectric power plant together with the installation of transmission lines costing $1,885,000 and substations costing $480,000.

The allocation of $59,397,000 of 1935 ERA Act funds for the 23 irrigation projects (including Grand Coulee) represents less than 20 percent of the funds required to complete their development. Works Program operations on these projects include the construction of 13 dams, 7 dam spillways, 154 miles of canals, ditches, and drains, 211 canal structures, 3,578 feet of tunnels, and the lining of 12 miles of canals.

Investigation and Survey Projects

Each of the three investigation and survey projects was allocated $250,000. The survey involving irrigation studies of the Columbia River Basin has progressed furthest. A study of irrigation possibilities of the Colorado River Basin in connection with the Boulder Canyon projects was undertaken in a second survey, and the third is being conducted to determine the economic feasibility of a large number of proposed projects in other Western States.

Employment and Funds

Because approximately 80 percent of the Bureau's Works Program projects were continuations of projects for which contracts had previously been let, and because of the remote location of many of the construction sites, most of the Bureau's projects have been exempted from the requirement that at least 90 percent of all labor must be taken from relief rolls, as well as from the established monthly earnings schedules and the requirements governing hours of work.

Employment under 1935 ERA Act funds began in August 1935 and 25 of the 26 work projects were in operation or had been completed by February 28, 1937. The one remaining project (located near Duchesne, Utah) to which $140,000 had been allocated from Works Program funds, was still using PWA money in February 1937. Employment reached its peak in October 1936 when 11,449 persons were employed and a total of 1,775,460 man-hours were worked. By the week ending February 20, 1937, employment had dropped to a total of 5,215 persons, of whom 1,027 were certified as in need of relief. Employment data covering 24 of the 26 projects and involving total allocations of $59,507,000 appear in the chart on page 77. (Data are not available for the Bitter Root project located near Hamilton, Montana, involving an allocation of $200,000, on which work was commenced about August 29, 1936.)

During the period of its operation under Works Program funds the Grand Coulee project provided the bulk of the total employment on the Bureau's work projects. Out of a total of 18,730,616 man-hours of employment reported for the 24 projects of the Bureau for which data are available, the Grand Coulee project had provided 57.6 percent, up to December 31, 1936. This considerable volume of employment under ERA Act of 1935 funds drew to a close in January 1937 with the exhaustion of the $19,800,000 allocation. Work is being continued at approximately the same rate, however, under other funds of the Bureau of Reclamation.

It is estimated that approximately 63 percent of the total allocations of the Bureau, or about $37,900,000, will be expended for materials, supplies, and equipment and miscellaneous items. The remaining $22,247,000 will cover labor costs.

Other Agencies

Alaska Road Commission

Two highway projects, originally launched with PWA funds, have been carried on by the Alaska Road Commission with 1935 ERA Act funds. These projects provide an improved main highway from Matanuska to Anchorage, Alaska, and local roads to the settlers in the Matanuska Valley, a settlement project initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration early in 1935.

Construction with ERA Act of 1935 funds was begun on June 15, 1935, when 116 persons were transferred from the PWA payroll. Maximum employment was attained one month later when 254 persons were employed, 80 of whom were certified as in need of relief. Employment of more than 200 persons was maintained until October 1935, after which time winter conditions necessitated curtailment until spring. In the last week

of operations prior to completion of the program on August 29, 1936, the rush to complete the work before the arrival of winter weather resulted in the employment of 167 persons, 152 of whom were certified as in need of relief.

Allocations for the Anchorage-Matanuska 40-mile main highway amounted to $426,500 from 1935 ERA Act funds. For the secondary and feeder roads project $245,000 was allocated.

Bituminous Coal Commission

Employment provided through the study of the bituminous coal industry, launched by the Bituminous Coal Commission on November 30, 1935, reached a peak of 61 persons in February 1936. Twenty-four persons were at work during November 1936, but by January 15, 1937, funds were exhausted and employment ceased. An allocation of $70,583 from 1935 ERA Act funds was made for the study.

Geological Survey

The Geological Survey has received Presidential allocations from ERA Act of 1935 funds for two projects: $9,913 for physical improvements on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 at Kern City, California, and for the removal of fire hazards, and $95,000 for repairing and rebuilding stream-gauging stations damaged during the spring floods of 1936. The first project was started on October 16, 1935, and completed on July 11, 1936, having maintained an average employment of 21 persons, all certified as in need of relief, throughout its operation.

The second project is being conducted and supervised by the Water Resources Branch of the Geological Survey. The construction and maintenance of stream-gauging stations is of basic importance to the problem of flood control, as well as for industrial purposes. In all the flood control measures and projects being undertaken by the Army Engineering Corps or contemplated by other agencies, the data furnished by properly constructed and maintained stream-gauging stations are essential before any remedial steps can be taken. By the end of the year 1936, the work conducted under ERA Act funds had been completed in Connecticut, Indiana, and Maine. Work in New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont is expected to be finished early in 1937. In Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia work will probably be delayed temporarily because of the recent winter floods. Approximately 124 persons were employed from the start of the project on May 16, 1936, to December 31, 1936. Peak employment of 209 persons was reached by August 29, 1936.

As of February 28, 1937, the Survey had spent $78,250, or 82 percent of its allocations, for rebuilding stream-gauging stations, of which $38,775 was in payment of wages to relief persons and $6,381 to nonrelief employees. Materials and miscellaneous expenses totaled $33,094.

Office of Education

Five types of activity, providing employment for professional and clerical workers, are being conducted by the Office of Education through the use of Works Program funds. These include a radio education project, public forums, a survey of vocational education and guidance for Negroes, a study of the organization and administration of local school districts, and a group of research projects carried on in universities.

The radio education project, designed to promote the use of educational programs in radio broadcasting, involves periodic broadcasts from Washington, D. C., of 15-minute programs. The public forums are for the purpose of promoting an understanding of current national and international affairs and are being conducted in 19 cities.

Collection of information on opportunities available to Negroes for vocational education and guidance was started in Washington, D. C., during December 1935 and later was extended to 33 States. Maximum employment (503 white collar workers) on this project was provided in June 1936. During July the first of the 34 project units - that located in Delaware - was completed. By February 20, 1937, all but one of the others had been finished, and employment on this program had dropped to 7 persons.

The study of local school districts in 10 States is also practically completed. Maximum employment was provided on this phase of the program during the week ending July 23, 1936, when 1,686 persons were employed, of whom 1,622 were certified as in need of relief. Since July employment has gradually declined to a total of 222 persons at work during the week ending February 20, 1937.

The research projects being conducted in 60 universities and colleges, covering approximately 200 separate studies, are also nearing completion. At the peak of employment on these projects in midsummer of 1936, 456 persons were at work. By the week ending February 20, 1937, this number had declined to 152 persons, of whom 141 had been certified as in need of relief.

Maximum employment on all projects of the Office of Education was reached in July 1936, when more than 2,700 persons were working. Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 1,111 persons.

Presidential allocations of $1,860,328 were made to the Office of Education from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935. This money was supplemented by allocations of $496,530 from 1936 ERA Act funds for the radio and public forum projects. By February 20, 1937, about 72 percent of the amount allocated had been expended.

Office of Indian Affairs

For relief and rehabilitation work among Indians, an allocation of $2,000,000 was made to the Office of Indian Affairs in January 1936. Later this sum was reduced, and on February 20, 1937, total allocations amounted to $1,879,250, of which $1,396,750 was designated for loans and grants for rehabilitation purposes, and $482,500 for direct relief.

Loans are made to the Indians for the construction and repair of houses, barns, outbuildings, and root cellars; for the development of wells and springs; and for the clearing and improvement of lands for small farms and gardens. Grants are used for the most part in the construction or repair of dwellings for impoverished aged Indians.

Projects have been conducted at 2,440 locations in 23 States. By the end of December 1936 the work was virtually completed on all except a few projects. Accomplishments as of that date included the construction of wood, machine, and cattle sheds, garages, and flour and sorghum mills, in addition to the following completed construction projects which cover some of the major types of work:

New houses	709
House repairs	1,002
Barns	130
Poultry houses	155
Toilets	596
Hog houses	60
Root cellars	12
Gardens	145
Wells	400
Canning kitchens and sewing rooms	48
Dipping vats	9

A large part of the home-construction work has been done on single units, but considerable emphasis has been placed on the development of homes in a community pattern. One of the largest programs was that conducted in eastern Oklahoma where approximately 60 houses in two large homestead communities, which had been begun with other funds, were completed. Barns and outbuildings were constructed, and two complete sets of community workshops, root cellars, and smokehouses were built.

The drought during the summer of 1936 added to the relief problem of the Office of Indian Affairs. In the States affected by the drought were reservations with a population of approximately 130,000 Indians, or nearly 40 percent of the country's Indian population. Projects in the drought area furnishing employment to Indians were given an emergency status, and the wages paid to Indians not only supported them and their families but also provided feed for their livestock which was their main, and often their sole, source of livelihood.

Projects for the Indians started during the first week in April 1936, with about 100 employees. During the week ending May 23, 1936, less than two months later, 1,495 Indians were engaged in various project activities. The peak of operations, with a total of 3,303 workers, was reached during the latter part of June. Since that time employment has declined steadily as projects have neared completion, until on February 20, 1937, the few

projects remaining active employed 101 persons, 78 of whom were from relief rolls.

St. Elizabeths Hospital

St. Elizabeths Hospital received $9,453 from 1935 ERA Act funds to re-lay a storm sewer. This work was completed by May 28, 1936, and provided 5,066 man-hours of employment during the life of the project to an average of 20 persons, all of whom were certified as in need of relief.

Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands

The relief work of the Government of the Virgin Islands, financed by an allocation of $604,600 from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935, involves road building, community development, and hotel and cottage construction. This program was planned to improve the economic conditions of the Islands on a permanent rather than a temporary basis, and to establish hotel facilities sufficient to accommodate the influx of tourists and winter residents. The Works Program projects are a continuation of an integrated rehabilitation program which has been developed during the past three years.

Operations on projects in the Virgin Islands began in January 1936. Peak employment for that year was attained in September when 812 persons were at work. By February 20, 1937, the number of persons employed had increased to 1,041, of whom 97 percent had been certified as in need of relief.

More than one-half of the work has been on road-building projects for which $192,000 was allotted. It is anticipated that this work, which is centered on the Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, will be completed early in the spring of 1937.

The next largest portion of the program - rural rehabilitation - is devoted chiefly to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of six community projects, under an allotment of $151,200. Activities include plastering and painting old houses, constructing new houses, repairing fences, clearing land, and building cisterns. The homesteading system applied on this project enables island farmers to purchase from the Government a plot of land and a home on a long-term payment plan. On these plots islanders raise food products, largely for their own use, but with some extra production to augment their small incomes whenever possible. An indication of the success of the program is the fact that to date over 90 percent of the homesteaders have made their payments to the Government when they were due.

Much work on the Island of St. Thomas has been centered around improvements on and expansion of the Government-owned Bluebeard Castle Hotel and grounds, an establishment essential to the promotion of the Islands' tourist trade. The work includes the building of four cottages, two of which have already been completed. In addition a multiple unit structure representing the equivalent of four cottages is under construction and is approximately one-third finished. It is anticipated that all construction work will be completed on these projects by May 1937. These cottages have been planned to permit the greatest possible flexibility in renting. The rooms may be rented as separate hotel rooms or as units in self-contained cottages. It is anticipated that the Bluebeard Castle Hotel will, as last year, be occupied to capacity during the 1936-37 winter season.

Department of Labor

Immigration and Naturalization

Works Program activities of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization involved repairs to four stations located at Detroit, Boston, Ellis Island, and Gloucester City (New Jersey). To accomplish this work, which started in October 1935 and continued for over a year, $175,650 from 1935 ERA Act funds had been allocated. During the life of these projects the number of persons at work averaged about 150, of whom approximately 90 percent were certified as in need of relief.

Labor Statistics

A Nation-wide study of consumer purchases in urban areas is being conducted as a work project by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirty-two cities ranging in size from New York and Chicago to some having populations of only 15,000 have been covered

by the study. Fund limitations made it necessary to concentrate the study in a few fairly homogeneous areas and in communities of certain sizes. The six main areas, selected on the basis of climatic, geographic, cultural, and economic considerations, are composed as follows: (1) Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; (2) Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City; (3) Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; (4) Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska; (5) Colorado and Montana; and (6) western Oregon and western Washington.

The study is based on data covering a large random sample and a smaller controlled sample in each community. The controlled sample schedules include detailed reports on family expenditures for housing, food, clothing, recreation, education, medical care, and other items. For the larger sample more than 750,000 schedules have been made and 20,000 controlled sample schedules have also been finished.

The peak of employment on the study was reached in August, when the total personnel numbered 4,684. Since then the field collection of data has been completed in all cities except New York, and the personnel has been reduced to that needed in a number of tabulating offices, the total at the end of the calendar year 1936 being approximately 1,000 persons. The tabulation of the data secured by the field collection offices is now in process and it is expected that employment for an average of 700 persons per month during the first 6 months of 1937 will be provided by this work.

The Bureau, jointly with the WPA, initiated the project with funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935. Direct allocations of $1,567,500 from 1936 ERA Act funds have been received by the Bureau for continuation of the project.

A project to obtain parallel information for towns, villages, and rural communities in 25 States is being conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.

United States Employment Service

In September 1935 the United States Employment Service undertook two types of projects with allocations from 1935 ERA Act funds. An allocation of $345,207 financed the development of standardized job specifications needed to improve the services of the Bureau to both applicants and employers. Work carried on in 11 States drew to a close on December 26, 1936. In a twelfth State, Illinois, where work was begun early in January 1937, five persons were employed on February 20, 1937, when total unobligated balances were $27,598. Preparation of a perpetual inventory of registrants for employment covering every State and the District of Columbia was completed on October 31, 1936. This work was financed by an allocation of $546,500.

Maximum employment under the Service was provided during the week ending December 14, 1935, when 2,033 persons were employed, of whom 1,787 were certified as in need of relief.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress is sponsoring a project, financed by Emergency Relief Appropriation Act funds, to make talking-book machines for the blind. Responsibility for the actual construction of the machines has been assumed by the American Foundation for the Blind. The talking-book machines are to be loaned by the Librarian of Congress to libraries designated by him to serve as local or regional centers for their distribution and use.

The project embraces construction of three lots of machines, approximately 15,000 in all. The first lot of 5,000 machines has been completed and practically all distributed. Work on the second lot of about 7,000 machines is nearly finished, and construction of the third lot, involving 3,000 machines, was started in January 1937. Although the majority of the machines are electrically driven, several thousand are spring driven to meet the needs of persons living where electricity is not available. The machines are a type of portable phonograph. Talking-book records used by the machines are double-faced and each side will play for fifteen minutes.

In the United States, about 120,000 persons, or one in every 1,000 persons, are blind. Only 25 percent of this group readily master the use of Braille type. Even in most of the cases where the blind person makes use of reading matter in

Braille, the talking book has a ready welcome since it increases the variety of available subject matter and offers relaxation from the tiresome task of tracing the raised type.

Although talking-book machines can be furnished to only a small portion of all blind persons, machines are going to those in greatest need in every State in the Union, and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Each week shipments leave New York consigned to regional libraries designated by the Library of Congress to handle the lending of the talking-book machines to sightless persons who are unable to purchase them for themselves. These machines travel back and forth from library to reader, postage free, in specially constructed containers which also have room for as many as 18 or 19 records.

The project has been in operation for the past year, but the employment of blind workmen is a recent development. Certain jobs, such as the insertion by hand of small screws, require a sensitivity of touch more often possessed by blind than by seeing persons. Consequently blind men from the relief rolls have been employed to do such work. They take their places in the assembly line side by side with seeing workers, and seldom make an error even when the production rate is advanced from the average run of 100 machines a day to the maximum of 300.

Employment on the project increased from an initial 5 workers during the last of December 1935 to a peak of 305 during the second week of May 1936. Since that time there has been a gradual decline, occasioned by the completion of machines. On February 20, 1937, there were 206 employees at work, 188 of them from relief rolls.

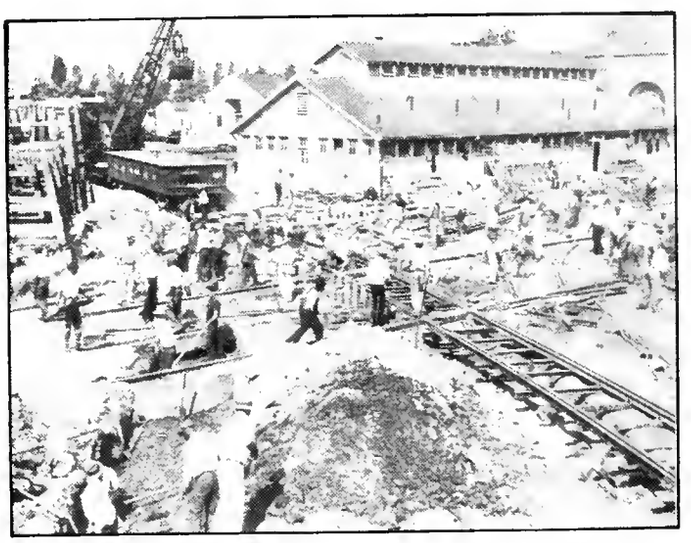
As of February 20, 1937, allocations to the Library of Congress for the talking-book machine project amounted to $251,500 from 1935 ERA Act funds and $316,500 from 1936 ERA Act funds. About 73 percent of these funds had been expended by that date.

Department of the Navy

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the Bureau of Yards and Docks received allocations of $17,107,561 for the prosecution of 226 projects. All but five of these projects were reported as complete by the end of December 1936. Under the ERA Act of 1936 the Bureau received allocations of $12,137,000 for the prosecution of 79 projects. By the end of February all but one of these projects were under way. The remaining project, located in eastern Maryland, was delayed because of a shortage of available relief labor.

Projects of the Bureau are prosecuted at navy yards, naval bases and airfields throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions. In general they involve construction and repair of buildings, utilities, and transportation facilities, and improvement of grounds. Storage warehouses, magazines, arsenals, motor-test buildings, and barracks are among the types of buildings constructed or repaired. Improvement or installation of lighting and



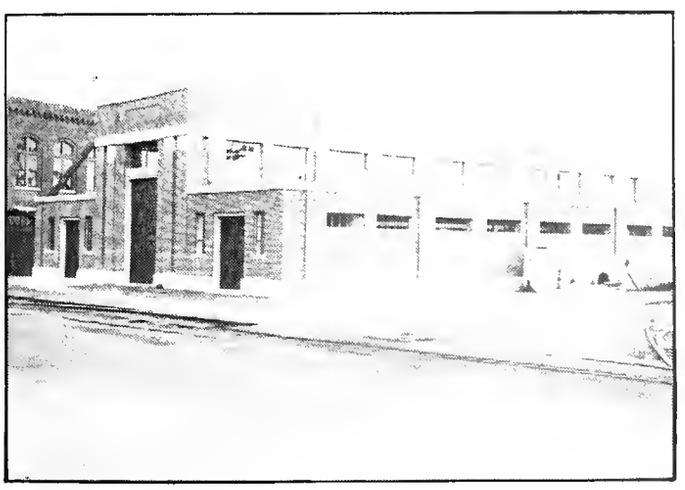
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION
AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD

power circuits, and of plumbing, sanitation, and ventilation systems has also been accomplished through work projects. Other projects include construction or repair of roads and railroad tracks, and of waterfront structures such as seawalls, piers, drydocks, bulkheads, shipways, and piling.

One of the more important projects of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was operated at the navy yard waterfront in Charleston, South Carolina. It covered the construction of a steel and reinforced concrete pile bulkhead, a much needed quay wall at which vessels may be moored, and the development of a slip approximately 800 feet long and

350 feet wide. Thousands of piles were required in the construction of the bulkhead and quay walls. The largest and heaviest piles, used in the quay wall, were made of concrete and weighed about 12 tons, with cross-section dimensions of 18 inches by 22 inches and a length of 50 feet. The depth of water at this quay wall is 35 feet at low tide and will accommodate any naval vessel. Reinforced concrete headings, corners, and facings are built on the pilings. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, as sponsor of this project, has borne a considerable portion of the cost by providing materials valued at $30,000 and by using its own construction equipment and assuming the cost of dredging and filling operations.

A salvage storehouse constructed as a work project at the navy yard in Boston (now being used for checking and reconditioning materials and equipment) is indicative of another type of the Bureau's activities. Costing nearly $35,000, this 96-by 60-foot brick building has two one-story side sections and a center section with a



SALVAGE STORES BUILDING - Boston

crane runway supported on steel columns. The concrete foundation footings are supported on 86 wood piles driven into filled ground and cut off below high-tide level.

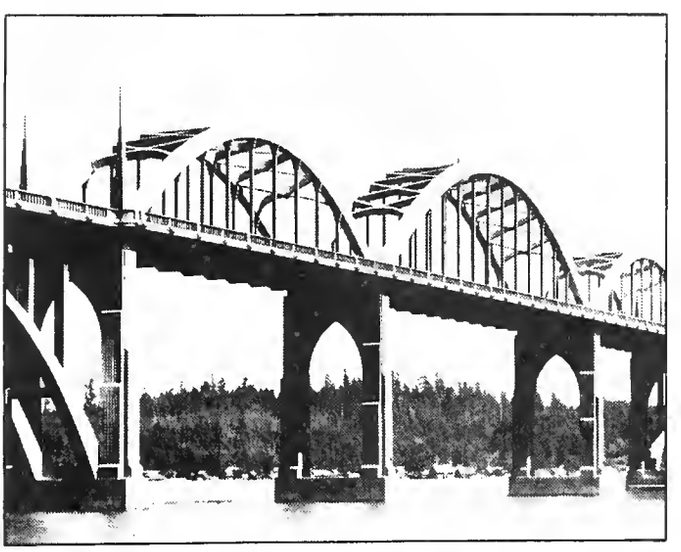
On February 20 the Bureau had obligated 94 percent and expended 88 percent of its total allocations of $29,244,561. Unexpended balances on the same date total $3,394,963.

As indicated in the chart on page 77, employment on Navy projects started in the summer of 1935, reaching a level of approximately 17,000 by the end of that year. During 1936 employment ranged from this level down to about 15,000 except for the temporary drop to 10,000 occurring during June and July. This early summer decline took place before work on projects operating under the 1936 ERA Act offset the curtailment caused by the completion of projects approved under the prior act. In the last months of 1936 there was a gradual reduction in the number of persons at work; and on February 20, 1937, a total of 13,428 persons were employed, 92 percent of whom had been certified as in need of relief.

Public Works Administration

Non-Federal Division

Prior to the inauguration of the Works Program the Public Works Administration had carried on activities through the use of funds made available under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. This is known as the first PWA program. With the passage of the ERA Act of 1935 which provided for the continuation of the PWA, operations under the Works Program were initiated. On the second program, allocations from 1935 ERA Act funds have been used to make grants for PWA non-Federal projects, supplementing local funds and loans from PWA revolving funds. No appropriation for the PWA was included in the 1936 ERA Act. However, the act did authorize the PWA to make grants (not to exceed $300,000,000)



A PWA BRIDGE IN OREGON

from revolving funds previously available only for loans. Projects for which grants and loans are made from the latter funds comprise the third program of the PWA Non-Federal Division.

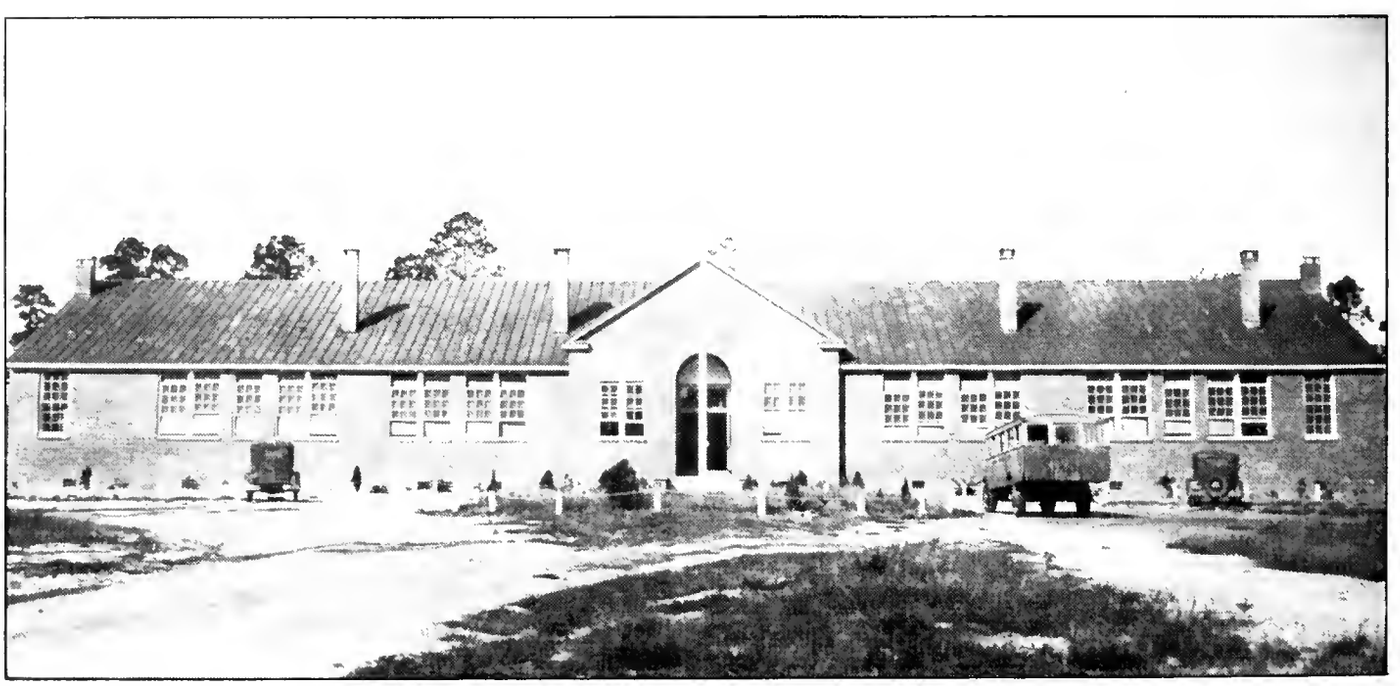
Projects financed by allocations from the ERA Act of 1935 are all non-Federal in character; that is, they are financed in part by Federal funds, but are conducted by sponsors other than Federal agencies. On the other hand, Federal projects, which formed a large portion of the PWA's first program, were financed totally by Federal funds and carried out or sponsored by a Federal agency or department of the Federal Government. Included in the range of activities of non-Federal projects that are a part of the PWA's second program are such works as construction of schools, colleges, nurses' homes, athletic stadia, courthouses, jails, hospitals, municipal buildings, sewage disposal plants, water systems, power plants, and streets and highways.

Under the second program 2,408 projects had been completed by the end of December 1936. These projects involved Federal grants of over $67,000,000. Of the 1,422 completed public buildings projects, 1,248 were for the construction of educational buildings, and 174 for other buildings. The completed public utility projects numbered 662, of which 231 were sewers, 388 were waterworks, and the remaining 43, miscellaneous public utility projects. A total of 41 engineering structures and 182 street and highway projects were completed. The remaining 101 projects included work on recreational facilities, flood control and water navigation aids, and miscellaneous types.

On March 4, 1937, the PWA had completed 2,798 projects and still had 981 projects of the second program under construction. These partly finished projects involve Federal funds which total $226,-017,269. In addition, the PWA has 41 projects not yet under construction, all of which are scheduled to start in the near future.

The active and completed projects of the second PWA program, numbering 3,820 in all, are distributed throughout the entire continental United States and several Territories and island possessions. This wide distribution has brought PWA project benefits to every section of the United States. The diversity of these projects is illustrated by the pictures on the accompanying pages.

Projects of the Non-Federal Division of the PWA differ from projects undertaken by many of the other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program in that

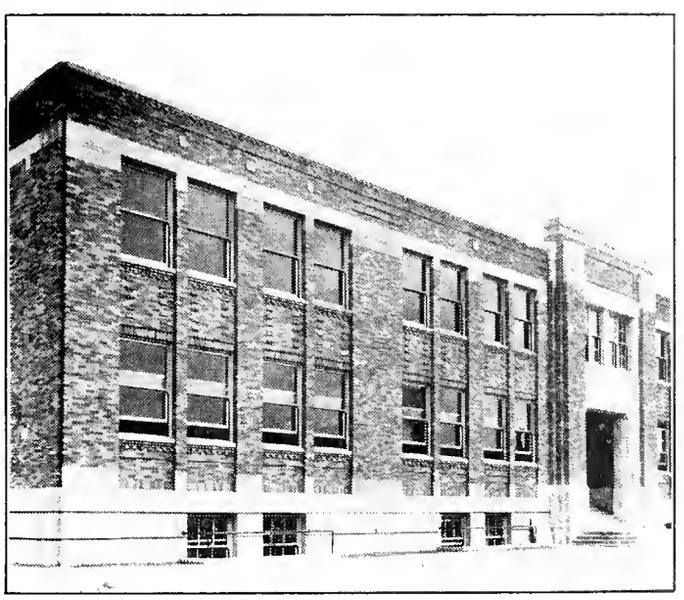


CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

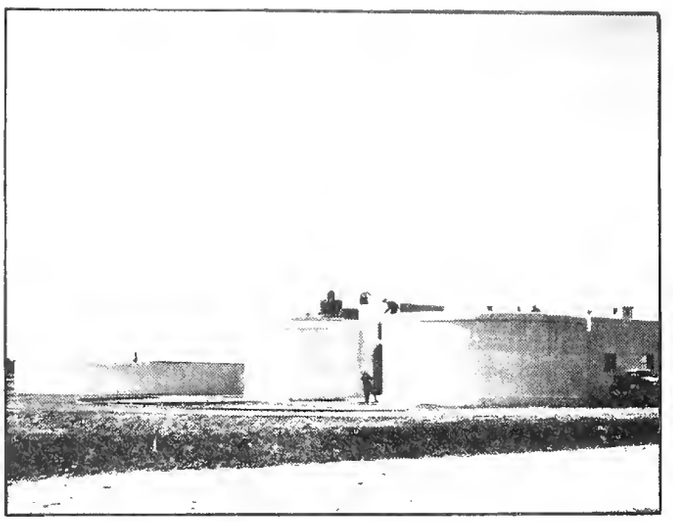
they are developed on a loan and grant basis. Outright grants have been made from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935, to qualified sponsors of worthwhile projects, in an amount not to exceed 45 percent of the total estimated cost of the projects. The grants in many cases have been supplemented by suitably secured loans made to the local sponsors, in order to help finance a portion of the remaining cost. The balance of the estimated cost is obtained by the local sponsor from other sources. All loans are to be retired over a period of years.

PWA non-Federal projects were originally selected and approved by the local body sponsoring the project, in order to insure selection of projects which, in the opinion of State or local authorities, were most needed. This selection precedes PWA action in regard to allotment of funds and investigations as to the engineering soundness of the suggested project.

School construction has been predominant among the many types of construction activities fostered by the PWA. The program has included practically every type and kind of school building, from the one-story, one-room, grade school to the multi-story, granite and limestone structures that house high-school and college students. Many of these schools embody the latest construction details for educational buildings, such as large, steel-sash windows and wide halls; in some instances, auditoriums, gymnasiums, and large play areas have also been provided. Lunch rooms, libraries, music rooms, faculty offices, science rooms and laboratories are included in many structures. All buildings are of fireproof construction.



SCHOOL FOR COLORED PUPILS IN INDIANAPOLIS



PWA SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Public libraries and public auditoriums have been built under this program, the latter being utilized for such community activities as exhibits, open discussions, and athletic meets.

Employment provided on PWA non-Federal projects operating under 1935 ERA Act funds totaled 62,000 persons on February 20, 1937. The peak of employment during the year was reached in August at which time over 169,000 persons were employed. Nearly half of all workers employed on these non-Federal projects are unskilled, about one-fourth are skilled construction workers; other classes of workers, in order of their importance, are semiskilled persons, project supervisors and foremen, and miscellaneous groups.

Through February 20, 1937, the President had allocated $322,614,819 to the Non-Federal Division of PWA from 1935 ERA Act funds. By March 4 the PWA had approved grants totaling $321,114,514. Local sponsors are contributing $466,005,102 towards the cost of these projects, and of this amount the PWA is lending them $105,826,125 from funds received through earlier appropriations. Funds from all sources to be used in the prosecution of these projects aggregate $787,119,616.

Under its third construction program under which grants may be made from $300,000,000 of the PWA revolving fund, about 1,725 projects have been approved. On these projects the grants totaled $132,939,184 and loans $17,683,755 as of March 1, 1937. No new appropriation was required for this program as the PWA revolving fund results from the sale of securities taken for loans previously made. Included in the 1,725 projects comprising the third program are a group of 822 projects with grants amounting to $59,989,383 which were transferred from the second to the third program on January 29, 1937. Forty-six more projects involving grants of $5,000,000 were similarly transferred on February 5.

Employment under the third program got under way on December 12, 1936, when 119 persons were at work. With the transfer of projects from the second to the third program this number increased rapidly, reaching a total of 24,548 persons on February 20, 1937. On that date the combined employment under the second and third programs totaled 86,641 persons. The chart on page 76 shows the trend of employment on PWA non-Federal projects from September 1935 through February 20, 1937.

Housing Division

The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration was created to help in the solution of the Nation's slum clearance and low-cost housing problems, particularly acute in crowded urban areas. In the operation of projects to attain these ends employment is provided for qualified unemployed workers. The 51 projects being carried on by the Housing Division are located in 36 American cities, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Forty-one of the projects are being financed from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935 and the other ten are being financed from funds provided by an earlier appropriation. Over half of the housing projects approved necessitated demolition work in slum areas before construction could be started.

Total allocations to the Housing Division from 1935 ERA Act funds were $107,085,289 as of February 20, 1937. The Treasury Department reports that $42,144,111 had been expended and $90,164,992 obligated by that date. By February 27, land acquisition costs amounted to about $15,566,000, construction contract obligations totaled $71,023,000, and contract expenditures on construction amounted to $24,052,000. The total amount of obligations for active projects being financed from ERA Act funds, as of February 27, amounted to $89,845,000.

A major part of Federal expenditures for low-rent housing and slum clearance projects will ultimately be returned to the Federal Government. On the basis of the tentative rental schedules adopted, it is expected that the loans can be amortized

HOUSING PROJECT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MIAMI

over a term of 60 years and rentals still kept within the reach of the low-income wage earners who will be tenants. Under the terms of the recently enacted George-Healey Act, no family can be accepted as a tenant in any Housing Division project whose income exceeds five times the rent plus the cost of utilities. In practically every community where a housing project is undertaken, requests for space far exceed the accommodations that will be available.

Of the 41 projects financed by 1935 ERA Act funds, one had been completed and 35 more were in the superstructure stage. Of the latter, seven were more than half finished. Foundations had been completed on four others which are expected to reach superstructure stage in the near future. Architects were preparing plans and specifications for the remaining projects.

The recently completed undertaking known as "Liberty Square" at Miami, Florida, is composed of one- and two-story group houses supplying accommodations for 243 families. Each living unit is equipped with a modern bathroom, ice box, oil stove, and hot and cold water facilities. All the buildings were constructed with eight-inch concrete brick walls. The arrangement of the buildings is such as to provide individual courts forming playgrounds for small children and park-like areas for the use of adults.

All the PWA housing projects will provide homes of high-grade construction. PWA standards call for installation of modern facilities including electricity wherever mass purchase of utility services permits rates sufficiently low to make their use economically feasible. In most cases either electric or gas ranges for cooking and mechanical refrigeration will be installed. Architectural plans provide for cross-ventilation by limiting the depth of each dwelling to two rooms, and buildings will be constructed so that the occupants will receive full benefit from prevailing breezes. Structures in almost every case will cover less than 25 percent of the project area. The remaining ground will be landscaped and converted into play centers or adult recreational areas.

The Housing Division's employment expanded continually during the period of its operation until the end of 1936. Employment reached a peak during the week ending January 2, 1937, when 14,548 persons, of whom approximately 4,108 were certified as in need of relief, were at work. Subsequently the number of persons employed has remained fairly constant at a level slightly below this peak, but the relative number of relief persons employed has declined considerably. The chart on page 77 shows employment for this agency since August 1935 and illustrates the rise in employment since that date.

Resettlement Administration

The Resettlement Administration was created by Executive order on April 30, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. As amended by an Executive order of September 26, 1936, its functions were designated as follows:

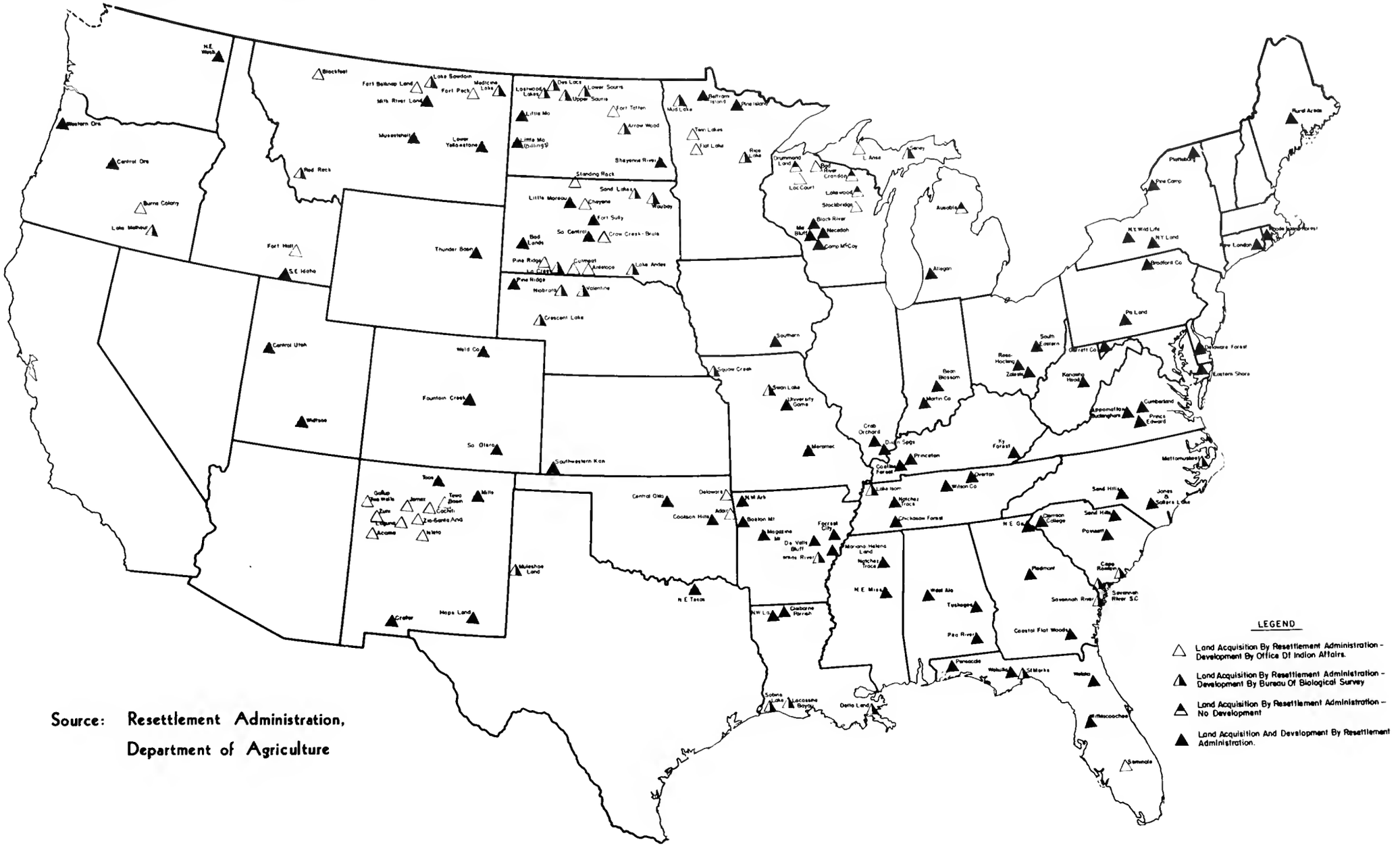
"(a) To administer approved projects involving rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, and resettlement of destitute and low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation in such connection of communities in rural and suburban areas.

"(b) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, forestation, reforestation, flood control, and other useful projects.

"(c) To make loans as authorized under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers."

The activities of several agencies which had been carrying on similar programs were transferred to the Resettlement Administration. These agencies were: the Rural Rehabilitation and Land Programs of the FERA, the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior, and the Farm Debt Adjustment Section of the Farm Credit Administration. The activities of these agencies and the program of the Resettlement Administration have been integrated and carried out by four main operating

LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION



LEGEND

△ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - Development By Office Of Indian Affairs.

◭ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - Development By Bureau Of Biological Survey

△ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - No Development

▲ Land Acquisition And Development By Resettlement Administration.

Source: Resettlement Administration, Department of Agriculture

divisions of the Resettlement Administration, namely: the Land Utilization Division, the Rural Rehabilitation Division, the Rural Resettlement Division, and the Suburban Resettlement Division. Since the transfer, in December 1936, of the Administration and its functions to the Department of Agriculture, Resettlement's activities have been continued under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rural Rehabilitation

Rural rehabilitation represents the immediate or emergency aspect of Resettlement Administration work, with its prime purpose to reestablish the needy farmer as a self-supporting individual. This aid takes the form either of small loans and/or of grants to families or groups of families, and of arbitration of debts to assist the farmer-debtors and their creditors in adjusting difficult financial relationships. Distress and loss caused by drought, dust storms, and floods have greatly increased the proportion of the rural population in need of assistance. Many of the victims of these disasters, as well as farm tenants and farmers on submarginal land, need aid in securing and moving to new farms. Others need only temporary relief in the form of loans or grants.

The usual type of assistance furnished in the rural rehabilitation program is the standard loan, made to destitute and low-income farm families on the basis of carefully drawn farm and home management plans. These loans bear 5 percent interest; for nonrecoverable goods they are made for a period of two years or less, and for recoverable goods the period must not exceed five years. The special loan program, covering all other types of loans, is designed chiefly to aid in disaster areas.

Approximately 42 percent of the recipients have received loans of less than $250 and 68 percent have received loans of less than $500. The number of loans for recoverable goods and for nonrecoverable goods have been approximately equal. Of the former, almost three-fourths have been made for the purchase of livestock, and the remainder for real estate and other recoverable goods.

In order to carry on the loan phase of the agency's program, allocations in the amount of $141,931,842 had been made as of January 31, 1937. Of this total, $103,323,111 had been obligated and $96,481,492 expended. As of about the same date a total of 451,893 initial loan payments had been certified throughout the United States. The Resettlement Administration reports that approximately 43 percent of the rehabilitation loans due as of January 30, 1937, have been repaid, and that most of the delinquencies occur in areas severely damaged by the 1936 drought.

The second phase of the rural rehabilitation work pertains to grants of funds. These are made to the following types of farm families: (1) potential rehabilitation cases for whom standard farm plans could not be approved in time to meet emergency needs; (2) rehabilitation standard-loan clients who were in need of assistance to meet unexpected emergencies; (3) families who needed assistance for only a short time because of some catastrophe; and (4) needy families for whom there was little immediate chance of permanent rehabilitation because of economic or other limitation but who, because they rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, were best aided through the Resettlement Administration.

Allocations for grants, totaling $30,540,913, had been made as of January 30, 1937, of which $28,037,647 had been expended. On approximately the same date a total of 764,713 initial grant payments had been certified. Of the recipients of grant funds the largest number live in the Great Plains drought States.

The farm-debt adjustment phase of the rural rehabilitation program is designed to assist debt-burdened farmers by securing agreements with their creditors for the adjustment of financial obligations. A fund of $2,000,000 was allocated on September 1, 1935, to the Resettlement Administration for the administrative expenses of this activity. Obligations incurred between July 1, 1935, and November 30, 1936, amounted to $1,059,175. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the amount of $1,062,518 has been budgeted.

From September 1935, when Resettlement took over supervision of farm debt adjustment, to the end of January 1937 the debts of 49,344 farm families were reduced by $41,000,021. Prior to adjustment these farmers

owed $160,054,737. The average debt reduction is about 26 percent, making the farmer's average indebtedness following adjustment about $2,400. Adjustments have been effected in approximately 54 percent of all cases coming under consideration.

Land Utilization

The land utilization phase of the Resettlement Administration program is primarily devoted to withdrawing from crop production some 9,000,000 of the 100,000,000 acres of submarginal land in the United States and to developing submarginal areas in an attempt to demonstrate the uses to which such land may be adapted. Purchases of land have been made in 44 States, but more than half is Great Plains acreage damaged by dust storms. A total of 3,089,375 acres had been actually purchased and an additional 5,575,041 acres were under option at the end of January 1937. Of the funds available for this land-purchasing program, $40,354,703 had been obligated and $24,267,594 expended as of January 30, 1937. Total allocations for land utilization work, both acquisitional and developmental, amounted to $83,190,952 as of January 30, 1937, of which $75,324,431 had been obligated and $55,125,088 expended.

Development work on the land projects was initiated in November 1935. A maximum of 57,751 men, taken chiefly from relief rolls or from among the rehabilitation clients of the Resettlement Administration, were employed on 135 projects during April 1936. Employment remained at approximately this level for several months before declining gradually. On January 30, 1937, persons employed on the 160 land utilization projects then in operation totaled 31,359, of whom 26,763 were from relief rolls.

Of the families numbering approximately 14,000 that lived on the land optioned, it was found necessary for about 9,000 to move elsewhere. More than 2,000 of these have already left, a few with Resettlement Administration aid. Many of the families remaining have secured work in the development and maintenance of the acquired lands. A larger number, however, have plans for reestablishing themselves under the guidance of the Government with the money received from the sale of their lands.

The land utilization or development work being carried on in 41 States involves a variety of activities. Although not designed primarily as flood control measures, much of the work will result in the control of potential flood waters. Thousands of miles of contour ditches have been dug; terracing has been carried on extensively, especially in the Southwest; and reforestation is a definite part of most projects except those involving grazing control. On range projects grazing is being limited to permit vegetation to increase and thousands of acres of barren or nearly barren land are being reseeded to speed range recovery. In addition, range projects involve the construction of hundreds of small check dams to impound water for the use of livestock. Check dams also are built in large numbers on projects developing land for recreational purposes, conservation, and similar uses. The development work also includes the construction of fire towers and cutting of fire lanes, stream and road improvement, and the construction of recreational and administrative buildings, as indicated in the summary of accomplishments on the following page.

A major portion of the development work is carried on through agricultural

HOME OF A SHARECROPPER

demonstration activities showing proper methods of erosion prevention. Projects of Indian reservations, intended to make adequate land available to the Indians, and projects to provide refuges for migratory waterfowl comprise the remainder of the development work.

projects. In connection with these projects the construction of 6,221 homes had been started, 2,829 had been completed, and 2,477 occupied at the end of the year.

The families occupying the dwellings constructed under this program buy their

DEVELOPMENT WORK COMPLETED ON 94 LAND USE PROJECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Through December 31, 1936

Type of Work A/	Unit of Measurement	Number of Units Completed	Type of Work A/	Unit of Measurement	Number of Units Completed
Clearing land	Acres	11,658	Terracing	Miles	1,862
Obliterating fences	Miles	9,175	Clearing reservoir sites	Acres	5,943
Obliterating structures	Number	171	Culverts	Number	621
Seeding	Acres	25,943	Firebreaks	Miles	4,228
Bridges	Number	2,613	Fire hazard reduction	Acres	119,878
Administrative buildings	Number	324	Nurseries	Number	28
Boathouses	Number	12	Stand improvement	Acres	401,459
Cabins	Number	32	Tree planting and seeding	Acres	44,394
Lookout towers	Number	61	" " " "	Number	44,000,000
Camps	Number	37	Timber harvest	1,000 ft. b.m.	30,000
Dams	Number	67,956	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	82,161
Cattle guards	Number	93	Parking areas	Sq. yds.	19,583
Corrals	Number	30	Camp and picnic grounds	Acres	3,165
Levees	Miles	10	Fish ponds and hatcheries	Number	13
Sewage systems	Number	13	Lake and pond development	Acres	12,271
Telephone lines	Miles	1,639	Stream improvement	Miles	258
Water systems	Number	134			
Roads and truck trails	Miles	29,628			

A/ All new construction.

Practically all the land-use projects are either partially or wholly self-liquidating. The sale of timber products, logging permits, turpentine leases, grazing fees, hunting and fishing privileges, and cabin and camp rentals will be among the sources of revenue when the development work is completed.

Rural Resettlement

The third phase of the Resettlement Administration activities involves both the resettlement on a self-sustaining basis of farmers whose land was withdrawn from production and the provision of adequate living conditions for other low-income groups in rural and suburban areas. At the end of 1936 active projects under this program totaled 151, most of which were rural resettlement or former subsistence homestead

homes on a long-term, easy payment plan of 40 years at 3 percent interest. Monthly payments on occupied homes are reported to be 93 percent paid up to date.

Residents for these communities were selected from farmers who have received loans from the Resettlement Administration and have proved themselves capable of operating a farm, from families living on submarginal land purchased by the Administration, and from young couples with farm background who are seeking a place to start farming. Work on these projects was furnishing employment to approximately 18,000 persons at the end of January 1937.

Included in the 151 active projects are the three large suburban projects of this program. Homes for approximately 3,000 workers and farmers will be provided in these communities. These "greenbelt" towns,

one each near Washington, D. C.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Cincinnati, Ohio, are carefully planned and are surrounded by a

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

greenbelt of forests, parks, and small farms. Each community will have its own stores, schools, and community building, giving residents the advantages of both town and country. Rents are planned to come within the reach of families with incomes ranging from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. The community property will be taxable, and the developments should add to the income of the counties in which they are situated. Construction work on these three projects was giving employment to about 7,800 workers at the end of January 1937.

Employment and Cost

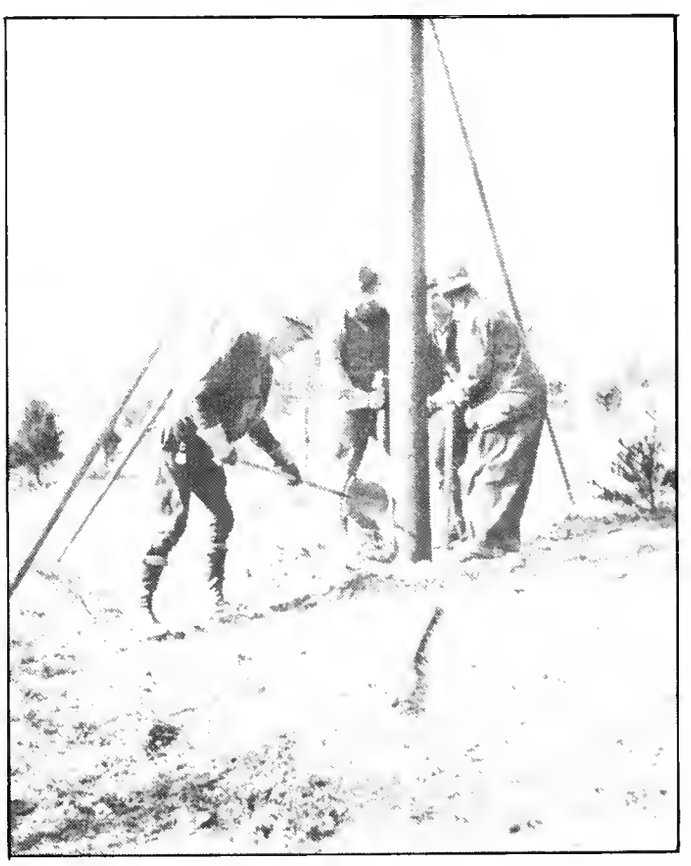
Employment on all Resettlement Administration projects, starting with approximately 1,000 workers in June 1935, reached a peak employment of 69,514 in April 1936, but subsequently declined to 44,873 workers on February 20, 1937, of whom 85 percent came from relief rolls. Approximately 63 percent of this total were working on land utilization projects, 21 percent were employed on rural resettlement projects, and the remainder on suburban resettlement projects. An over-all picture of the trend of employment on Resettlement projects may be obtained from the chart on page 76.

As of February 20, 1937, the Resettlement Administration had received allocations from 1935 ERA Act funds in the amount of $226,301,073, incurred obligations of $213,151,295, and expended $182,068,887. From 1936 ERA Act funds, it had received allocations of $110,170,753, incurred obligations of $76,415,539, and expended $60,169,068.

Rural Electrification Administration

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive order, May 11, 1935, to initiate and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas. Briefly, the REA's objective is to distribute electrical power to as many farms as possible and to promote its use in quantities sufficient to improve rural conditions.

Public bodies, farm cooperatives and similar groups, as well as private utility



EXTENDING ELECTRICITY TO RURAL CONSUMERS

companies are eligible to build distributing facilities which will be financed by the REA on a long-term basis at low interest, provided that such construction projects are demonstrably self-supporting.

Preference is given to applications from public, cooperative, and nonprofit groups. To help such sponsors start projects in the manner which promises the greatest degree of success, the REA offers the services of its staff of legal, engineering, and organization experts to advise on specific problems.

In addition to financing the construction of electric power facilities the REA makes loans for wiring groups of farmhouses and farm buildings.

In answer to many requests for assistance the REA has arranged to help local sponsors solve the problems incident to setting up local demonstration electrified farms. The success of the REA electrified farm near Herndon, Virginia, led the REA to encourage establishment of similar exhibition farms in areas where new rural lines are being constructed. Such farms have proved to be one of the most effective ways of helping farm families to choose their electrical equipment and more readily to plan their wiring installations for additional equipment to be added later.

Since July 1, 1936, the REA has been simultaneously carrying forward the projects begun under the ERA Act of 1935 and initiating a more permanent program provided under the act of May 20, 1936, discussed below. Total work project allocations received from 1935 ERA Act funds as of February 20, 1937, were $15,887,376, obligations were $14,527,438, and money spent amounted to $5,731,695.

Under these 1935 ERA Act allocations 72 projects were begun, and as of December 31, 1936, 28 projects were already carrying power. Allotments from 1935 ERA Act allocations approved by February 20, 1937, totaled $15,040,529 and provided for 13,705 miles of line planned to serve 52,133 customers. Loan contracts executed amounted to $13,876,629 involving construction of more than 12,650 miles of line to serve 49,018 customers; projects with construction specifications approved, under construction, or completed totaled $13,702,129, and called for the installation of 12,494 miles of line to serve 48,236 customers.

The lines erected by use of Federal funds have been of sturdy construction and have stood up without damage under heavy sleet storms. The cost of their construction, including services and meters, averages under $1,000 per mile, a considerable reduction from the $1,500 to $2,100 cost formerly quoted by private concerns.

Employment on REA projects gradually increased from an initial 41 persons in November 1935 to a peak of 1,375 by the middle of December 1936. On February 20, 1937, there were 1,035 employees, of whom 274 came from relief rolls.

On May 20, 1936, the long-term Rural Electrification Act was signed. Formerly the agency's loans had been made entirely from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935. The Rural Electrification Act, however, provided that henceforth funds would come from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. For the most part the policies developed under the Works Program have governed the REA operations under the Act of 1936. The act provides for an appropriation of $410,000,000 over a 10-year period beginning July 1, 1936. From this fund loans by the Rural Electrification Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, will be financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in an amount not to exceed $50,000,000. As in the case of funds secured from the ERA Act of 1935 these loans will be returnable and will draw 3 percent interest. Projects for which allocations from 1935 ERA Act funds have been made will be completed with those funds; funds secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be utilized for all future allocations.

Department of the Treasury

Coast Guard

Works Program activities of the Coast Guard may be divided into four major groups: construction and repair of boats, reconditioning and modernization of shore facilities; repair and extension of telephone lines; and dredging at Government Island, near Alameda, California.

Under contracts in 13 different locations, 26 harbor patrol boats have been completed and 45 others are more than half finished. At the Coast Guard's own plant

at Curtis Bay, Maryland, 59 lifeboats have been completed, with the work carried on under force account, and 23 more are under construction. Work on shore-station repair projects, under way at 25 stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes, is nearly 60 percent complete. The telephone extension and repair projects which are being prosecuted in 14 sections of the country are nearly finished. Little progress has been made as yet in the dredging operations at Government Island.

SELF-BAILING SURFBOAT

The program is being financed by allocations of $4,850,950 from 1935 ERA Act funds. About half of the allocation was allotted for the shore-station repair projects and more than $2,000,000 for boat construction and repair. Telephone extension and dredging projects were allotted $254,128 and $163,000, respectively. By February 20, 1937, $3,522,889 of these funds had been expended.

Internal Revenue

Three projects, involving the examination of tax returns on income, alcohol, and miscellaneous excise taxes, are being conducted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue with Works Program funds. Financed from total allocations of $6,220,564 ($3,626,588 from 1935 ERA Act funds and $2,593,976 from 1936 ERA Act funds. as of February 20, 1937), the Bureau had collected by January 30, 1937, $10,120,085 in delinquent or deficient taxes. Additional amounts had been assessed, but not yet collected.

Employment provided by this project, which began in August 1935, reached a peak of 3,400 persons in July 1936. Subsequent declines brought the number at work during the week ending February 20, 1937, to 2,924, of whom 2,721 had been certified as in need of relief.

Procurement Division

Contribution to the decoration of Federal buildings is being made by a work project of the Procurement Division. This project provides employment for mural painters, sculptors, easel painters, batik makers, screen and portrait painters, lithographers, wood blockers, etchers, architects, and picture framers. Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 334 persons, of whom 296 had been certified as in need of relief.

By February 20, 1937, when more than three-fourths of the scheduled work had been finished, 7,799 easel paintings, 28 murals, 2 poster projects, 3 screens, and 13 sculpture projects had been completed. Expenditures incurred in this work totaled $504,265 as of February 20, 1937, and additional unpaid obligations amounted to almost $26,018 out of the $635,784 allocated from ERA Act of 1935 funds.

Public Health Service

With allocations of $2,721,750 from ERA Act of 1935 funds, supplemented by allocations totaling $873,000 from ERA Act of 1936 funds, the Public Health Service is conducting a health inventory with special attention to medical facilities available and to chronic diseases and physical disabilities occurring in particular industries.

Employment on this program began during the week ending September 7, 1935. In February 1936 it reached a maximum of 5,278 persons, of whom 4,744 were certified as in need of relief. Project work was carried on in 20 States and has been completed in all States but Michigan which is the headquarters of the project. Here, during the week ending February 20, 1937, employment totaled 1,364 persons of whom 94 percent were

certified as in need of relief. The unexpended balance of allocated funds on February 20, 1937, was $266,094.

Office of the Secretary

An analysis of gains and losses from sales of capital assets as listed in income tax returns, and a tabulation of income tax return data by counties and principal cities and by types of firms and holdings, has been undertaken by the Secretary's Office of the Treasury Department. With allocations of $806,447 from 1935 ERA Act funds and $454,500 from 1936 ERA Act funds, projects have been completed in 10 States. The remaining projects, in Washington, D.C., and in Maryland, are nearing completion.

Work began during the week ending September 7, 1935, when 55 persons were employed. In May 1936, at the peak of operations, there were 1,464 persons employed, of whom 1,335 were certified as in need of relief. Since then employment has declined until during the week ending February 20, 1937, only 252 persons were employed, of whom 96 percent were certified as in need of relief.

Veterans' Administration

The Veterans' Administration received $1,218,120 from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 for the prosecution of work projects involving repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds at 16 veterans' hospitals. Most of the work was started in September 1935 and all was completed prior to December 31, 1936. During the life of the projects about 90 percent of the workers were from relief sources. At the peak of employment, more than 1,300 persons were working on projects of the Veterans' Administration.

War Department

Corps of Engineers

The Works Program activities of the Corps of Engineers (Division of Rivers and Harbors) may be classified under seven types of work: dredging, river repairs and improvements, flood control, channel construction and improvement, surveys, hydroelectric development, and road repair. To carry on these activities $130,544,104 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935, and $13,661,686 from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1936. Funds from the 1935 Act provided for 89 and the subsequent act funds for 36 projects.

A total of nearly $40,000,000 was allocated for 37 harbor and channel dredging projects. Of these projects 24 have been completed at a total cost of $9,429,726. One of the important completed dredging projects is located in the harbor of Tampa, Florida, and was financed by an allocation of $1,463,000. The work consisted of dredging and excavating by means of hydraulic pipe lines. Almost 2,400,000 cubic yards of material containing 27 percent rock were removed from the ship channels of Upper Tampa Harbor, and 35,000 cubic yards containing 66 percent rock were taken from the Port Tampa Turning Basin. The completed project has provided a navigation channel 300 feet wide and 31 feet deep with a turning basin adjacent to the terminal facilities at Tampa, and has widened the turning basin at Port Tampa.

For river repairs and improvements $48,333,263 was set aside. All of the 47 projects included in this group have been started and 15, representing allocations amounting to $4,210,005, had been completed by the end of 1936.

Included in this type of project are jetty construction activities, typical of which is the jetty constructed at Wilmington Harbor, principally of steel-sheet piling. Its total length is 2,420 feet with the outer 950 feet made up of 13 steel-sheet pile cylinders, filled with sand and gravel and capped with stone, spaced about 75 feet apart, and connected by a single roll of piling. The remainder of the jetty is single roll steel-sheet piling, with wooden buttress piles at 12-foot intervals. Almost 5,000 cubic yards of earth were raised and used as earth banks. This completed jetty extends four approaches to the channel and improves navigation on the Delaware River.

In order that the Corps might expand its flood control activities, a total of $4,383,573 was allocated for 15 flood control projects. Five of these projects, representing allocations amounting to $722,451, have been completed.

A typical inland flood control project costing $300,000, was carried on at the Willamette River in Oregon where the work consisted principally in transferring gravel from the river bars and placing it along the river banks by means of draglines and dredging. This will prevent bank erosion along the river at and above Independence, Oregon.

Twelve projects involving $41,513,691 were approved for the Corps of Engineers' channel construction and improvement program. Three of the projects, representing $252,200, have been completed. One of the completed projects is located at the Colfax Cut-off. The work in this case consisted of the excavation of a pilot channel 4,200 feet long across the point opposite Colfax, Louisiana, to create and develop a cut-off in the Red River.

The Corps received allocations of $3,530,984 to carry on 12 flood control projects, three of which have been completed. One of the latter was a survey of streams in central New York and northern Pennsylvania during the flood of 1935. The work included instrumental surveys, mapping, and a field check of flood damages.

The remaining activities of the Corps of Engineers include hydroelectric development and road repair. Operations have been undertaken on one of each of these kinds of projects.

The Corps of Engineers was able to begin operations on its emergency program during July 1935. Employment increased steadily until March 28, 1936, when a total of 41,370 persons were working. Subsequently the trend was downward until February 20, 1937, when 10,968 persons were employed. Further details as to the trend of employment may be seen from the chart on page 77.

Quartermaster Corps

The Quartermaster Corps received allocations of $15,416,384 for 242 projects from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and $9,734,608 to prosecute 383 projects from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1936. All projects are prosecuted at National Guard camps, national cemeteries, airfields, arsenals, hospitals, and on Army posts and other Army property.

As indicated in the accompanying tabulation 267 projects had been completed by February 6, 1937. Of this total 226 were 1935 Act projects and 41 had been financed under 1936 funds. Under the 1935 ERA Act 65 of the completed projects involved improvements to cemeteries. Thirty-eight projects were devoted to repair of buildings, 22 were for building construction, and 16 involved improvements to buildings. Another important group of projects completed under ERA Act of 1935 funds consists of 13 projects for flood damage repair work.

STATUS OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

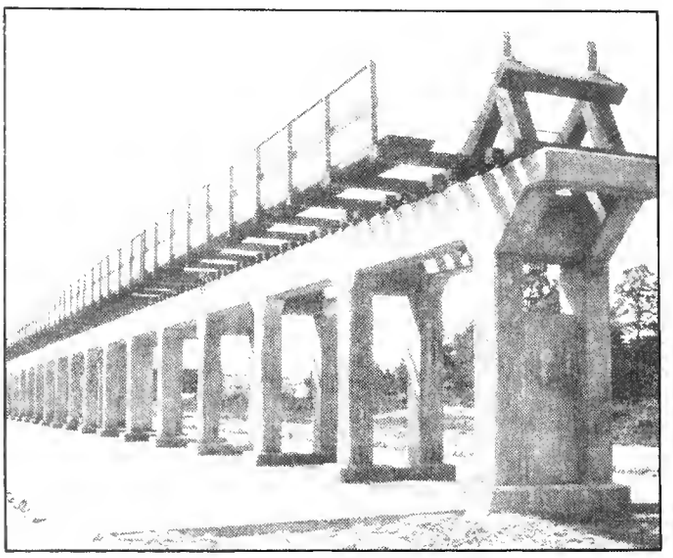
As of February 6, 1937

Type of Project	Total Projects	Projects Completed	Projects Incomplete
Projects Operated Under the ERA Act of 1935			
TOTAL	242	226	16
Airport improvement	8	7	1
Public buildings	84	76	8
New construction	26	22	4
Improvement	16	16	-
Repair	42	38	4
Boat repair	5	5	-
Cemetery extension	2	2	-
Cemetery improvement	65	65	-
Flood damage repair	16	13	3
Grounds improvement	7	6	1
Road improvement	2	2	-
Railroad improvement	1	1	-
Utilities improvement	4	4	-
Miscellaneous construction	2	2	-
Miscellaneous repairs	46	43	3
Projects Operated Under the ERA Act of 1936			
TOTAL	383	41	342
Highways, roads and streets	90	12	78
Public buildings	92	4	88
Parks and other recreational facilities	86	16	70
Water supply and sewer systems	114	9	105
Miscellaneous	1	-	1

Of the 41 projects completed with ERA Act of 1936 funds, 16 represented work on parks and other recreational facilities including buildings and airports. Twelve projects involved work on highways, roads, and streets.

In the prosecution of these projects $13,953,710 had been expended from the 1935 allocations, and under the 1936 allocation expenditures amounted to $6,592,644, by February 20, 1937. It is estimated that materials, supplies, and equipment accounted for 30 to 35 percent of expenditures, the balance having been used for labor.

The Quartermaster Corps started its operations in the summer of 1935 and reached its peak employment near the end of November of the same year when 23,195 persons (92 percent of whom had been certified as in need of relief) were working. Employment then declined gradually until August 1936 when only 4,391 workers were on the payroll. With the expansion of the program due to the allocation of the new funds, employment increased rapidly, reaching a maximum of more than 23,000 workers in November. The number of persons working on Quartermaster Corps projects has since declined to 14,068 on February 20, 1937. Of this total, 12,943 workers had been certified as in need of relief. The trend of employment is charted on page 77.



COMPLETED COAL TRESTLE

APPENDIX

TABLES

List of Tables

Number	Title	Page
Table 1	Number of Persons Employed on the Works Program, by Agencies Six-Month Periods, September 1935 to February 1937	125
Table 2	Relief Persons as Percent of Total Persons Employed on the Works Program, by Agencies - Six-Month Periods, September 1935 to February 1937	126
Table 3	Employment on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - Quarterly, September 1935 to February 1937	127 - 129
Table 4	Employment on Work Projects, of Agencies Other Than WPA and CCC, by States - Week Ending February 20, 1937	130 - 132
Table 5	Number of Students Receiving Aid and Number of Persons Employed Under NYA Programs, by States - December 1936	133
Table 6	Allocations Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for Work Projects and Other Purposes, by Agencies - Through February 20, 1937	134 - 135
Table 7	Status of Funds Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Agencies - Through February 20, 1937	136 - 137
Table 8	Status of Funds of All Works Program Agencies and of the Works Progress Administration Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by States - As of February 20, 1937	138
Table 9	Number and Estimated Approved Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by Types of Projects and by Sources of Funds - Through December 31, 1936	139
Table 10	Estimated Approved Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by States and by Major Types of Projects - Through December 31, 1936	140 - 141
Table 11	Number and Estimated Approved Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by States and by Sources of Funds - Through December 31, 1936	142
Table 12	Average Assigned Monthly Wage Rates of Security Wage Workers Employed on WPA Projects by Wage Rate Regions and States, and by Classes - June 1936	143
Table 13	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Types of Projects - Semimonthly Period Ending December 31, 1936	144
Table 14	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Types of Projects - Cumulative Through December 31, 1936	145

Explanatory Notes

The Works Program employment data recorded in this section relate to persons employed on work projects financed, in whole or in part, from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Qualifying this statement is the exclusion of the following: (a) administrative employees, (b) workers on NYA projects - usually employed at one-third the scheduled monthly earnings - and persons benefiting through the NYA student aid program (these are shown in separate tabulations), (c) employees made available by sponsors of projects. The PWA non-Federal employment figure is an exception to the last qualification since it is based on total project employment, and thus includes employment provided through expenditure of PWA loans from revolving funds and of locally raised funds, as well as of grants from Works Program funds. Included in PWA non-Federal employment are workers on projects to which grants have been made from funds released for this purpose under the ERA Act of 1936. Employment under Emergency Conservation Work (mainly CCC) is included for the whole period covered, although since about July 1, 1936, this has been financed from funds made available by direct appropriations and consequently not provided under the ERA Acts. Enrollees of this agency are distributed by States as to the residence of the workers and not by location of work projects as is the case for all other data. Revisions have been made in the Bureau of Public Roads data so as to include only direct Works Program employment, omitting credit under alternate plan agreements. It may be noted that recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants of the Resettlement Administration are not included in employment reported for that administration.

Tables relating to funds refer only to monies provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Data relating to the latter act do not include funds released for making PWA non-Federal grants under a provision of that act, but do include the appropriation for relief provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1937. Terms used are defined in the following paragraphs.

1. "Allocations" represent amounts ordered transferred to an agency by the President for which warrants have been issued by the Treasury. The qualification "Warrants approved" means that only those allocations which have been approved by the Comptroller General are included.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated by the President. The figures are cumulative and represent paid as well as unpaid obligations. On work performed under contract, the value of the contract is set up as an obligation upon signing of the contract. Where requisitions for supplies, materials, or equipment have been submitted, the amounts are set up as obligations. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e.g., payrolls, rents, travel expenses, etc. are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers, and in full or part payment against contracts.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations, since obligations in part reflect future operations, whereas expenditures lag behind the true current picture due to delays in presenting vouchers for payment and to time consumed by the mechanism of actual payment. The lag in expenditures may be illustrated by such agencies as the Bureau of Public Roads, where States frequently wait some time before submitting vouchers for reimbursement.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

SIX-MONTH PERIODS, SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1936 NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936 NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937 NUMBER	PERCENT	LINE NO.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	100.0	3,727,723	100.0	3,417,235	100.0	2,883,931	100.0	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	456,013	38.2	2,871,637	77.0	2,481,516	72.6	2,147,178	74.5	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	556,717	46.6	433,770	11.7	363,300	10.6	397,250	13.7	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	540,914	45.3	420,000	11.3	351,000	10.3	387,250	13.4	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	11,422	0.9	9,600	0.3	8,400	0.2	7,075	0.2	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,381	0.4	4,170	0.1	3,900	0.1	2,925	0.1	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	182,256	15.2	422,316	11.3	572,419	16.8	339,503	11.8	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	127,183	10.6	145,020	3.9	211,237	6.2	78,755	2.7	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	3,974	0.1	2,005	0.1	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	-	-	12	A/	-	-	-	-	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	307	A/	1,456	A/	1,778	0.1	677	A/	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	536	A/	2,678	0.1	1,239	A/	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	18	A/	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	18,856	1.6	14,378	0.4	24,363	0.7	13,477	0.5	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	-	-	11	A/	-	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	18,055	1.5	14,446	0.4	24,387	0.7	21,664	0.8	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	1,938	0.1	1,264	A/	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	10	A/	72	A/	36	A/	-	-	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS B/	76,579	6.4	83,825	2.3	127,933	3.7	31,546	1.1	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	13,358	1.1	30,266	0.8	24,106	0.7	6,883	0.2	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	-	-	18	A/	44	A/	-	-	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	-	-	4	A/	12	A/	43	A/	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	50	A/	16,111	0.4	3,975	0.1	3,343	0.1	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	50	A/	15,771	0.4	3,916	0.1	3,310	0.1	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	-	-	205	A/	22	A/	19	A/	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	-	-	23	A/	37	A/	-	-	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	-	-	22	A/	-	-	14	A/	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3,511	0.3	40,444	1.1	81,433	2.4	65,991	2.3	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	247	A/	35	A/	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	-	-	12	A/	19	A/	-	-	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	-	-	563	A/	1,975	0.1	1,111	0.1	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	24	A/	137	A/	56	A/	(32)
(33)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	-	-	-	-	1,007	A/	101	A/	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	-	-	26	A/	15,214	0.4	15,170	0.5	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	-	-	31,766	0.9	51,739	1.5	43,297	1.5	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	3,264	0.3	7,377	0.2	10,587	0.3	5,215	0.2	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	-	-	22	A/	-	-	-	-	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	-	-	619	A/	755	A/	1,041	A/	(38)
(39)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	34	A/	925	A/	3,681	0.1	496	A/	(39)
(40)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	34	A/	737	A/	440	A/	5	A/	(40)
(41)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	-	-	188	A/	140	A/	-	-	(41)
(42)	LABOR STATISTICS	-	-	-	-	3,101	0.1	491	A/	(42)
(43)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	-	-	275	A/	197	A/	206	A/	(43)
(44)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY									(44)
(45)	YARDS AND DOCKS	11,349	1.0	15,049	0.4	16,579	0.5	13,428	0.5	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	745	0.1	77,464	2.1	161,173	4.7	100,693	3.5	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	237	A/	3,040	0.1	9,357	0.3	14,052	0.5	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	508	0.1	74,424	2.0	151,816	4.4	86,641	3.0	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/	4,096	0.3	59,950	1.6	48,506	1.5	44,873	1.5	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	-	-	185	A/	909	A/	1,035	A/	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	3,720	0.3	9,685	0.3	6,458	0.2	5,455	0.2	(51)
(52)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	46	A/	716	A/	1,066	A/	581	A/	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,311	0.3	3,422	0.1	3,308	0.1	2,924	0.1	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	33	A/	286	A/	353	A/	334	A/	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	48	A/	4,009	0.1	1,210	0.1	1,364	0.1	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	282	A/	1,252	0.1	521	A/	252	A/	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	285	A/	1,277	A/	400	A/	149	A/	(57)
(58)	DEPARTMENT OF WAR	31,283	2.6	55,927	1.5	37,859	1.1	25,036	0.9	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	21,014	1.8	41,370	1.1	25,365	0.7	10,968	0.4	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	10,269	0.8	14,557	0.4	12,494	0.4	14,068	0.5	(60)

A/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

B/ DATA REVISED. ON FEDERAL-AID AND STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, WHICH ARE NOT FINANCED BY ERA FUNDS, QUALIFIED WORKERS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT THROUGH AGREEMENTS INITIATED BY THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. EMPLOYMENT ON THESE PROJECTS, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES SHOWN, HAS RANGED FROM A MAXIMUM OF 77,605 DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936 TO A MINIMUM OF 17,268 DURING THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1937.

C/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

TABLE 2

RELIEF PERSONS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

SIX-MONTH PERIODS — SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line No.	Agency	Week Ending September 28, 1935		Week Ending March 28, 1936		Week Ending September 26, 1936		Week Ending February 20, 1937		Line No.
		All Persons	Relief Persons as Percent of Total	All Persons	Relief Persons as Percent of Total	All Persons	Relief Persons as Percent of Total	All Persons	Relief Persons as Percent of Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	89.7	3,727,723	90.7	3,417,235	87.9	2,883,931	90.1	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	456,013	94.9	2,871,637	95.4	2,481,516	94.9	2,147,178	94.9	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	356,717	86.8	433,770	88.2	363,300	87.0	397,250	88.3	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	540,914	86.7	420,000	88.1	351,000	86.9	387,250	88.3	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	11,422	88.6	9,600	89.6	8,400	89.3	7,075	87.6	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,381	91.8	4,170	91.6	3,900	89.7	2,925	88.9	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	182,256	82.7	422,316	61.6	572,419	56.6	339,503	61.6	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	127,183	96.7	145,020	61.1	211,237	60.1	78,755	67.9	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	3,974	92.7	2,005	98.3	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	-	-	12	83.3	-	-	-	-	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	307	92.5	1,456	68.7	1,778	83.0	677	94.2	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	536	96.6	2,678	97.5	1,239	93.0	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	18	88.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	18,856	94.2	14,378	93.1	24,363	91.9	13,477	93.1	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	-	-	11	100.0	-	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	18,055	92.7	14,446	87.7	24,387	92.7	21,664	91.7	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	1,938	86.9	1,264	86.1	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	10	90.0	72	97.2	36	100.0	-	-	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS A/	76,579	B/	83,825	47.4	127,933	39.7	31,546	31.5	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	13,358	84.0	30,266	70.1	24,106	89.3	6,883	92.5	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	-	-	18	94.4	44	54.5	-	-	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	-	-	4	0.0	12	66.7	43	0.0	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	50	100.0	16,111	69.3	3,975	91.5	3,343	92.2	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	50	100.0	15,771	68.9	3,916	92.4	3,310	92.6	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	-	-	295	95.3	22	95.5	19	89.5	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	-	-	23	100.0	-	-	-	-	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	-	-	22	0.0	37	0.0	14	0.0	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3,511	5.4	40,444	79.3	81,433	81.1	65,991	85.1	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	247	76.1	35	45.7	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	-	-	12	0.0	19	0.0	-	-	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	-	-	563	84.9	1,975	91.2	1,111	87.7	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	24	100.0	137	84.7	56	87.5	(32)
(33)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	-	-	-	-	1,007	85.5	101	77.2	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	-	-	26	26.9	15,214	88.7	15,170	89.2	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	-	-	31,766	94.0	51,739	92.1	43,297	91.2	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	3,264	0.0	7,377	14.2	10,587	13.3	5,215	19.7	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	-	-	22	100.0	-	-	-	-	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOVT. OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	-	-	619	97.6	755	95.6	1,041	97.4	(38)
(39)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	34	97.1	925	73.9	3,681	88.8	496	91.7	(39)
(40)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	34	97.1	737	70.0	440	72.3	5	100.0	(40)
(41)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	-	-	188	89.4	140	84.3	-	-	(41)
(42)	LABOR STATISTICS	-	-	-	-	3,101	91.4	491	91.6	(42)
(43)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	-	-	275	90.9	197	89.3	206	91.3	(43)
(44)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY									(44)
(45)	YARDS AND DOCKS	11,349	94.0	15,049	89.2	16,579	92.3	13,428	91.6	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	745	59.5	77,464	36.5	161,173	24.0	100,693	19.4	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	237	59.1	3,040	46.9	9,357	31.1	14,052	17.4	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	508	59.6	74,424	36.0	151,816	23.6	86,641	19.7	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/	4,096	48.2	59,950	50.8	48,506	80.3	44,873	85.3	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	-	-	185	58.4	909	29.6	1,035	26.5	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	3,720	93.5	9,685	88.9	6,458	85.6	5,455	86.7	(51)
(52)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	46	87.0	716	68.6	1,066	55.0	581	32.4	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,311	94.4	3,422	93.2	3,308	92.3	2,924	93.1	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	33	69.7	286	80.4	353	80.7	334	88.6	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	48	29.2	4,009	88.5	1,210	93.3	1,364	94.2	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	282	97.9	1,252	91.9	521	90.8	252	95.6	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	285	94.7	1,277	90.9	400	88.3	149	96.6	(57)
(58)	WAR DEPARTMENT	31,283	77.7	55,927	81.5	37,859	73.7	25,036	82.0	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	21,014	69.3	41,370	80.5	25,365	67.4	10,968	69.2	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	10,269	94.7	14,557	84.5	12,494	86.6	14,068	92.0	(60)

A/ DATA REVISED. ON FEDERAL-AID AND STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, WHICH ARE NOT FINANCED BY ERA FUNDS, QUALIFIED WORKERS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT THROUGH AGREEMENTS INITIATED BY THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ON THESE PROJECTS DURING THE INDICATED WEEKS, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES SHOWN, WAS AS FOLLOWS: SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 — 16,010, PERCENTAGE OF RELIEF PERSONS NOT AVAILABLE; MARCH 28, 1936 — 26,386, 31 PERCENT RELIEF PERSONS; SEPTEMBER 26, 1936 — 77,291, 23 PERCENT RELIEF PERSONS; FEBRUARY 20, 1937 — 20,279, 16 PERCENT RELIEF PERSONS.

B/ NOT AVAILABLE.

C/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY — SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line No.	State	Number of persons employed during week ending September 28, 1935				Number of persons employed during week ending December 28, 1935				Line No.
		Total	WPA	Emergency Conservation Work	Other Agencies	Total	WPA	Emergency Conservation Work	Other Agencies	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	456,013	556,717	182,256	3,496,342	2,740,070	518,928	237,344	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	1,104,682	456,013	552,333	96,336	3,463,700	2,740,070	514,499	209,131	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	35,201	24,098	9,645	1,458	62,497	48,821	8,356	5,320	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	7,553	-	6,159	1,394	22,465	11,672	5,569	5,224	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	30,752	17,281	12,317	1,154	57,146	41,775	10,868	4,503	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	28,924	-	21,039	7,885	158,239	125,787	17,596	14,856	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	9,659	565	6,180	2,914	49,501	40,365	5,219	3,917	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	9,533	2,193	6,521	819	34,915	27,466	5,888	1,561	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	1,101	328	677	96	4,353	2,996	679	678	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,551	3,989	2,853	709	11,070	6,915	2,776	1,379	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	31,469	15,053	12,296	4,120	54,717	35,428	10,482	8,807	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	38,085	19,600	16,215	2,270	71,679	53,434	13,364	4,881	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	9,053	364	4,772	3,917	17,166	10,645	3,711	2,810	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	36,659	7,264	27,232	2,163	204,262	172,880	26,059	5,323	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	68,686	57,169	11,220	297	91,127	80,279	9,165	1,693	(15)
(16)	IOWA	9,664	-	8,793	871	37,620	26,372	7,912	3,336	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	9,392	926	7,704	762	53,460	42,680	7,567	3,213	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	23,957	5,439	18,009	509	81,288	60,685	18,759	1,844	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	10,855	919	9,180	756	62,298	50,722	8,421	3,155	(19)
(20)	MAINE	6,331	-	3,500	2,831	20,502	10,054	3,657	6,791	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	5,244	22	4,315	907	27,788	18,568	6,018	3,202	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	19,407	-	17,359	2,048	135,159	113,968	16,163	5,028	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	31,687	12,115	17,914	1,658	114,652	90,463	18,037	6,152	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	22,504	7,746	13,122	1,636	73,720	57,600	12,637	3,483	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	14,378	1,000	12,915	463	46,452	32,149	11,947	2,356	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	22,038	1,254	18,996	1,788	107,810	82,422	17,020	8,368	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	9,334	-	4,763	4,571	22,209	14,114	3,807	4,288	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	7,583	790	6,203	590	27,484	20,461	5,109	1,914	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,017	-	812	205	4,630	2,385	1,086	1,159	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,974	1,386	1,795	793	10,698	7,081	2,252	1,365	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	28,025	9,467	14,376	4,182	111,301	92,457	13,565	5,279	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	9,321	998	6,684	1,639	23,154	11,291	5,890	5,973	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	186,988	169,204	15,273	2,511	257,145	240,208	12,506	4,431	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	22,195	3,011	15,273	3,911	161,365	141,722	14,584	5,059	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	17,225	770	14,222	2,233	55,061	38,298	12,027	4,736	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	6,013	17	5,926	70	18,675	11,674	6,003	998	(36)
(37)	OHIO	53,353	29,925	21,983	1,445	201,499	173,170	23,808	4,521	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	30,109	12,627	16,940	542	107,656	86,962	15,745	4,949	(38)
(39)	OREGON	8,492	460	5,985	2,047	27,940	20,067	5,763	2,110	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	58,683	20,370	32,773	5,540	273,795	232,375	32,416	9,004	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	4,992	1,958	2,812	222	19,719	16,348	3,000	371	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	16,348	2,209	10,744	3,395	46,471	32,530	9,597	4,344	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,313	-	5,743	570	22,479	16,060	5,085	1,334	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	22,151	6,373	14,182	1,596	62,283	45,390	11,790	5,103	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	34,102	1,948	29,468	2,686	122,542	83,608	27,536	11,398	(45)
(46)	UTAH	6,101	639	4,472	990	20,209	14,997	3,839	1,373	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	5,749	2,564	2,559	626	8,509	4,927	2,448	1,134	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	15,562	1,520	11,706	2,336	58,117	39,948	12,657	5,512	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	18,299	706	11,000	6,593	48,925	32,205	8,545	8,175	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	16,772	3,717	11,636	1,419	64,542	51,445	10,838	2,259	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	22,763	6,452	14,273	2,038	79,542	61,021	15,109	3,412	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	3,635	1,577	1,797	261	7,854	5,180	1,624	1,050	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	5,134	-	4,381	753	20,409	-	4,429	15,980	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	499	-	241	258	710	-	352	358	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	1,851	-	1,356	495	2,815	-	1,535	1,280	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	2,581	-	2,581	-	16,651	-	2,309	14,342	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	203	-	203	-	233	-	233	-	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	85,170	-	3	85,167	12,233	-	-	12,233	(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,727,723	2,871,637	433,770	422,316	3,236,621	2,255,898	381,140	599,583	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,675,689	2,871,637	429,600	374,452	3,180,596	2,255,898	377,340	547,358	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	61,330	39,977	7,231	14,122	56,613	32,398	7,415	16,800	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	22,542	11,439	5,280	5,823	19,430	9,332	4,038	6,060	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	53,914	35,277	9,323	9,314	49,074	29,945	8,549	10,580	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	185,153	142,584	13,925	28,644	161,328	110,548	12,540	38,240	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	47,628	39,033	4,392	4,203	37,633	28,328	4,679	4,626	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	34,861	27,810	4,749	2,302	33,034	22,508	3,966	6,560	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	5,348	3,071	572	1,705	4,801	2,344	671	1,786	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,586	8,983	2,559	2,044	12,001	7,546	2,150	2,305	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	57,494	32,514	8,041	16,939	48,695	27,124	8,079	13,492	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	68,049	44,142	11,367	12,540	54,996	33,881	11,232	9,883	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	18,546	12,634	3,126	2,786	17,954	6,380	2,525	9,049	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	235,334	199,823	22,140	13,371	200,648	155,680	17,882	27,086	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	97,938	84,715	7,586	5,637	87,281	68,287	6,674	12,320	(15)
(16)	IOWA	40,467	30,760	6,749	2,958	33,388	19,408	5,245	8,735	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	60,314	45,076	6,784	8,454	44,497	30,402	5,599	8,496	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	82,407	62,134	15,843	4,430	65,884	45,911	10,706	9,267	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	62,711	50,508	7,205	4,998	47,776	36,510	6,873	4,393	(19)
(20)	MAINE	18,395	9,913	3,179	5,303	17,156	7,971	2,251	6,934	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	28,197	18,375	4,240	5,582	28,085	14,606	3,923	9,556	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	141,283	120,372	12,970	7,941	128,343	104,557	12,407	11,379	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	121,859	98,534	15,253	8,072	102,791	75,771	12,229	14,791	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	76,527	60,689	11,030	4,808	68,419	44,805	9,450	14,164	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	56,246	37,854	10,215	8,177	48,083	26,651	10,017	11,415	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	112,774	87,727	14,726	10,321	94,058	66,602	13,129	14,327	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	29,400	19,861	3,221	6,318	19,792	10,489	2,767	6,536	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	31,121	21,497	4,637	4,987	27,048	14,512	3,926	8,610	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	5,536	2,525	1,154	1,857	4,568	2,188	856	1,524	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,854	9,557	1,819	1,478	11,977	7,607	1,653	2,717	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	110,492	92,136	10,709	7,647	98,794	79,811	10,816	8,167	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	23,615	10,274	5,176	8,165	21,684	7,899	5,193	8,592	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	254,805	236,723	9,792	8,290	225,929	205,490	9,705	10,734	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	149,127	127,389	11,770	9,968	134,494	101,698	11,580	21,216	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	62,884	40,034	9,839	13,011	50,251	27,984	8,515	13,752	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	19,045	11,997	5,352	1,696	19,897	8,399	4,524	6,974	(36)
(37)	OHIO	214,984	186,358	19,245	9,381	184,060	152,850	15,126	16,084	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	92,075	69,669	13,474	8,932	80,411	55,596	14,662	10,153	(38)
(39)	OREGON	29,948	19,972	4,898	5,076	26,480	14,469	3,740	8,271	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	323,355	287,847	26,009	9,499	277,748	235,047	19,998	22,703	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	18,870	14,642	2,519	1,709	16,560	10,888	2,359	3,313	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	51,257	30,439	8,203	12,615	45,737	25,470	7,728	12,539	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	20,923	14,779	4,179	1,965	19,184	9,400	3,593	6,191	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	63,246	44,671	10,100	8,475	59,268	36,505	8,800	13,963	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	150,410	103,252	22,348	24,810	135,603	79,385	20,477	35,741	(45)
(46)	UTAH	17,038	12,170	3,194	1,674	16,012	10,080	2,499	3,433	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	10,446	6,697	2,131	1,618	9,633	4,400	1,777	3,456	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	57,673	34,581	10,987	12,105	50,987	27,180	9,657	14,150	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	64,000	46,114	6,673	11,213	44,389	25,948	5,737	12,704	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	68,582	56,433	9,118	3,031	55,916	43,457	7,207	5,252	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	82,548	63,179	13,113	6,256	74,123	48,862	10,764	14,497	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	8,554	4,897	1,455	2,202	8,083	2,789	1,452	3,842	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	40,010	–	4,170	35,840	43,067	–	3,800	39,267	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	677	–	382	295	521	–	218	303	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	4,226	–	1,744	2,482	3,201	–	1,261	1,940	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	480	–	–	480	260	–	–	260	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	33,635	–	1,781	31,854	37,955	–	2,099	35,856	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	992	–	263	729	1,130	–	222	908	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	12,024	–	–	12,024	12,958	–	–	12,958	(59)

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 3 (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY - SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

LINE No.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937				LINE No.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,417,232	2,481,516	363,300	572,416	2,987,682	2,192,409	376,710	418,563	2,883,931	2,147,178	397,250	339,503	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,346,042	2,476,966	359,400	509,676	2,925,763	2,187,976	373,430	364,357	2,828,381	2,143,052	394,325	291,004	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	53,568	31,197	7,980	14,391	46,481	29,959	7,747	8,775	44,433	27,879	8,553	8,001	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	17,666	9,408	3,683	4,575	14,709	7,959	3,243	3,507	14,708	7,837	3,418	3,453	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,384	31,279	8,646	9,459	49,997	29,787	11,320	8,890	49,480	31,647	10,952	6,881	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	152,855	105,594	10,675	36,586	145,049	105,515	10,299	29,235	140,339	105,996	10,993	23,350	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	37,428	28,641	3,681	5,106	29,491	20,018	3,674	5,799	33,118	24,577	4,508	4,033	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	29,389	19,944	3,731	5,714	24,220	17,672	3,188	3,360	24,536	18,471	3,320	2,745	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	3,255	2,006	554	695	3,386	2,137	529	720	3,094	2,151	574	369	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,735	7,260	2,192	3,283	10,574	6,766	2,231	1,577	11,835	6,516	2,468	2,851	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	44,632	27,592	8,155	8,885	40,849	25,459	6,709	8,681	39,235	23,641	6,757	8,837	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	58,311	36,344	12,122	9,845	56,260	33,121	12,535	10,604	51,662	32,447	12,718	6,497	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	12,753	5,956	2,271	4,526	12,298	6,875	2,469	2,954	12,702	7,710	2,643	2,349	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	207,339	167,937	17,926	21,476	190,436	158,749	17,749	13,938	181,349	150,560	19,339	11,450	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	84,678	67,467	6,143	11,068	77,352	64,735	6,801	5,816	75,381	63,732	7,570	4,079	(15)
(16)	IOWA	40,742	28,472	4,907	7,362	30,861	21,420	5,544	3,897	34,119	25,686	6,311	2,122	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	59,998	47,899	4,987	7,112	50,921	40,301	5,596	5,024	47,907	38,611	5,975	3,321	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	75,096	54,539	11,108	9,449	70,904	49,987	13,384	7,533	68,709	50,388	13,502	4,819	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	47,000	34,698	7,360	4,942	42,121	31,880	7,094	3,147	45,412	34,965	7,484	2,963	(19)
(20)	MAINE	13,780	7,468	2,011	4,301	12,831	7,448	2,038	3,345	12,956	7,528	2,491	2,937	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	26,253	13,404	3,478	9,371	24,304	12,430	3,704	8,170	23,542	13,521	3,644	6,377	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	122,203	100,026	11,582	10,595	117,920	97,145	11,462	9,313	110,939	91,473	12,572	6,894	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	99,938	77,346	11,160	11,432	84,654	67,223	10,314	7,117	82,948	65,872	11,001	6,075	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	76,002	53,740	9,686	12,576	63,077	45,179	12,095	5,803	64,515	46,190	13,388	4,937	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	50,801	27,708	10,249	12,844	46,278	25,276	9,484	11,518	42,774	23,848	9,728	9,198	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	125,046	95,637	12,441	16,968	98,097	70,356	15,722	12,019	106,174	82,936	15,299	7,939	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	30,543	20,791	3,386	6,366	17,533	9,239	3,394	4,900	20,651	12,494	3,551	4,606	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	34,428	24,981	3,844	5,603	26,143	19,253	4,077	2,813	29,812	23,443	4,737	1,632	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	3,474	1,678	730	1,066	3,681	2,053	770	858	3,809	2,388	795	626	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,932	9,276	1,481	2,175	12,003	8,761	1,447	1,795	11,225	7,843	1,486	1,896	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	99,720	78,899	8,737	12,084	95,235	75,474	8,645	11,116	93,219	73,908	10,155	9,156	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	18,568	9,934	4,381	4,253	15,359	8,191	4,269	2,899	15,834	8,182	4,504	3,148	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	221,347	199,918	9,135	12,294	212,886	193,984	7,817	11,085	203,872	184,753	8,466	10,653	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	139,640	101,922	10,935	26,783	115,919	88,654	9,613	17,652	99,589	75,998	10,203	13,388	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	47,439	29,280	8,816	9,343	42,348	28,412	9,072	5,464	42,498	27,159	9,620	5,709	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	58,260	42,708	5,252	10,300	28,353	17,997	6,598	3,758	25,928	17,463	6,872	1,643	(36)
(37)	OHIO	181,592	148,406	14,779	18,407	158,254	133,593	13,807	10,854	151,415	128,260	14,638	8,517	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	103,578	82,093	11,828	9,657	82,272	58,118	16,292	7,862	69,487	45,411	16,448	7,628	(38)
(39)	OREGON	23,041	13,448	3,386	6,207	21,717	13,908	3,403	4,406	22,314	15,696	3,625	2,993	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	292,990	249,437	17,719	25,834	263,142	229,378	14,361	19,403	253,048	221,283	14,963	16,802	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	15,867	10,577	2,278	3,012	15,306	10,725	2,330	2,251	14,760	10,511	2,478	1,771	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	44,934	24,920	8,135	11,829	41,196	23,838	8,535	8,823	39,029	22,899	8,910	7,220	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	65,492	54,110	3,891	7,491	28,018	20,723	4,096	3,199	25,241	19,334	4,092	1,815	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	56,637	35,175	9,253	12,209	48,694	30,493	9,344	8,857	45,738	28,081 A/	9,836	7,821	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	119,565	77,319	17,089	25,157	118,340	78,233	21,811	18,296	113,393	75,622	22,965	14,806	(45)
(46)	UTAH	15,869	9,480	2,468	3,921	13,865	8,875	2,220	2,770	12,220	7,886	2,294	2,040	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	8,654	3,990	1,650	3,014	6,679	3,437	1,676	1,566	6,543	3,943	1,706	894	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	48,813	27,142	8,930	12,741	40,671	24,422	9,265	6,984	40,187	23,059	9,294	7,834	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	45,289	27,180	5,572	12,537	42,750	26,910	5,587	10,253	41,132	30,508	6,064	4,560	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	55,621	42,579	7,129	5,913	53,921	41,383	7,559	4,979	50,094	38,581	8,106	3,407	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	89,841	66,062	10,434	13,345	70,371	51,389	11,038	7,944	68,920	51,262	11,686	5,972	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	11,056	4,099	1,384	5,573	7,437	3,136	1,473	2,828	6,566	2,903	1,673	1,990	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	64,120	4,550	3,900	55,670	60,820	4,433	3,280	53,107	55,452	4,126	2,925	48,401	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	312	-	226	86	346	-	288	58	398	-	273	125	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	7,784	4,550	1,126	2,108	7,607	4,433	1,000	2,174	7,382	4,126	720	2,536	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	205	-	-	205	89	-	-	89	45	-	-	45	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	54,398	-	2,251	52,147	51,608	-	1,751	49,857	45,976	-	1,771	44,207	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,421	-	297	1,124	1,170	-	241	929	1,649	-	161	1,488	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	7,070	-	-	7,070	1,099	-	-	1,099	98	-	-	98	(59)

A/ REVISED.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE No.	STATE	GRAND TOTAL	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	LINE No.
			TOTAL	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	FOREST SERVICE	PUBLIC ROADS	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	OTHER		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	339,503	123,628	13,477	21,664	31,546	44,873	6,883	5,185	3,343	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	291,004	123,157	13,477	21,488	31,151	44,873	6,883	5,185	3,343	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	8,001	4,341	159	199	1,304	2,486	193	-	-	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	3,453	2,322	233	1,142	148	537	255	-	-	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	6,881	5,331	85	478	1,249	3,136	383	-	-	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	23,350	3,347	211	1,962	752	39	259	124	-	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	4,033	2,351	90	1,391	206	353	311	-	-	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	2,745	1,361	730	9	236	386	-	-	-	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	369	107	-	-	44	63	-	-	-	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,851	281	-	40	66	-	-	175	14	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	8,837	4,485	124	229	1,490	2,578	64	-	-	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	6,447	4,010	322	655	1,161	1,546	311	15	-	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	2,349	2,111	177	1,681	66	163	24	-	-	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	11,450	3,369	158	60	694	623	220	2,114	-	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	4,079	1,767	90	72	552	968	85	-	-	(15)
(16)	IOWA	2,122	730	140	37	339	127	87	-	-	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	3,321	1,047	-	72	810	44	121	-	-	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	4,819	2,728	-	238	432	1,918	140	-	-	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	2,963	2,627	17	190	1,431	575	219	195	-	(19)
(20)	MAINE	2,937	1,738	478	23	721	515	1	-	-	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	6,377	3,603	10	11	227	2,951	28	376	-	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	6,894	1,029	732	10	287	-	-	-	-	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	6,075	1,560	222	366	278	677	17	-	-	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	4,937	2,432	249	418	638	844	80	203	-	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	9,198	2,693	82	95	1,136	965	410	5	-	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	7,939	2,172	154	1,039	590	195	159	35	2,266	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	4,606	4,029	28	1,355	92	2,384	-	170	-	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	1,632	798	47	114	127	367	14	119	-	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	626	476	-	268	208	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,896	1,135	589	384	162	-	-	-	-	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	9,156	4,745	3,477	10	766	480	12	-	-	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	3,148	1,882	-	976	419	168	319	-	-	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	10,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	13,398	3,658	1,506	4	489	1,600	59	-	-	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	5,709	2,913	129	441	1,104	783	400	56	19	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,643	1,017	2	49	170	274	-	522	-	(36)
(37)	OHIO	8,517	4,149	149	76	613	3,119	50	142	-	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	7,628	4,055	-	237	1,947	1,194	624	53	-	(38)
(39)	OREGON	2,993	2,362	30	1,030	208	1,063	19	12	-	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	16,802	3,977	1,031	472	1,605	818	46	5	1,044	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	1,771	202	4	-	-	198	-	-	-	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,220	4,095	62	76	1,405	1,730	725	97	-	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,815	1,182	-	286	230	508	3	155	-	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	7,821	4,301	152	229	1,262	2,658	-	-	-	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	14,806	5,970	193	395	3,735	784	531	332	-	(45)
(46)	UTAH	2,040	1,820	-	1,464	166	94	96	-	-	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	894	643	438	113	92	-	-	-	-	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	7,534	3,228	502	477	613	1,252	384	-	-	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	4,560	1,960	47	955	326	386	50	196	-	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	3,407	1,542	395	247	311	552	37	-	-	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	5,972	3,825	193	668	176	2,649	95	44	-	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	1,990	1,041	40	718	68	123	52	40	-	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	48,499	571	-	176	395	-	-	-	-	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	125	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	2,536	395	-	-	395	-	-	-	-	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	44,207	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE No.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION			LINE No.
		TOTAL	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	RECLAMATION	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	OTHER			TOTAL	HOUSING DIVISION	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	65,991	1,111	5,215	15,170	43,297	496	13,428	100,693	14,052	86,641	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	21,552	1,108	5,117	15,170	157	496	13,231	99,229	13,224	86,005	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	409	-	-	409	-	-	-	2,648	372	2,276	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	756	4	752	-	-	-	-	252	-	252	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	1,268	-	1,268	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	2,859	62	2,097	686	14	-	2,249	11,344	-	11,344	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	351	23	-	328	-	-	-	921	-	921	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	20	20	-	-	-	-	286	977	158	819	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	74	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	117	117	-	-	-	-	542	212	195	17	(10)
(11)	FLORICA	1	1	-	-	-	-	599	3,176	448	2,728	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	457	57	-	400	-	-	-	1,546	-	1,546	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	116	-	116	-	-	-	-	122	-	122	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	340	28	-	312	-	263	364	5,537	1,540	3,997	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	699	-	-	699	-	-	-	1,362	-	1,362	(15)
(16)	IOWA	412	4	-	408	-	-	-	367	-	367	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,518	-	1,518	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	241	50	-	191	-	-	-	1,766	504	1,262	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	165	-	165	(19)
(20)	MAINE	442	-	-	442	-	-	168	212	-	212	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	252	-	-	244	8	-	114	1,611	-	1,611	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	21	15	-	-	6	87	824	3,129	1,100	2,029	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	414	14	-	400	-	-	70	2,474	-	2,474	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,018	76	-	939	3	-	21	961	42	919	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	72	6	-	66	-	-	-	5,843	-	5,843	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	1,488	4	-	1,484	-	-	-	1,561	-	1,561	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	511	-	511	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	368	-	-	361	7	-	-	280	15	265	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	148	-	148	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	273	17	-	256	-	-	-	289	-	289	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	5	5	-	-	-	-	696	2,371	309	2,062	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	855	-	773	82	-	-	-	403	-	403	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	38	38	-	-	-	-	1,523	8,125	2,527	5,598	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	1,028	18	-	1,010	-	106	39	6,682	1,076	5,606	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,257	91	-	1,166	-	-	-	1,225	-	1,225	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	376	1	-	360	15	-	-	208	-	208	(36)
(37)	OHIO	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	3,640	1,363	2,277	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	714	30	-	647	37	-	-	2,174	569	1,605	(38)
(39)	OREGON	129	37	51	29	12	-	-	469	-	469	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,267	53	-	1,214	-	-	1,879	6,705	448	6,257	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	156	-	-	156	-	-	196	1,116	-	1,116	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	451	-	-	451	-	-	1,262	1,343	851	492	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	387	-	-	377	10	-	-	235	-	235	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	678	46	-	632	-	-	-	2,799	1,082	1,717	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	301	32	269	-	-	40	-	6,474	305	6,169	(45)
(46)	UTAH	89	22	-	67	-	-	-	101	-	101	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	132	-	132	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	910	-	-	869	41	-	1,615	1,386	-	1,386	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	440	55	384	-	1	-	698	1,063	-	1,063	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	255	22	-	233	-	-	45	468	-	468	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	1,748	320	1,428	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	861	-	675	186	-	-	-	88	-	88	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	44,341	3	-	-	44,338	-	197	1,464	828	636	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3	3	-	-	-	-	197	164	-	164	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	43,297	-	-	-	43,297 c/	-	-	854	541	313	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,041	-	-	-	1,041 d/	-	-	441	287	154	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	98	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

c/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.
d/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 4 (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	WAR DEPARTMENT				LINE NO.
			TOTAL	INTERNAL REVENUE	OTHER		TOTAL	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	QUARTER-MASTER CORPS	OTHER	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,035	5,455	2,924	2,531	149	25,036	10,968	14,068	249	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	1,035	5,449	2,924	2,525	149	23,214	10,968	12,246	249	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	19	9	8	1	-	575	41	534	-	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	-	1	-	1	-	122	-	122	-	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	-	7	7	-	-	216	2	214	-	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	-	484	247	237	-	3,067	2,052	1,015	-	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	-	16	11	5	-	394	35	359	-	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	-	25	15	10	-	76	76	-	-	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	-	19	4	15	-	169	74	95	-	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	82	26	56	-	1,560	162	1,398	43 E/	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	97	124	37	87	-	355	275	80	-	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	114	21	19	2	9	340	-	340	-	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	-	207	201	6	-	850	406	444	-	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	113	25	22	3	-	113	51	62	-	(15)
(16)	IOWA	105	13	7	6	-	495	372	123	-	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	-	13	13	-	-	741	-	741	-	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	-	16	15	1	-	68	8	60	-	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	-	53	46	7	-	77	-	77	-	(19)
(20)	MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	377	304	73	-	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	-	437	96	341	-	360	99	261	-	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	-	105	71	34	-	1,699	1,647	52	-	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	-	1,532	157	1,375	-	25	-	25	-	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	85	85	82	3	37	298	151	147	-	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	590	590	-	-	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	-	174	173	1	-	278	215	63	-	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	87	9	9	-	-	100	50	50	-	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	3	2	1	-	196	196	-	-	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	-	170	133	37	-	1,169	-	1,169	-	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	-	753	589	164	-	8	-	8	206 F/	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	-	105	80	25	-	1,770	643	1,127	-	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	49	10	2	8	88	148	-	148	-	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	42	23	19	-	(36)
(37)	OHIO	96	270	256	14	-	316	165	151	-	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	-	23	23	-	15	647	263	384	-	(38)
(39)	OREGON	-	7	6	1	-	26	-	26	-	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	18	361	351	10	-	1,551	1,418	133	-	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	-	7	7	-	-	94	45	49	-	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	-	18	18	-	-	25	25	-	-	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	50	62	50	12	-	1,909	148	1,761	-	(45)
(46)	UTAH	-	2	2	-	-	28	-	28	-	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	-	1	-	1	-	111	111	-	-	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	26	37	4	33	-	632	-	632	-	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	-	68	51	17	-	331	55	276	-	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097	-	-	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	107	87	84	3	-	158	158	-	-	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	-	6	-	6	-	1,822	-	1,822	-	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	1,777	-	1,777	-	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

E/ ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY.
F/ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING AID AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER NYA PROGRAMS, BY STATES

DECEMBER 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	STUDENT AID				WORK PROJECTS				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE	GRADUATE SCHOOL	TOTAL	YOUTHS		TOTAL ADULTS	
							MALE	FEMALE		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	UNITED STATES	405,431	265,135	135,184	5,112	177,495	87,692	84,604	5,199	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	5,695	3,697	1,994	14	4,290	1,363	2,874	53	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	1,770	1,083	679	8	425	223	190	12	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	8,335	6,640	1,695	-	3,735	1,746	1,857	132	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	15,585	8,844	6,492	249	4,362	1,804	2,398	160	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	5,332	3,858	1,437	37	1,672	736	910	26	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	2,644	1,595	874	175	1,220	658	481	81	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	341	196	145	-	133	64	65	4	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,587	426	980	181	365	135	221	9	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	4,200	3,125	1,071	4	2,357	1,008	1,264	85	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	10,591	7,460	3,067	64	4,361	1,102	3,173	86	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	2,168	1,424	733	11	824	393	393	38	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	23,104	14,624	7,967	513	8,386	4,295	3,808	293	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	10,094	6,335	3,648	111	3,523	2,088	1,370	65	(14)
(15)	IOWA	7,501	3,537	3,765	199	1,033	503	507	23	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	12,423	8,459	3,979	85	4,647	2,395	2,037	215	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	11,842	8,943	2,873	26	10,805	5,187	5,259	359	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	4,610	2,240	2,335	35	2,499	1,036	1,377	86	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,645	894	747	4	876	401	286	189	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	3,426	1,756	1,586	84	570	248	303	19	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	10,346	6,215	3,729	402	4,460	2,046	2,241	173	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	14,550	9,680	4,552	318	5,689	2,977	2,549	163	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	10,351	6,360	3,947	44	3,788	1,901	1,776	111	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	5,467	3,372	2,094	1	2,924	1,035	1,840	49	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	13,594	8,960	4,559	75	5,352	2,894	2,259	199	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	3,943	2,903	1,034	6	1,062	499	530	33	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	6,218	3,792	2,397	29	1,561	790	739	32	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	274	172	101	1	36	15	19	2	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,273	727	540	6	589	306	264	19	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	7,564	5,493	2,062	9	4,926	2,787	1,972	167	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	1,804	1,388	411	5	1,444	611	787	46	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	19,819	11,854	6,980	984	8,196	4,878	3,148	170	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	13,995	8,580	5,249	166	10,052	5,622	4,235	195	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	7,365	3,590	3,717	58	2,851	913	1,839	99	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	5,865	4,441	1,414	10	2,848	1,248	1,560	40	(35)
(36)	OHIO	18,771	12,185	6,356	230	8,036	4,647	3,183	206	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	19,845	14,784	5,005	56	8,641	4,743	3,667	231	(37)
(38)	OREGON	2,962	1,483	1,463	16	602	313	283	6	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	26,441	19,399	6,751	291	13,650	7,414	5,776	460	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	1,492	826	628	38	523	257	212	54	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,609	6,384	2,220	5	3,837	1,261	2,416	160	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,696	5,546	1,146	4	3,491	1,867	1,574	50	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	9,596	6,576	2,887	133	4,661	1,931	2,643	87	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	19,509	12,244	7,213	52	7,783	3,380	4,311	92	(44)
(45)	UTAH	3,855	1,982	1,860	13	581	339	218	24	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	916	420	490	6	215	115	96	4	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	5,696	3,223	2,428	45	3,068	1,115	1,860	93	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	5,956	3,730	2,188	38	1,709	859	819	31	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	7,048	5,523	1,512	13	3,557	2,774	653	130	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	10,953	7,011	3,706	236	4,972	2,666	2,175	131	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	817	456	358	3	308	114	187	7	(51)
(52)	ALASKA	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	(52)
(53)	HAWAII	932	710	208	19	-	-	-	-	(53)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, MARCH 1937

TABLE 6

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION		PURPOSE		LINE NO.
			ERA ACT OF 1935	ERA ACT OF 1936	WORK PROJECTS	OTHER B/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,296,965,436	$4,577,253,353	$1,719,712,083	$4,804,846,824	$1,492,118,612	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	951,363,264	798,593,084	152,770,180	657,642,179	293,721,085	(2)
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	1,678,615	-	1,678,615	1,678,615	-	(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,151	-	7,151	-	(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,729,050	1,119,050	610,000	1,729,050	-	(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,937,190	693,730	1,243,460	1,521,549	415,641	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	23,182,431	13,804,098	9,378,333	23,182,431	-	(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE C/	2,004,066	2,004,066	-	4,066	2,000,000	(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	37,571,271	25,631,625	11,939,646	26,496,271	11,075,000	(10)
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,374,999	-	1,374,999	1,374,999	-	(11)
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	40,493	-	40,493	-	(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	509,523,744	499,621,865	9,901,879	500,901,879	8,621,865	(13)
(14)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	336,471,826	226,301,073	110,170,753	75,683,753	260,788,073	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	24,999,698	19,432,198	5,567,500	24,999,698	-	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	19,224	-	19,224	-	(16)
(17)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,820,506	9,915,511	904,995	-	10,820,506	(17)
(18)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,128	-	-	17,128	(18)
(19)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	190,194	-	190,194	-	(19)
(20)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	119,541	119,541	-	-	119,541	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	11,431,072	8,872,072	2,559,000	10,796,072	635,000	(21)
(22)	CENSUS	10,550,948	8,231,948	2,319,000	10,550,948	-	(22)
(23)	FISHERIES	151,095	151,095	-	151,095	-	(23)
(24)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	(24)
(25)	LIGHTHOUSES	19,029	19,029	-	19,029	-	(25)
(26)	STANDARDS	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	-	(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	535,000	295,000	240,000	-	535,000	(27)
(28)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	182,650	-	-	182,650	(28)
(29)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	596,044,951	596,044,951	-	594,873,700	1,171,251	(29)
(30)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	22,000,000	13,800,000	8,200,000	-	22,000,000	(30)
(31)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	17,300,000	17,300,000	-	-	17,300,000	(31)
(32)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION	935,005,625	935,005,625	-	-	935,005,625	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	10,000,000	(33)
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	129,760,090	113,657,661	16,102,429	120,689,491	9,070,599	(34)
(35)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500	-	671,500	-	(35)
(36)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,583	-	70,583	-	(36)
(37)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,356,858	1,860,328	496,530	2,356,858	-	(37)
(38)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	104,913	-	104,913	-	(38)
(39)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	2,128,350	2,128,350	-	1,645,850	482,500	(39)
(40)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	19,598,602	10,709,073	8,889,529	17,141,954	2,456,648	(40)
(41)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	40,827,795	34,868,395	5,959,400	37,936,780	2,891,015	(41)
(42)	RECLAMATION	60,147,000	60,147,000	-	60,147,000	-	(42)
(43)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,453	-	9,453	-	(43)
(44)	TEMPORARY GOV'T. OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	604,600	604,600	-	604,600	-	(44)
(45)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	3,240,436	2,483,466	756,970	-	3,240,436	(45)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

B/ DIRECT RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

C/ INCLUDES CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATION OF $2,000,000 FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 6 (CONCLUDED)

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE No.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION		PURPOSE		LINE No.
			ERA ACT OF 1935	ERA ACT OF 1936	WORK PROJECTS	OTHER B/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	$ 1,617,309	$ 1,617,309	-	-	$ 1,617,309	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	25,392,712	12,135,212	$13,257,500	$2,634,857	22,757,855	(2)
(3)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	23,240,401	11,590,401	11,650,000	891,707	22,348,694	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,650	175,650	-	175,650	-	(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,567,500	-	1,567,500	1,567,500	-	(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	200,350	200,350	-	-	200,350	(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	208,811	168,811	40,000	-	208,811	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	568,000	251,500	316,500	568,000	-	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,511,959	2,511,959	-	-	2,511,959	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,943,764	1,943,764	-	-	1,943,764	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	29,682,176	17,365,176	12,317,000	29,244,561	437,615	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	29,244,561	17,107,561	12,137,000	29,244,561	-	(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	437,615	257,615	180,000	-	437,615	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMN.	213,541	213,541	-	-	213,541	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	429,700,108	429,700,108	-	429,700,108	-	(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	107,085,289	107,085,289	-	107,085,289	-	(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	322,614,819	322,614,819	-	322,614,819	-	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	15,856,376	15,856,376	-	14,910,528	945,848	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	62,512,996	39,341,520	23,171,476	16,562,995	45,950,001	(20)
(21)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,850,950	-	4,850,950	-	(21)
(22)	INTERNAL REVENUE	6,220,564	3,626,588	2,593,976	6,220,564	-	(22)
(23)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	635,784	635,784	-	635,784	-	(23)
(24)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,594,750	2,721,750	873,000	3,594,750	-	(24)
(25)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,260,947	806,447	454,500	1,260,947	-	(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	45,950,001	26,700,001	19,250,000	-	45,950,001	(26)
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,233,120	1,233,120	-	1,218,120	15,000	(27)
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	175,597,663	151,556,007	24,041,656	168,859,932	6,737,731	(28)
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	144,194,790	130,533,104	13,661,686	143,708,940	485,850	(29)
(30)	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000	(30)
(31)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	25,150,992	15,416,384	9,734,608	25,150,992	-	(31)
(32)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,751,881	1,106,519	645,362	-	1,751,881	(32)
(33)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,873,721,197	1,411,744,855	1,461,976,342	2,756,956,087	116,765,110	(33)
(34)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	2,672,623,580	1,299,048,477	1,373,575,103	2,672,623,580	-	(34)
(35)	NYA PROGRAMS	84,332,507	42,331,268	42,001,239	84,332,507	-	(35)
(36)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	116,765,110	70,365,110	46,400,000	-	116,765,110	(36)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

B/ DIRECT RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

TABLE 7

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS: AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS: PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	EXPENDITURES: AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES: PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	ERA ACT OF 1936: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	ERA ACT OF 1936: OBLIGATIONS	ERA ACT OF 1936: EXPENDITURES	LINE NO.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,297,175,118 A/	$5,934,145,903	94.2	$5,345,843,009	84.9	$1,718,904,716	$1,492,335,385	$1,330,912,078	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	950,295,147	852,843,771	89.7	639,556,378	67.3	151,652,063	110,442,680	85,289,329	(2)
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	1,678,615	1,506,008	89.7	1,298,454	77.4	1,678,615	1,506,008	1,298,454	(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,143	99.9	7,143	99.9	-	-	-	(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,729,050	1,568,386	90.7	1,510,265	87.3	610,000	490,792	440,939	(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,937,190	1,759,562	90.8	1,450,986	74.9	1,243,460	1,066,567	941,827	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	2,990	99.7	2,990	99.7	-	-	-	(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	23,182,431	22,373,699	96.5	21,518,807	92.8	9,378,333	8,678,743	7,859,247	(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE B/	2,004,066	1,954,060	97.5	1,954,060	97.5	-	-	-	(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	37,621,271	36,290,733	96.5	29,817,344	79.3	11,939,646	10,684,822	9,119,653	(10)
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,374,999	960,979	69.9	909,331	66.1	1,374,999	960,979	909,331	(11)
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	39,770	98.2	39,770	98.2	-	-	-	(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	508,755,627	463,616,066	91.1	307,576,376	60.5	9,133,762	5,969,415	349,554	(13)
(14)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	336,471,826	289,566,834	86.1	242,237,955	72.0	110,170,753	76,415,539	60,169,068	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	24,999,698	23,230,229	92.9	21,993,451	88.0	5,567,500	4,318,766	3,872,648	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	18,794	97.8	18,375	95.6	-	-	-	(16)
(17)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,470,506	9,948,518	95.0	9,221,071	88.1	554,995	351,049	328,608	(17)
(18)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,127	17,127	100.0	17,127	100.0	-	-	-	(18)
(19)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	188,199	99.0	82,364	43.3	-	-	-	(19)
(20)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	119,541	99.6	119,541	99.6	-	-	-	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	11,431,072	10,861,718	95.0	10,451,174	91.4	2,559,000	2,062,785	1,723,370	(21)
(22)	CENSUS	10,550,948	10,055,382	95.3	9,713,066	92.1	2,319,000	1,879,162	1,592,450	(22)
(23)	FISHERIES	151,095	147,093	97.4	141,124	93.4	-	-	-	(23)
(24)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	99,915	99.9	97,785	97.8	-	-	-	(24)
(25)	LIGHTHOUSES	19,029	19,029	100.0	19,029	100.0	-	-	-	(25)
(26)	STANDARDS	75,000	71,041	94.7	67,928	90.6	-	-	-	(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES C/	535,000	469,258	87.7	412,242	77.1	240,000	183,623	130,920	(27)
(28)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOP.	182,650	126,103	69.0	119,800	65.6	-	-	-	(28)
(29)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	596,044,951	595,623,808	99.9	589,049,125	98.8	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	22,000,000	5,729,819	26.0	5,661,110	25.7	8,200,000	-	-	(30)
(31)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	17,300,000	16,876,801	97.6	16,876,801	97.6	-	-	-	(31)
(32)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMN.	935,005,625	934,018,360	99.9	933,404,511	99.8	-	-	-	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	10,000,000	5,249,177	52.5	5,199,698	52.0	5,000,000	286,413	286,413	(33)
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	129,518,390	95,704,450	73.9	68,983,697	53.3	16,109,829	9,762,276	7,649,386	(34)
(35)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,499	100.0	669,759	99.7	-	-	-	(35)
(36)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,512	99.9	70,512	99.9	-	-	-	(36)
(37)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,356,858	1,806,646	76.7	1,694,137	71.9	496,530	117,995	71,136	(37)
(38)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	91,488	87.2	86,660	82.6	-	-	-	(38)
(39)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,879,250	1,671,463	88.9	1,614,328	85.9	-	-	-	(39)
(40)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	19,598,602	8,115,189	41.4	5,733,718	29.3	8,889,529	6,553,226	5,320,708	(40)
(41)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	40,835,195	27,412,265	67.1	21,876,533	53.6	5,966,800	2,791,213	2,001,405	(41)
(42)	RECLAMATION	60,147,000	53,211,522	88.5	34,738,150	57.8	-	-	-	(42)
(43)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,396	99.4	9,396	99.4	-	-	-	(43)
(44)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	604,600	369,106	61.0	339,267	56.1	-	-	-	(44)
(45)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	3,240,436	2,275,364	70.2	2,151,237	66.4	756,970	299,842	256,137	(45)

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 7 (CONCLUDED)

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS: AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS: PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	EXPENDITURES: AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES: PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	ERA ACT OF 1936: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	ERA ACT OF 1936: OBLIGATIONS	ERA ACT OF 1936: EXPENDITURES	LINE NO.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	$ 1,617,309	$ 1,365,546	84.4	$ 1,258,208	77.8	-	-	-	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	25,392,712	21,666,058	85.3	21,201,591	83.5	$13,257,500	$9,654,052	$9,193,299	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	23,240,401	19,834,294	85.3	19,474,614	83.8	40,000	6,963	6,585	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,650	175,732	100.0	175,394	99.9	-	-	-	(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,567,500	1,357,709	86.6	1,254,142	80.0	1,567,500	1,357,709	1,254,141	(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	200,350	124,748	62.3	124,609	62.2	-	-	-	(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	208,811	173,575	83.1	172,832	82.8	11,650,000	8,289,380	7,932,573	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	568,000	481,869	84.8	417,020	73.4	316,500	230,693	170,511	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,421,959	2,363,068	97.6	2,270,331	93.7	-	-	-	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,943,764	1,491,430	76.7	1,378,195	70.9	-	-	-	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	29,682,176	27,691,665	93.3	26,198,332	88.3	12,317,000	10,354,584	8,877,700	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	29,244,561	27,339,147	93.5	25,849,598	88.4	12,137,000	10,254,330	8,778,292	(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	437,615	352,518	80.6	348,734	79.7	180,000	100,254	99,408	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMN.	213,541	172,553	80.8	164,758	77.2	-	-	-	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	429,700,108	410,480,925	95.5	240,914,777	56.1	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	107,085,289	90,164,992	84.2	42,144,111	39.4	-	-	-	(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	322,614,819	320,315,933	99.3	198,770,666	61.6	-	-	-	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	1,595,185 D/	53.2	1,595,185	53.2	-	-	-	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	15,987,376	14,527,438	91.4	5,731,695	36.1	-	-	-	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	62,512,996	59,528,124	95.2	54,971,785	87.9	23,171,476	21,004,729	18,170,727	(20)
(21)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,699,867	96.9	3,522,889	72.6	-	-	-	(21)
(22)	INTERNAL REVENUE E/	7,481,511	7,141,405	95.5	6,902,603	92.3	3,048,476	2,784,157	2,571,017	(22)
(23)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	635,784	530,293	83.4	504,265	79.3	-	-	-	(23)
(24)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,594,750	3,471,890	96.6	3,328,656	92.6	873,000	809,925	727,681	(24)
(25)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	45,950,001	43,684,679	95.1	40,713,372	88.6	19,250,000	17,410,647	14,872,029	(25)
(26)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,233,120	1,217,014	98.7	1,204,854	97.7	-	-	-	(26)
(27)	WAR DEPARTMENT	175,597,663	159,327,575	91.0	142,728,745	81.3	24,041,656	14,017,831	12,239,140	(27)
(28)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	144,205,790	135,839,308	94.2	121,073,116	84.0	13,661,686	6,493,161	5,599,561	(28)
(29)	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	25,150,992	22,878,643	91.0	20,546,354	81.7	9,734,608	7,477,735	6,592,644	(30)
(31)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,740,881	1,109,624	63.7	1,109,275	63.7	645,362	46,935	46,935	(31)
(32)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,875,299,238	2,715,973,764	94.5	2,576,286,207	89.6	1,462,279,692	1,314,519,342	1,187,312,203	(32)
(33)	WORK PROJECTS F/	2,758,534,128	2,602,111,634	94.3	2,467,686,969	89.5	1,415,879,692	1,269,744,835	1,147,174,814	(33)
(34)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	116,765,110	113,862,130	97.5	108,599,238	93.0	46,400,000	44,774,507	40,137,389	(34)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937.

A/ TOTAL ALLOCATIONS ON THE BASIS OF WARRANTS ISSUED AMOUNT TO $6,296,965,436. SEE TABLE 8 FOR RECONCILIATION.
B/ INCLUDES CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATION OF $2,000,000 FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL.
C/ INCLUDES $200,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.
D/ FIGURE IS NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.
E/ INCLUDES SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
F/ INCLUDES NYA PROGRAMS.

TABLE 8

STATUS OF FUNDS OF ALL WORKS PROGRAM AGENCIES AND OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES

As of February 20, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED: OBLIGATIONS	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED: EXPENDITURES	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: OBLIGATIONS	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: EXPENDITURES	LINE NO.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION	$6,920,914,322						(1)
(2)	UNALLOCATED	623,948,886						(2)
(3)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS ISSUED)	6,296,965,436						(3)
(4)	WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL (NET RESCISSIONS)	209,682						(4)
(5)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,297,175,118	$5,934,145,903	$5,345,343,009	$2,875,299,237	$2,715,973,764	$2,576,286,207	(5)
(6)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	6,033,444,644	5,775,317,808	5,212,068,657	2,821,152,929	2,714,291,910	2,578,621,602	(6)
(7)	ALABAMA	86,182,056	81,416,906	71,935,178	30,495,098	29,265,435	27,661,660	(7)
(8)	ARIZONA	48,595,622	46,674,973	41,615,377	10,367,552	9,984,217	9,447,805	(8)
(9)	ARKANSAS	77,014,301	73,733,948	65,551,655	24,890,802	23,927,825	22,490,394	(9)
(10)	CALIFORNIA	345,596,185	334,568,373	308,976,755	152,470,462	147,932,326	140,584,844	(10)
(11)	COLORADO	80,372,576	76,368,439	69,826,949	33,998,029	32,787,173	31,475,564	(11)
(12)	CONNECTICUT	55,014,174	52,321,777	47,082,391	29,693,963	28,774,178	27,155,308	(12)
(13)	DELAWARE	8,168,466	7,580,897	6,485,619	2,940,003	2,713,518	2,615,503	(13)
(14)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	117,910,057	103,928,775	94,742,397	23,802,348	22,635,999	21,108,678	(14)
(15)	FLORIDA	74,065,335	71,726,617	65,175,286	26,919,964	25,918,727	24,343,810	(15)
(16)	GEORGIA	90,398,750	79,796,468	73,451,813	32,971,313	31,160,265	29,404,486	(16)
(17)	IDAHO	42,179,093	40,877,970	37,948,263	9,113,347	8,858,136	8,342,819	(17)
(18)	ILLINOIS	347,779,722	337,212,623	303,119,370	189,796,456	181,598,541	169,916,692	(18)
(19)	INDIANA	134,667,669	131,350,318	120,782,356	82,984,004	80,576,134	77,144,256	(19)
(20)	IOWA	64,236,729	62,278,385	55,678,092	27,107,523	25,532,683	24,404,013	(20)
(21)	KANSAS	84,723,919	82,211,805	76,798,805	39,043,690	36,489,899	34,671,849	(21)
(22)	KENTUCKY	83,861,069	79,774,370	70,522,248	35,025,127	33,312,879	31,031,085	(22)
(23)	LOUISIANA	74,589,422	71,531,506	64,055,515	33,674,399	32,401,697	30,541,812	(23)
(24)	MAINE	36,193,676	34,591,041	30,554,321	9,795,980	9,430,808	9,025,762	(24)
(25)	MARYLAND	66,654,338	63,136,999	52,682,413	20,191,923	19,242,625	17,994,391	(25)
(26)	MASSACHUSETTS	235,642,499	225,396,887	204,304,020	127,614,073	122,511,495	117,547,555	(26)
(27)	MICHIGAN	193,942,469	183,597,443	165,200,769	94,817,498	90,554,574	86,611,480	(27)
(28)	MINNESOTA	140,100,261	133,737,370	123,714,475	65,132,189	63,099,046	60,487,876	(28)
(29)	MISSISSIPPI	80,338,874	75,762,749	68,829,063	22,256,395	21,149,657	19,939,764	(29)
(30)	MISSOURI	154,434,116	142,358,357	130,228,220	76,309,849	72,372,126	67,543,031	(30)
(31)	MONTANA	71,660,472	69,601,784	63,068,771	18,190,426	17,605,082	16,808,436	(31)
(32)	NEBRASKA	67,832,943	65,257,144	55,208,442	22,562,992	21,592,311	20,207,632	(32)
(33)	NEVADA	14,550,115	14,143,659	12,795,899	2,430,205	2,209,591	2,107,451	(33)
(34)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20,389,681	20,190,802	17,814,940	8,216,548	7,950,040	7,602,745	(34)
(35)	NEW JERSEY	181,984,752	176,192,055	156,579,389	104,768,652	101,127,223	95,922,929	(35)
(36)	NEW MEXICO	47,396,174	46,601,523	43,219,022	11,055,091	10,653,196	10,142,606	(36)
(37)	NEW YORK	824,825,090	796,124,716	726,973,281	521,587,489	499,151,774	476,136,693	(37)
(38)	NORTH CAROLINA	78,612,511	74,431,356	64,627,296	22,693,929	21,705,805	20,509,807	(38)
(39)	NORTH DAKOTA	55,580,982	51,964,552	46,569,330	20,013,187	13,239,533	17,403,065	(39)
(40)	OHIO	329,590,477	316,571,945	284,113,465	135,522,973	178,919,298	172,248,634	(40)
(41)	OKLAHOMA	111,608,518	107,192,398	97,113,575	51,690,747	50,009,736	46,655,551	(41)
(42)	OREGON	58,677,355	56,512,191	51,082,293	19,567,259	18,842,962	17,803,046	(42)
(43)	PENNSYLVANIA	501,859,820	482,897,233	448,272,289	296,906,514	290,749,041	275,134,202	(43)
(44)	RHODE ISLAND	24,469,193	23,380,994	19,045,351	13,507,895	12,665,256	12,247,718	(44)
(45)	SOUTH CAROLINA	64,197,695	59,917,261	53,151,766	19,814,612	19,040,776	18,111,512	(45)
(46)	SOUTH DAKOTA	57,484,930	54,642,276	50,240,821	22,467,584	21,579,201	20,656,832	(46)
(47)	TENNESSEE	88,676,516	83,913,258	69,637,669	29,273,467	28,335,462	26,824,131	(47)
(48)	TEXAS	193,233,430	186,460,291	161,244,177	60,674,053	57,819,366	54,772,593	(48)
(49)	UTAH	37,727,756	36,267,248	33,539,390	12,766,779	12,098,366	11,619,681	(49)
(50)	VERMONT	19,337,038	18,960,502	17,822,044	3,932,183	3,768,298	3,629,851	(50)
(51)	VIRGINIA	76,988,357	72,630,796	65,718,847	21,316,512	20,573,221	19,692,963	(51)
(52)	WASHINGTON	113,463,200	110,393,275	100,254,072	35,905,108	34,314,843	32,929,289	(52)
(53)	WEST VIRGINIA	87,760,220	84,174,706	77,999,755	41,948,437	40,900,297	38,846,927	(53)
(54)	WISCONSIN	152,298,426	146,774,950	135,003,579	68,893,536	67,194,803	64,138,176	(54)
(55)	WYOMING	29,683,215	28,176,897	21,720,539	5,189,882	4,998,576	4,848,368	(55)
(56)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	79,269,659	65,013,736	56,711,860	1,948,834	1,773,845	1,498,861	(56)
(57)	ALASKA	5,504,426	5,464,922	5,416,091	6,291	1,272	1,017	(57)
(58)	HAWAII	12,210,708	12,020,420	10,019,427	1,905,101	1,767,230	1,495,981	(58)
(59)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	700,000	700,000	549,624	-	-	-	(59)
(60)	PUERTO RICO	59,426,003	45,728,050	39,717,604	33,942	3,000	-	(60)
(61)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,428,522	1,105,444	1,010,114	3,500	2,343	1,863	(61)
(62)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	184,460,815	93,809,359	77,062,492	52,197,474	-81,991 A/	-3,834,256 A/	(62)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937.

A/ THESE AMOUNTS REPRESENT REFUNDS TO SEWING ROOM PROJECTS AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES IN ADJUSTMENT OF OVERASSESSMENTS FOR THE CENTRAL TEXTILE ACCOUNT. (THE OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL TEXTILE ACCOUNT ARE EXPLAINED IN WPA OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. F-44, ISSUED SEPTEMBER 26, 1936)

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED APPROVED COST						LINE NO.
			TOTAL		FEDERAL FUNDS		SPONSORS' FUNDS		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	121,240	$3,528,860,089	100.0	$3,065,078,841	86.9	$463,781,248	13.1	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS	38,239	1,321,011,982	37.4	1,108,312,329	83.9	212,699,653	16.1	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS - PRIMARY ROADS	410	27,719,349	0.7	22,312,413	80.5	5,406,936	19.5	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	16,177	434,787,350	12.3	352,031,720	81.0	82,755,630	19.0	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	8,085	332,944,599	9.4	282,464,634	84.8	50,479,965	15.2	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS AND PATHS	2,805	55,737,938	1.6	44,995,886	80.7	10,742,052	19.3	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	2,742	133,475,972	3.8	123,280,009	92.4	10,195,963	7.6	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	1,987	31,305,824	0.9	25,310,039	80.8	5,995,785	19.2	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	17	2,016,974	0.1	1,986,590	98.5	30,384	1.5	(9)
(10)	OTHER A/	6,016	303,023,976	8.6	255,931,038	84.5	47,092,938	15.5	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	19,254	388,205,237	11.0	322,149,296	83.0	66,055,941	17.0	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	2,754	46,102,070	1.3	38,046,202	82.5	8,055,868	17.5	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	1,228	40,279,409	1.1	35,351,524	87.8	4,927,885	12.2	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	8,916	132,992,100	3.8	104,915,538	78.9	28,076,562	21.1	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	2,363	57,356,045	1.6	43,755,183	76.3	13,600,862	23.7	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	559	28,401,274	0.8	25,387,357	89.4	3,013,917	10.6	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	2,446	36,806,760	1.1	31,828,238	86.5	4,978,522	13.5	(17)
(18)	HOUSING AND DEMOLITION	43	10,507,611	0.3	10,338,433	98.4	169,178	1.6	(18)
(19)	OTHER A/	945	35,759,968	1.0	32,526,821	91.0	3,233,147	9.0	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	7,667	394,790,680	11.2	360,609,723	91.3	34,180,957	8.7	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	3,038	55,256,943	1.6	47,725,873	86.4	7,531,070	13.6	(21)
(22)	PARKS	3,208	184,349,464	5.2	164,524,022	89.2	19,825,442	10.8	(22)
(23)	OTHER A/	1,421	155,164,273	4.4	148,359,828	95.6	6,824,445	4.4	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	5,268	174,005,443	4.9	154,974,572	89.1	19,030,871	10.9	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	151	4,900,628	0.1	4,572,337	93.3	328,291	6.7	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	371	12,230,695	0.4	9,496,859	77.6	2,733,836	22.4	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	3,308	120,638,147	3.4	108,521,095	90.0	12,117,052	10.0	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	312	6,248,014	0.2	5,376,756	86.1	871,258	13.9	(28)
(29)	OTHER A/	1,126	29,987,959	0.8	27,007,525	90.0	2,980,434	10.0	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	11,489	316,367,632	9.0	262,397,408	82.9	53,970,224	17.1	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	3,698	77,391,724	2.2	58,680,745	75.8	18,710,979	24.2	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	7,106	218,296,505	6.2	186,550,549	85.5	31,745,956	14.5	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	263	6,640,789	0.2	5,330,840	80.3	1,309,949	19.7	(33)
(34)	OTHER A/	422	14,038,614	0.4	11,835,274	84.3	2,203,340	15.7	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	1,094	104,910,089	3.0	93,829,741	89.4	11,080,348	10.6	(35)
(36)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	867	78,724,014	2.3	69,448,998	88.2	9,275,016	11.8	(36)
(37)	NAVIGATION	193	21,637,646	0.6	20,679,866	95.6	957,780	4.4	(37)
(38)	OTHER A/	34	4,548,429	0.1	3,700,877	81.4	847,552	18.6	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	19,391	327,141,204	9.3	305,196,236	93.3	21,944,968	6.7	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	2,272	72,070,874	2.1	68,028,969	94.4	4,041,905	5.6	(40)
(41)	RECREATIONAL	2,099	53,742,225	1.5	49,367,836	91.9	4,374,389	8.1	(41)
(42)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	15,020	201,328,105	5.7	187,799,431	93.3	13,528,674	6.7	(42)
(43)	GOODS	7,882	306,279,730	8.7	291,246,290	95.1	15,033,440	4.9	(43)
(44)	SEWING	6,002	258,406,716	7.3	249,425,512	96.5	8,981,204	3.5	(44)
(45)	CANNING	208	3,417,107	0.1	3,072,509	89.9	344,598	10.1	(45)
(46)	OTHER A/	1,672	44,455,907	1.3	38,748,269	87.2	5,707,638	12.8	(46)
(47)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	3,124	94,190,902	2.6	76,357,705	81.1	17,833,197	18.9	(47)
(48)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	117	2,810,704	0.1	2,653,372	94.4	157,332	5.6	(48)
(49)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	798	32,233,063	0.9	31,161,377	96.7	1,071,686	3.3	(49)
(50)	OTHER A/	2,209	59,147,135	1.6	42,542,956	71.9	16,604,179	28.1	(50)
(51)	MISCELLANEOUS	7,832	101,957,190	2.9	90,005,541	88.3	11,951,649	11.7	(51)

A/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, MARCH 1937

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED APPROVED COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION,
BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	TOTAL		HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS		PUBLIC BUILDINGS		PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		CONSERVATION		LINE NO.
		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$3,528,860,089	100.0	$1,321,011,982	37.4	$388,205,237	11.0	$394,790,680	11.2	$174,005,443	4.9	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	40,262,000	100.0	14,958,545	37.2	5,372,368	13.3	1,302,071	3.2	628,647	1.6	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	13,113,372	100.0	4,907,425	37.4	3,014,588	23.0	595,105	4.5	239,536	1.8	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	32,267,267	100.0	16,479,212	51.1	4,052,674	12.6	1,811,085	5.6	1,242,185	3.9	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	192,125,199	100.0	34,282,396	17.9	19,374,669	10.1	20,818,588	10.8	23,409,451	12.2	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	44,358,710	100.0	17,235,029	38.9	3,781,633	8.5	2,878,824	6.5	5,128,609	11.6	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	43,320,013	100.0	15,981,856	36.9	4,902,050	11.3	5,298,656	12.2	2,070,261	4.8	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	2,992,344	100.0	259,987	8.7	189,364	6.3	301,916	10.1	77,723	2.6	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11,799,193	100.0	2,304,603	19.5	1,302,737	11.1	1,198,230	10.2	11,238	0.1	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	29,797,995	100.0	9,973,450	33.5	5,162,608	17.3	1,337,249	4.5	601,978	2.0	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	43,118,427	100.0	12,898,025	29.9	6,441,334	14.9	1,277,705	3.0	406,734	0.9	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	13,006,737	100.0	3,999,920	30.7	1,184,398	9.1	475,904	3.7	3,221,925	24.8	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	255,530,027	100.0	109,963,024	43.0	19,729,432	7.7	42,723,317	16.7	10,311,183	4.0	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	88,322,851	100.0	40,550,295	45.9	9,196,448	10.5	9,659,640	10.9	6,722,705	7.6	(14)
(15)	IOWA	31,121,049	100.0	14,468,222	46.4	1,737,733	5.6	2,765,901	9.0	1,915,600	6.2	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	50,523,753	100.0	18,326,794	36.3	3,457,548	6.8	5,486,887	10.9	9,553,398	18.9	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	49,113,692	100.0	29,223,799	59.5	6,428,511	13.1	1,066,150	2.2	355,963	0.7	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	47,147,527	100.0	10,626,567	22.5	5,901,961	12.5	15,623,736	33.1	77,068	0.2	(18)
(19)	MAINE	11,512,299	100.0	6,027,581	52.4	290,874	2.5	601,514	5.2	409,203	3.6	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	22,992,832	100.0	7,258,974	31.6	3,711,780	16.1	2,273,413	9.9	434,440	1.9	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	171,645,123	100.0	66,831,049	38.9	18,398,049	10.7	10,167,628	5.9	5,071,022	3.0	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	125,966,702	100.0	59,230,958	47.0	10,322,377	8.2	7,484,504	5.9	6,994,808	5.6	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	87,890,266	100.0	36,960,894	42.1	11,333,995	12.9	12,439,720	14.2	3,866,157	4.4	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	26,012,644	100.0	9,592,939	36.9	4,077,207	15.7	606,059	2.3	636,895	2.4	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	93,904,224	100.0	39,630,233	42.2	7,531,688	8.0	4,586,118	4.9	9,274,785	9.9	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	22,763,045	100.0	9,491,729	41.7	1,518,798	6.7	1,948,937	8.6	2,983,998	13.1	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	31,284,716	100.0	14,442,597	46.2	1,857,474	5.9	1,889,394	6.0	2,528,250	8.1	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	3,079,299	100.0	728,667	23.7	191,924	6.2	518,413	16.8	272,959	8.9	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,728,247	100.0	2,872,482	26.8	613,956	5.7	1,306,320	12.2	112,569	1.0	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	125,437,655	100.0	40,074,224	31.9	14,870,810	11.9	17,734,891	14.1	3,689,841	2.9	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	13,547,413	100.0	4,952,918	36.5	3,243,924	23.9	798,083	5.9	1,059,808	7.8	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	620,700,295	100.0	140,843,815	22.7	106,656,872	17.2	129,044,221	20.8	5,033,942	0.8	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	27,019,486	100.0	4,954,742	18.3	3,586,470	13.3	1,557,191	5.8	826,495	3.0	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	35,052,144	100.0	19,567,184	55.8	2,932,457	8.4	1,886,148	5.4	4,680,511	13.4	(34)
(35)	OHIO	230,742,164	100.0	95,791,628	41.5	22,876,709	9.9	23,979,743	10.4	11,624,145	5.0	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	65,887,004	100.0	31,002,192	47.0	8,900,612	13.5	1,886,205	2.9	5,494,096	8.3	(36)
(37)	OREGON	26,547,670	100.0	11,577,740	43.6	1,085,863	4.1	1,781,855	6.7	2,908,293	11.0	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	354,228,662	100.0	197,763,494	55.8	23,782,640	6.7	22,353,158	6.3	10,962,331	3.1	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	19,336,746	100.0	5,224,590	27.0	2,506,912	12.9	2,045,301	10.6	57,380	0.3	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	23,693,111	100.0	4,425,965	18.7	4,191,229	17.7	576,337	2.4	367,684	1.5	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	32,210,639	100.0	18,692,885	58.0	1,488,812	4.6	716,038	2.2	4,359,630	13.5	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	39,513,440	100.0	16,199,961	41.0	3,078,004	7.8	1,521,467	3.8	209,368	0.5	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	76,656,064	100.0	33,554,165	43.8	6,195,304	8.1	3,587,454	4.7	2,890,691	3.8	(43)
(44)	UTAH	18,632,567	100.0	3,813,091	20.5	2,817,586	15.1	1,178,172	6.3	1,908,274	10.2	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	5,825,130	100.0	2,814,044	48.3	302,441	5.2	193,916	3.3	22,926	0.4	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	21,497,977	100.0	5,492,894	25.6	2,064,590	9.6	1,313,796	6.1	81,897	0.4	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	42,162,682	100.0	11,573,738	27.4	2,885,687	6.8	5,102,226	12.1	5,814,613	13.8	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	47,280,280	100.0	30,483,145	64.5	3,067,934	6.5	1,048,964	2.2	379,026	0.8	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	97,083,234	100.0	29,031,439	29.9	9,706,300	10.0	17,336,274	17.9	11,894,228	12.2	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	8,615,703	100.0	2,880,921	33.4	800,231	9.3	519,627	6.0	982,226	11.4	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	1,490,470	100.0	789,955	53.0	85,672	5.7	166,629	11.2	198,748	13.3	(51)

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 10 (CONCLUDED)

ESTIMATED APPROVED COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION,
BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES		AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION		WHITE COLLAR		GOODS		SANITATION AND HEALTH		MISCELLANEOUS		LINE NO.
		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$316,367,632	9.0	$104,910,089	3.0	$327,141,204	9.3	$306,279,730	8.7	$94,190,902	2.6	$101,957,190	2.9	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	4,469,849	11.1	1,136,034	2.8	2,801,679	7.0	5,637,008	14.0	2,444,797	6.1	1,511,002	3.7	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	321,766	2.5	204,981	1.6	1,167,209	8.9	1,519,794	11.6	488,477	3.7	654,491	5.0	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	529,668	1.6	212,593	0.6	1,614,994	5.0	2,940,258	9.1	2,196,963	6.8	1,187,635	3.7	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	20,656,355	10.6	10,421,791	5.4	29,679,994	15.4	26,830,323	14.0	1,379,732	0.7	5,271,900	2.7	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	3,325,899	7.5	959,226	2.1	2,971,727	6.7	5,756,058	13.0	671,905	1.5	1,649,800	3.7	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	6,292,426	14.5	1,837,172	4.2	3,571,982	8.3	2,051,639	4.7	885,467	2.1	428,504	1.0	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	443,220	14.8	194,890	6.5	397,725	13.3	709,041	23.7	343,037	11.5	75,441	2.5	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,936,998	16.4	264,647	2.2	1,338,251	11.3	2,209,202	18.7	59,163	0.5	1,174,124	10.0	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	2,422,659	8.1	2,479,114	8.3	3,489,041	11.7	2,966,228	10.0	558,118	1.9	807,550	2.7	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	7,029,716	16.3	1,651,112	3.8	3,700,133	8.6	5,848,067	13.6	2,014,647	4.7	1,850,954	4.3	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	959,881	7.4	58,717	0.5	569,904	4.4	1,511,319	11.6	512,883	3.9	511,886	3.9	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	20,849,721	8.2	2,218,484	0.9	26,000,759	10.2	10,621,631	4.2	8,648,184	3.4	4,464,292	1.7	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	4,394,926	5.0	1,343,929	1.5	3,909,395	4.4	6,350,682	7.2	4,433,475	5.0	1,761,356	2.0	(14)
(15)	IOWA	3,393,930	10.9	142,032	0.5	2,171,208	7.0	3,108,881	10.0	182,002	0.5	1,215,540	3.9	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	2,115,535	4.2	374,121	0.8	2,574,244	5.1	6,107,641	12.1	1,683,464	3.3	844,121	1.6	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	2,703,989	5.5	144,968	0.3	2,479,869	5.0	4,037,202	8.2	2,153,425	4.4	519,816	1.1	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	3,713,220	7.9	548,413	1.2	4,469,495	9.5	2,477,397	5.2	970,332	2.1	2,739,338	5.8	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,083,039	9.4	998,250	8.7	684,387	5.9	1,191,786	10.4	2,628	A/	223,037	1.9	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	4,810,476	20.9	668,033	2.9	1,897,758	8.3	1,311,159	5.7	311,009	1.4	315,790	1.3	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	16,226,424	9.5	2,078,635	1.2	20,904,370	12.2	22,075,257	12.9	1,887,617	1.1	8,005,072	4.6	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	17,948,955	14.3	5,188,320	4.1	9,484,197	7.5	5,614,623	4.5	49,702	A/	3,648,258	2.9	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	4,467,932	5.1	1,962,831	2.2	8,020,571	9.1	5,657,845	6.4	1,208,460	1.4	1,971,861	2.2	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	821,926	3.2	1,110,351	4.3	2,715,155	10.4	3,280,440	12.6	1,783,261	6.9	1,388,411	5.3	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	8,026,538	8.5	716,955	0.8	3,307,544	3.5	14,275,925	15.2	4,227,876	4.5	2,326,562	2.5	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	1,330,623	5.8	412,228	1.8	938,197	4.1	2,549,501	11.2	985,215	4.3	603,819	2.7	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	2,307,298	7.4	1,096,338	3.5	2,639,709	8.4	2,931,905	9.4	649,293	2.1	942,458	3.0	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	129,966	4.2	78,325	2.6	271,429	8.8	373,369	12.1	-	-	514,247	16.7	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,524,204	23.5	346,618	3.2	928,900	8.7	1,765,356	16.5	9,212	0.1	248,630	2.3	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	14,103,529	11.2	4,506,512	3.6	15,541,854	12.4	10,014,060	8.0	1,564,679	1.3	3,337,255	2.7	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	565,871	4.2	36,415	0.3	577,747	4.3	958,062	7.1	815,889	6.0	538,696	4.0	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	69,355,321	11.2	27,218,093	4.4	81,530,414	13.1	34,520,096	5.6	11,448,626	1.8	15,048,895	2.4	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	2,056,051	7.6	1,252,228	4.6	2,411,521	8.9	6,285,794	23.3	2,723,268	10.1	1,365,726	5.1	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,044,769	3.0	150,715	0.4	1,402,484	4.0	1,461,818	4.2	1,276,620	3.6	649,438	1.8	(34)
(35)	OHIO	24,609,313	10.7	5,964,355	2.6	14,806,467	6.4	19,966,689	8.6	6,141,454	2.7	4,981,661	2.2	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	4,019,279	6.1	314,073	0.5	2,649,412	4.0	5,299,831	8.1	4,153,110	6.3	2,108,194	3.3	(36)
(37)	OREGON	978,538	3.7	2,367,089	8.9	2,164,480	8.2	1,974,992	7.4	667,715	2.5	1,041,105	3.9	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	20,918,374	5.9	12,814,556	3.6	25,985,096	7.4	26,187,776	7.4	4,588,633	1.3	8,872,604	2.5	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	3,091,294	16.0	133,412	0.7	1,925,562	10.0	3,110,230	16.1	733,923	3.8	508,142	2.6	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	805,602	3.4	1,212,966	5.1	2,692,715	11.4	3,660,698	15.5	3,155,415	13.3	2,604,500	11.0	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	999,401	3.1	257,841	0.8	1,397,265	4.4	3,522,426	10.9	274,243	0.9	502,098	1.6	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	1,048,168	2.7	3,227,287	8.2	2,009,996	5.1	4,925,476	12.5	5,380,368	13.6	1,913,345	4.8	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	4,390,117	5.7	677,664	0.9	6,365,742	8.3	13,024,394	17.0	3,562,379	4.6	2,408,154	3.1	(43)
(44)	UTAH	1,447,235	7.8	1,443,221	7.7	1,854,182	10.0	1,413,727	7.6	1,656,669	8.9	1,100,410	5.9	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	650,177	11.2	150,488	2.6	617,587	10.6	830,510	14.2	-	-	243,041	4.2	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	1,594,911	7.4	417,624	1.9	3,228,673	15.0	3,023,157	14.1	1,704,879	7.9	2,575,556	12.0	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	4,579,207	10.9	1,846,039	4.4	4,204,137	10.0	3,635,264	8.6	388,819	0.9	2,132,952	5.1	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	2,460,584	5.2	603,756	1.3	2,007,159	4.2	3,598,410	7.6	2,326,849	4.9	1,304,453	2.8	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	11,921,285	12.3	1,143,711	1.2	8,110,904	8.4	6,090,822	6.3	537,329	0.5	1,310,942	1.3	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	463,344	5.4	276,695	3.2	843,391	9.8	1,015,537	11.8	349,691	4.1	484,050	5.6	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	28,123	1.9	46,241	3.1	114,600	7.7	50,424	3.4	-	-	10,078	0.7	(51)

A/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

TABLE 11

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED APPROVED COST						LINE NO.
			TOTAL		FEDERAL FUNDS		SPONSORS' FUNDS		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	121,240	$3,528,860,069	100.0	$3,065,078,841	86.9	$463,781,248	13.1	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	1,432	40,262,000	1.1	33,299,370	82.7	6,962,630	17.3	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	471	13,113,372	0.4	10,428,101	79.5	2,685,271	20.5	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	2,716	32,267,267	0.9	25,846,477	80.1	6,420,790	19.9	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	4,342	192,125,199	5.4	165,564,785	86.2	26,560,414	13.8	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	1,652	44,358,710	1.3	37,785,015	85.2	6,573,695	14.8	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	2,003	43,320,013	1.2	35,531,184	82.0	7,788,829	18.0	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	169	2,992,344	0.1	2,635,018	88.1	357,326	11.9	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	87	11,799,193	0.3	10,819,623	91.7	979,570	8.3	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	1,592	29,797,995	0.8	24,371,281	81.8	5,426,714	18.2	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	3,027	43,118,427	1.2	32,267,033	74.8	10,851,394	25.2	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	880	13,006,737	0.4	9,321,809	71.7	3,684,928	28.3	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	3,973	255,530,027	7.2	221,262,404	86.6	34,267,623	13.4	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	3,601	88,322,851	2.5	75,597,094	85.6	12,725,757	14.4	(14)
(15)	IOWA	1,988	31,121,049	0.9	25,933,239	83.3	5,187,810	16.7	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	3,399	50,523,753	1.4	40,737,870	80.6	9,785,883	19.4	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	1,885	49,113,692	1.4	38,997,879	79.4	10,115,813	20.6	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	755	47,147,527	1.3	42,951,851	91.1	4,195,676	8.9	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,201	11,512,299	0.3	9,579,629	83.2	1,932,670	16.8	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	651	22,992,832	0.6	20,557,545	89.4	2,435,287	10.6	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	7,248	171,645,123	4.9	149,672,861	87.2	21,972,262	12.8	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	2,835	125,966,702	3.6	109,215,349	86.7	16,751,353	13.3	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	3,459	87,890,266	2.5	77,796,488	88.5	10,093,778	11.5	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	2,843	26,012,644	0.7	21,345,884	82.1	4,666,760	17.9	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	3,004	93,904,224	2.6	82,770,792	88.1	11,133,432	11.9	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	1,180	22,763,045	0.6	19,378,377	85.1	3,384,668	14.9	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	1,728	31,284,716	0.9	25,192,723	80.5	6,091,993	19.5	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	211	3,079,299	0.1	2,494,128	81.0	585,171	19.0	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	830	10,728,247	0.3	8,809,410	82.1	1,918,837	17.9	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	4,663	125,437,655	3.5	108,495,742	86.5	16,941,913	13.5	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	929	13,547,413	0.4	11,731,894	86.6	1,815,519	13.4	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	6,731	620,700,295	17.6	575,873,076	92.8	44,827,219	7.2	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,893	27,019,486	0.8	21,934,369	81.2	5,085,117	18.8	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,625	35,052,144	1.0	29,612,288	84.5	5,439,856	15.5	(34)
(35)	OHIO	10,891	230,742,164	6.5	202,429,071	87.7	28,313,093	12.3	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	2,423	65,887,004	1.9	52,828,393	80.2	13,058,611	19.8	(36)
(37)	OREGON	1,013	26,547,670	0.8	22,945,495	86.4	3,602,175	13.6	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	9,087	354,228,662	10.4	321,299,578	90.7	32,929,084	9.3	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	663	19,336,746	0.5	15,285,736	79.1	4,051,010	20.9	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,575	23,693,111	0.7	18,109,645	76.4	5,583,466	23.6	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,823	32,210,639	0.9	27,410,051	85.1	4,800,588	14.9	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	1,656	39,513,440	1.1	29,018,757	73.4	10,494,683	26.6	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	4,185	76,656,064	2.2	60,733,346	79.2	15,922,718	20.8	(43)
(44)	UTAH	1,114	18,632,567	0.5	14,627,710	78.5	4,004,857	21.5	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	814	5,825,130	0.2	4,321,126	74.2	1,504,004	25.8	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	2,233	21,497,977	0.6	18,680,948	86.9	2,817,029	13.1	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	1,805	42,162,682	1.2	35,982,081	85.3	6,180,601	14.7	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	1,843	47,280,280	1.3	43,613,519	92.2	3,666,761	7.8	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	4,383	97,083,234	2.8	82,183,226	84.7	14,900,008	15.3	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	607	8,615,703	0.2	6,313,294	73.3	2,302,409	26.7	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	122	1,490,470	A/	1,486,277	99.7	4,193	0.3	(51)

A/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY WAGE RATE REGIONS AND STATES, AND BY WAGE CLASSES

JUNE 1936

LINE No.	WAGE RATE REGION AND STATE	TOTAL	UNSKILLED	INTER-MEDIATE	SKILLED	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	LINE No.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	UNITED STATES	$53.92	$47.00	$57.10	$76.24	$85.48	(1)
(2)	REGION I	61.62	54.55	63.41	81.78	92.24	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	50.75	44.00	49.96	67.47	74.56	(3)
(4)	CALIFORNIA	62.94	53.79	62.26	81.31	89.94	(4)
(5)	COLORADO	53.96	50.12	54.66	70.34	81.72	(5)
(6)	CONNECTICUT	67.87	58.24	68.27	87.50	95.84	(6)
(7)	IDAHO	48.65	42.21	48.65	60.21	67.66	(7)
(8)	ILLINOIS	55.21	49.97	59.48	75.68	87.67	(8)
(9)	INDIANA	53.14	48.93	57.39	73.63	80.53	(9)
(10)	IOWA	50.59	47.18	55.65	69.12	77.99	(10)
(11)	KENTUCKY (PARTS OF KENTON & CAMPBELL COUNTIES)	58.72	55.00	65.00	85.00	94.00	(11)
(12)	MAINE	50.35	46.10	53.59	66.99	75.23	(12)
(13)	MASSACHUSETTS	66.94	58.16	68.57	90.09	100.62	(13)
(14)	MICHIGAN	56.65	52.64	58.64	73.75	81.93	(14)
(15)	MINNESOTA	59.04	54.64	63.59	78.74	98.99	(15)
(16)	MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY)	59.00	54.92	64.90	84.80	92.06	(16)
(17)	MONTANA	49.25	44.38	52.29	63.99	69.33	(17)
(18)	NEBRASKA	55.01	48.91	58.46	74.71	80.01	(18)
(19)	NEVADA	47.41	44.00	49.78	61.70	68.72	(19)
(20)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	53.04	49.19	54.40	70.56	78.29	(20)
(21)	NEW JERSEY	64.36	59.12	69.86	82.63	89.60	(21)
(22)	NEW MEXICO	46.35	42.39	47.51	59.99	67.41	(22)
(23)	NEW YORK CITY	75.33	60.50	65.94	87.06	101.74	(23)
(24)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	63.18	56.95	65.05	86.26	88.62	(24)
(25)	NORTH DAKOTA	49.87	42.84	49.44	62.23	68.71	(25)
(26)	OHIO	61.60	56.69	66.97	85.93	95.34	(26)
(27)	OREGON	58.82	51.60	60.18	77.05	84.84	(27)
(28)	PENNSYLVANIA	62.23	57.91	67.10	80.76	88.70	(28)
(29)	RHODE ISLAND	59.65	53.10	62.11	81.04	91.08	(29)
(30)	SOUTH DAKOTA	44.20	41.70	48.15	59.02	64.92	(30)
(31)	UTAH	54.02	47.69	54.88	69.79	78.79	(31)
(32)	VERMONT	46.77	42.00	48.00	59.00	65.00	(32)
(33)	WASHINGTON	58.81	50.97	59.79	77.02	85.28	(33)
(34)	WISCONSIN	58.83	50.76	61.85	76.66	90.69	(34)
(35)	WYOMING	52.01	44.00	49.78	62.20	68.01	(35)
(36)	REGION II	41.88	38.80	49.27	59.81	65.79	(36)
(37)	DELAWARE	52.00	44.87	62.30	77.47	79.98	(37)
(38)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49.86	45.00	58.00	72.00	79.00	(38)
(39)	KANSAS	39.42	36.95	46.09	52.96	57.97	(39)
(40)	MARYLAND	51.92	45.27	57.69	74.17	77.81	(40)
(41)	MISSOURI (EXCL. ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY)	39.25	37.17	45.10	53.63	65.48	(41)
(42)	TEXAS (36 COUNTIES)	32.70	29.86	36.19	42.80	46.39	(42)
(43)	WEST VIRGINIA	41.14	38.96	48.73	57.36	61.04	(43)
(44)	REGION III	31.67	26.63	39.25	52.54	58.27	(44)
(45)	ARKANSAS	28.42	23.91	35.60	46.13	50.85	(45)
(46)	KENTUCKY (EXCL. PARTS OF CAMPBELL AND KENTON COS.)	25.87	22.83	34.24	45.58	51.49	(46)
(47)	LOUISIANA	41.69	34.07	52.24	68.65	72.36	(47)
(48)	OKLAHOMA	29.23	24.67	35.93	46.52	60.82	(48)
(49)	TEXAS (EXCL. 36 COUNTIES IN REGION II)	32.19	27.75	40.18	51.74	55.12	(49)
(50)	VIRGINIA	34.04	26.79	39.68	53.76	58.85	(50)
(51)	REGION IV A/	30.10	24.35	36.69	50.35	55.66	(51)
(52)	ALABAMA	31.74	25.37	40.81	56.75	55.68	(52)
(53)	FLORIDA	31.40	24.77	38.61	54.37	63.23	(53)
(54)	GEORGIA	31.44	25.49	38.84	54.80	63.86	(54)
(55)	MISSISSIPPI	26.09	21.16	29.87	38.87	43.33	(55)
(56)	NORTH CAROLINA	28.91	24.19	36.03	47.54	53.15	(56)
(57)	SOUTH CAROLINA	29.84	21.95	33.38	42.66	51.41	(57)
(58)	TENNESSEE	30.39	25.24	40.99	60.41	67.27	(58)
(59)	KENTUCKY - ENTIRE STATE	27.07	24.01	35.10	48.00	51.99	(59)
(60)	MISSOURI - ENTIRE STATE	46.03	42.89	55.44	64.36	75.78	(60)
(61)	TEXAS - ENTIRE STATE	32.22	27.83	39.95	51.26	54.74	(61)

A/ EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1936, THE STATES PREVIOUSLY COMPRISING REGION IV WERE TRANSFERRED TO REGION III.

TABLE 13

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

SEMIMONTHLY PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (CENTS)	LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL A/	120,077,294	100.0	$61,389,207	100.0	51.1	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	41,939,618	34.9	19,036,399	31.0	45.4	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS	690,117	0.6	297,114	0.5	43.1	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	14,425,227	12.0	5,679,400	9.2	39.4	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	8,351,842	7.0	4,258,944	6.9	51.0	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND PATHS	1,480,932	1.2	789,232	1.3	53.3	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	3,159,663	2.6	1,699,707	2.8	53.8	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	746,727	0.6	389,166	0.6	52.1	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	2,664	B/	1,711	B/	64.2	(9)
(10)	OTHER C/	13,082,446	10.9	5,921,125	9.7	45.3	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	10,512,541	8.9	6,664,343	10.9	63.4	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	1,069,950	0.9	778,984	1.3	72.8	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	929,915	0.8	692,295	1.1	74.4	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	3,401,614	2.8	2,190,464	3.6	64.4	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	1,652,198	1.4	920,993	1.5	55.8	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL (INCL. MILITARY AND NAVAL)	1,047,791	0.9	649,862	1.1	62.0	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	1,240,145	1.0	609,201	1.0	49.1	(17)
(18)	HOUSING	272,741	0.2	172,491	0.3	63.2	(18)
(19)	OTHER C/	898,187	0.8	650,053	1.0	72.4	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	11,406,193	9.5	6,814,660	11.1	59.7	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	1,484,002	1.2	800,579	1.3	53.9	(21)
(22)	PARKS	5,600,708	4.7	3,051,225	5.0	54.5	(22)
(23)	OTHER C/	4,321,483	3.6	2,962,856	4.8	68.6	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	5,875,324	4.9	2,734,931	4.4	46.5	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	151,337	0.1	80,339	0.1	53.1	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	320,679	0.3	167,031	0.3	52.0	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	4,264,224	3.5	1,971,611	3.2	46.2	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP, AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	185,860	0.2	96,487	0.1	51.9	(28)
(29)	OTHER C/	953,224	0.8	419,463	0.7	44.0	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	10,507,630	8.8	5,464,601	8.9	52.0	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	2,384,065	2.0	1,231,711	2.0	51.7	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	7,429,767	6.2	3,908,054	6.4	52.6	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	211,497	0.2	120,067	0.2	56.8	(33)
(34)	OTHER C/	482,301	0.4	204,769	0.3	42.5	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2,673,541	2.2	1,417,059	2.3	53.0	(35)
(36)	NAVIGATION	319,887	0.2	201,594	0.3	63.0	(36)
(37)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	2,221,900	1.9	1,143,987	1.9	51.5	(37)
(38)	OTHER C/	131,754	0.1	71,478	0.1	54.3	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	13,637,431	11.3	9,225,239	15.0	67.6	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	2,295,237	1.9	1,658,893	2.7	72.3	(40)
(41)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	11,342,194	9.4	7,566,346	12.3	66.7	(41)
(42)	GOODS	15,960,921	13.3	6,484,766	10.6	40.6	(42)
(43)	SEWING	14,301,340	11.9	5,695,847	9.3	39.8	(43)
(44)	CANNING	111,360	0.1	44,449	0.1	39.9	(44)
(45)	OTHER C/	1,548,201	1.3	744,470	1.2	48.0	(45)
(46)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	3,474,798	2.9	1,513,011	2.5	43.5	(46)
(47)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	164,998	0.1	77,031	0.1	46.7	(47)
(48)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	1,366,561	1.2	541,021	0.9	39.6	(48)
(49)	OTHER C/	1,943,239	1.6	894,959	1.5	46.1	(49)
(50)	MISCELLANEOUS	4,089,297	3.4	2,034,198	3.3	49.7	(50)

A/ INCLUDED IN THE GRAND TOTAL BUT NOT DISTRIBUTED BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ARE HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS IN HAWAII, AMOUNTING TO 200,097 AND $68,455 RESPECTIVELY.

B/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

C/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, MARCH 1937

TABLE 14

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (CENTS)	LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL A/	4,000,329,942	100.0	$1,829,494,192	100.0	45.7	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS	1,502,326,962	37.6	612,591,511	33.5	40.8	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS	24,844,228	0.6	9,868,001	0.5	39.7	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	522,135,973	13.0	183,140,300	10.0	35.1	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	335,619,531	8.4	152,428,964	8.3	45.4	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS AND PATHS	51,266,489	1.3	24,491,801	1.3	47.8	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	166,680,696	4.2	81,355,747	4.5	48.8	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	26,915,223	0.7	12,434,777	0.7	46.2	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	2,180,061	0.1	1,250,833	0.1	57.4	(9)
(10)	OTHER B/	372,684,761	9.3	147,621,088	8.1	39.6	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	330,420,837	8.4	190,264,176	10.4	56.2	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	37,542,084	0.9	25,081,045	1.4	66.8	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	34,941,061	0.9	22,165,765	1.2	63.4	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	109,605,236	2.7	61,889,738	3.4	56.5	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	52,488,285	1.3	26,070,005	1.4	49.7	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	20,569,226	0.5	11,557,801	0.6	56.2	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	47,733,318	1.2	20,447,160	1.1	42.8	(17)
(18)	HOUSING	8,326,728	0.2	5,145,494	0.3	61.8	(18)
(19)	OTHER B/	27,214,899	0.7	17,907,168	1.0	65.8	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	428,986,856	10.7	225,231,575	12.3	52.5	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	67,613,671	1.7	31,349,314	1.7	46.4	(21)
(22)	PARKS	203,965,405	5.1	97,654,387	5.3	47.9	(22)
(23)	OTHER B/	157,407,780	3.9	96,227,874	5.3	61.1	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	206,633,710	5.2	87,607,105	4.8	42.4	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	8,413,050	0.2	3,355,226	0.2	39.9	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	14,045,174	0.4	6,422,715	0.4	45.7	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	144,444,001	3.6	61,662,603	3.4	42.7	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	5,558,366	0.1	2,709,109	0.1	48.7	(28)
(29)	OTHER B/	34,173,119	0.9	13,457,452	0.7	39.4	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	329,477,562	8.2	154,491,266	8.4	46.9	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	71,676,392	1.8	32,968,043	1.8	46.0	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	238,080,071	5.9	112,472,116	6.1	47.2	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	6,031,005	0.2	3,012,822	0.2	50.0	(33)
(34)	OTHER B/	13,690,094	0.3	6,038,285	0.3	44.1	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	80,736,578	2.0	39,214,801	2.1	48.6	(35)
(36)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	64,745,574	1.6	30,055,006	1.6	46.4	(36)
(37)	NAVIGATION	10,377,088	0.3	6,338,443	0.3	61.1	(37)
(38)	OTHER B/	5,613,916	0.1	2,821,352	0.2	50.3	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	373,087,058	9.3	234,868,670	12.9	63.0	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	75,069,137	1.9	48,708,005	2.7	64.9	(40)
(41)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	298,017,921	7.4	186,160,665	10.2	62.5	(41)
(42)	GOODS	484,456,301	12.1	182,603,140	10.0	37.7	(42)
(43)	SEWING	418,389,650	10.4	154,257,561	8.4	36.9	(43)
(44)	CANNING	3,789,157	0.1	1,439,695	0.1	38.0	(44)
(45)	OTHER B/	62,277,494	1.6	26,905,884	1.5	43.2	(45)
(46)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	136,023,324	3.4	51,186,535	2.8	37.6	(46)
(47)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	4,120,381	0.1	1,885,594	0.1	45.8	(47)
(48)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	64,026,910	1.6	22,125,573	1.2	34.6	(48)
(49)	OTHER B/	67,876,033	1.7	27,175,368	1.5	40.0	(49)
(50)	MISCELLANEOUS	117,704,958	3.0	50,581,042	2.7	43.0	(50)

A/ TOTALS INCLUDE 2,475,796 HOURS WORKED AND $854,371 EARNED (EACH REPRESENTING 0.1 PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS) ON PROJECTS IN HAWAII, FOR WHICH NO BREAKDOWN BY TYPES OF PROJECTS IS AVAILABLE.

B/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, MARCH 1937

Mr. Hall

REPORT

ON PROGRESS OF

THE WORKS PROGRAM

JUNE 1937

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

JUNE 1937

CORRINGTON GILL

Assistant Administrator

EMERSON ROSS

Director, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records

FOREWORD

Provision of jobs on socially desirable and useful projects for persons destitute as a result of prolonged unemployment is the purpose for which the Works Program was initiated under the ERA Act of 1935 and for which it has been continued under subsequent Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. The extent of employment provided by the various government agencies cooperating in the activities directed towards this end, the funds used, and other information concerning the operation of the Program are presented in some detail in this report.

Like the previous, more comprehensive, issue, dated March 1937, this report was prepared by the Works Progress Administration in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 7034. This order creating the Works Progress Administration included among its duties that of obtaining periodic reports of employment on projects and of the progress in project operations as well as responsibility for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated operation of the Program as a whole.

The data shown in this report on allocations, obligations, and expenditures from funds made available for the Works Program have been taken from reports of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

THE ERA ACT OF 1937 1

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT 4

WPA PROJECTS 12

WORKS PROGRAM FUNDS 23

FEDERAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM 30

FARMERS ON RELIEF, AND REHABILITATION 42

WPA WHITE COLLAR PROJECTS 51

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION 62

SOURCES OF FUNDS USED ON THE RELIEF AND WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS, 1933-36 68

APPENDIX: TABLES 89

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

		Page
1.	Works Program Employment by Major Agencies, July 1935 to May 1937.....	5
2.	Percentage of Works Program Employment under WPA, ECW, and Other Agencies, Quarterly, December 1935 to May 1937.....	7
3.	Number of Persons Certified as in Need of Relief as a Percentage of the Total Employed Under WPA, ECW, and Other Agencies, Quarterly, December 1935 to May 1937.....	8
4.	Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Major Types of Projects, and by Wage Classes, Half-Month Ending May 15, 1937.....	9
5.	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Months, Through April 1937.....	10
6.	Number and Estimated Total Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by Major Types of Projects and by Sources of Funds, Through March 31, 1937.....	14
7.	Expenditure of Federal Funds on WPA Projects, by Objects of Expenditures, Through March 31, 1937.....	15
8.	Value of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment Procured for WPA Projects, by Types of Materials and by Major Types of Projects, Cumulative Through March 31, 1937.....	16
9.	Value of Rentals and Services Supplied for WPA Projects, by Types of Rentals and Services and by Sources of Funds, Through March 31, 1937.....	17
10.	Value of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment Purchased and Value of Rentals and Services Supplied for WPA Projects, by Major Types of Projects and by Sources of Funds, Through March 31, 1937.....	19
11.	Number, Cost, and Man-Hours on Completed WPA Projects.....	20
12.	Number and Cost of Completed WPA Projects, by Major Types of Projects and by Sources of Funds and Objects of Expenditures.....	20
13.	Extent of Federal and Sponsors' Participation in Financing of WPA Projects, Through March 31, 1937.....	21
14.	Value of Services and Goods Supplied by Sponsors of WPA Projects by Major Types of Projects, Cumulative Through March 31, 1937.....	22
15.	Amount Appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Acts, as of May 31, 1937.....	23
16.	Amount Allocated From Funds Appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Acts, as of May 31, 1937.....	23
17.	Status of Funds Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Major Agencies, as of May 31, 1937.....	24

18. WPA Expenditures by Programs and by Objects of Expenditures, Through April 30, 1937..... 26

19. Expenditures for Wages and Other Costs on WPA Projects, by States, Through April 30, 1937..... 27

20. Allocations Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Major Agencies, Through May 31, 1937..... 28

21. Allocations, Expenditures, and Employment on Work Programs of Federal Agencies Other than WPA and ECW, May 31, 1937..... 32-35

22. Number and Estimated Total Cost of PWA Non-Federal Projects Financed by the ERA Act of 1935, by Types of Projects, Through April 22, 1937..... 37

23. Number and Estimated Total Cost of PWA Non-Federal Projects Authorized by the ERA Act of 1936, by Types of Projects, Through April 22, 1937..... 40

24. Reasons for Opening Farm Relief Cases, July Through October 1935..... 47

25. Family Composition of Farm Households Receiving Relief in Rural Areas in June 1935..... 48

26. Number of Persons Employed on WPA White Collar Projects, by Types of Projects and by Sex, Half-Month Ending April 30, 1937..... 52

27. Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on WPA Education Projects, by Educational Subject, Week Ending April 30, 1937..... 56

28. Number of Persons Assisted Under the NYA Student Aid Program, by Months, September 1935 to April 1937..... 62

29. Average Monthly Earnings of Students Assisted on NYA Student Aid Programs, by States, April 1937..... 63

30. Number of Persons Employed on NYA Work Projects, by Sex and by Relief Status, January 1936 to April 1937..... 64

31. Number, Hours, and Earnings of Youths and Adults Employed on NYA Work Projects, by Relief Status, April 1937..... 64

32. Average Monthly Earnings of Persons Employed on NYA Work Projects, by States, April 1937..... 65

33. Number of Persons Employed on NYA Work Projects at NYA Security Wage Rates During March 1937, by Duration of Employment and by Wage Classes..... 66

34. Percentage Distribution of Youths Leaving NYA Work Projects During April 1937, by Reasons for Leaving and by Sex..... 66

35. Amount of Federal Funds Used for Relief and Work Programs, by Agencies, Calendar Years 1933 to 1936..... 69

36. Amount of State and Local Funds Used for Relief and Work Programs, by Agencies, Calendar Years 1933 to 1936..... 70

37. Amount of Federal, State, and Local Funds Used for Relief and Work Programs, by States and by Sources of Funds, Calendar Year 1936..... 71

Page

38-A. Total Federal Funds Used for Relief and Work Programs, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 73

38-B. Federal Funds Used for Direct Relief and Emergency Work Programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936.. 74

38-C. Federal Funds Used for Civil Works Program, by States - Calendar Years 1933 and 1934..... 75

38-D. Federal Funds Used for Works Progress Administration Program, by States, Calendar Years 1935 and 1936..... 76

38-E. Federal Funds Used for Loans and Grants by the Resettlement Administration, by States, Calendar Years 1935 - 1936..... 77

38-F. Federal Funds Used for Non-Federal Projects of the Public Works Administration, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 78

38-G. Federal Funds Used for Housing Projects of the Public Works Administration, by States, Calendar Years 1934 - 1936..... 79

38-H. Federal Funds Used for Emergency Conservation Work, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 80

38-I. Federal Funds Used for Bureau of Public Roads Projects, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 81

38-J. PWA Federal Funds Used for Emergency Public Works by Other Federal Agencies, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 82

38-K. Works Program Federal Funds Used by Other Federal Agencies, by States, Calendar Years 1935 and 1936..... 83

39-A. Total State and Local Funds Used for Relief and Works Program, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 84

39-B. State and Local Funds Used for Direct and Work Relief Programs of State and Local Relief Agencies, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 85

39-C. State and Local Funds Used for Civil Works Program Projects, by States, Calendar Years 1933 and 1934..... 86

39-D. State and Local Funds Used for Works Progress Administration Projects, by States, Calendar Years 1935 and 1936..... 87

39-E. State and Local Funds Used for Public Works Administration Projects, by States, Calendar Years 1933 - 1936..... 88

LIST OF CHARTS

		Page
1.	Works Program Employment, Through May 29, 1937	4
2.	Works Program Employment, Week Ending May 29, 1937	6
3.	Average Hourly Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Types of Projects, Month Ending April 30, 1937	11
4.	Estimated Total Cost of Construction and Nonconstruction WPA Projects Placed in Operation, Through March 31, 1937	12
5.	Estimated Cost of WPA Highway, Road, and Street Projects Placed in Operation Through March 31, 1937, as Percent of All WPA Projects in State	13
6.	Estimated Total Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by Major Types of Projects and Sources of Funds, Through March 31, 1937	15
7.	Expenditures of Federal and Sponsors' Funds on WPA Projects by Objects of Expenditures, Through March 31, 1937	18
8.	Allocations, Obligations Incurred, and Expenditures Under the Works Program, Cumulative by 10-Day Periods, October 1935 - May 1937	25
9.	Monthly Expenditures of the Works Progress Administration and of All Agencies Participating in the Works Program, August 1935 - May 1937	25
10.	Works Program Employment, Selected Major Agencies, Through May 29, 1937	38-39
11.	Agricultural Areas Represented and Counties Sampled in Survey of Rural Relief Situation, June 1935	43
12.	Number of Farm Operators Receiving Relief Grants or Rehabilitation Advances, June 1935	44
13.	Farm Operators Receiving Rural Rehabilitation Advances, June 1935	45
14.	Percent of All Farm Operators Receiving Relief Grants or Rehabilitation Advances, by Agricultural Areas, and by Types of Operators, June 1935	47
15.	Average Size of Farms Operated by Farmers on Relief in June 1935 and by All Farmers Reported in the 1935 Census of Agriculture	48
16.	Median Amount of Relief Received by Rural Households, with Agriculture as the Usual Occupation of the Head, by Agriculture Areas, June 1935	49
17.	Persons Employed on NYA Projects, by Duration of Employment, March 1937	65

The ERA Act of 1937

Provision for the continuation of the WPA program in the fiscal year 1937-38 is contained in the ERA Act of 1937, which was signed by the President on June 29, 1937. This act appropriates $1,500,000,000 for the specific purpose of continuing to provide relief, and work relief on useful public projects, under the direction of the President. Together with such unexpended balances as the President may determine of previous appropriations made for this purpose, these funds are to remain available until June 30, 1938, and are to be so administered during the fiscal year as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished for relief purposes during that time.

Project Limitations

Like the ERA Act of 1936, the recently approved act makes funds available for general classes of projects and sets the maximum amount that may be used for projects in each of the classes. The 1937 Act establishes 4 classes of projects, a substantial reduction from the 10 classes prescribed by the 1936 Act. This change was made in order to simplify certain administrative and accounting practices. The classes of projects and the limitations imposed on each under the 1937 Act are as follows:

(a) Highways, roads, and streets, $415,000,000

(b) Public buildings, parks and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein, public utilities, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations, sewer systems, water supply and purification, airports and other transportation facilities, flood control, conservation, eradication of insect pests, and miscellaneous work projects, $630,000,000

(c) Assistance for educational, professional, and self-help and clerical persons and women's projects, $380,000,000

(d) National Youth Administration, $75,000,000.

These limitations may be modified by increasing each proportionately in accordance with the amount of unexpended balances transferred from the earlier relief appropriation acts, or by making adjustments between classes. In making the latter the increase through transfer from other classes may not exceed 15 percent of the class limitation.

The act also provides that the appropriation is to be available for expenditure by the Resettlement Administration for such loans, relief, and rural rehabilitation for needy persons as the President may determine. Funds for this purpose and for WPA projects previously approved do not fall within the classes mentioned above.

Provisions have been made for the completion of both Federal and non-Federal projects. No Federal construction project may be undertaken unless Federal funds sufficient for its completion have been irrevocably set aside (except flood control and water conservation projects authorized by other acts). A non-Federal project may be undertaken only if the sponsor has made a written agreement to finance such part of the entire cost as is not to be supplied from Federal funds. The act restricts administrative expenditure of any agency (with the exception of nine agencies specifically designated) to not more than 5 percent of its total allocations.

Wage and Employment Provisions

Many of the earlier provisions governing employment under the Works Program are continued under the 1937 ERA Act. The

rates of pay for persons engaged on work projects shall not be less than the rates paid for work of a similar nature in the same locality. Persons in actual need who have not previously been on relief rolls continue to be given the same eligibility for employment as persons previously on the rolls, and the fact that a person has received either adjusted-service bonds or payment of an adjusted-compensation certificate is not considered in determining actual need of employment.

In the 1937 Act it is specifically provided that no relief person employed on a work project who refuses an offer of private employment at the same or higher wages under reasonable working conditions and on a job which he is capable of doing, may be retained on a Works Program job. It is further provided that a worker immediately resumes his previous employment status under the Works Program if after accepting private employment he loses his job through no fault of his own and is still in need of relief. As between projects of the WPA and all other agencies participating in the Program, the act specifies that relief workers may not be employed by the WPA if they refuse similar employment on projects of other agencies at wages comparable with, or higher than, WPA wages. Upon termination of work under other agencies, a worker resumes his eligibility for employment elsewhere on the Program.

The ERA Act of 1937 takes cognizance of the citizenship of workers. Preference in WPA employment shall be given first to American citizens in need of relief, and next, to aliens who had declared their intention to become citizens prior to the passage of the act. Veterans of the World War and Spanish War who are in need of relief shall be given preference for employment under the WPA. The earlier provisions that agencies shall not knowingly employ aliens illegally within the United States on any projects financed under the ERA Act of 1936 are extended in the 1937 Act to apply to aliens who have not filed declaration of intention to become citizens.

Other Provisions

The general provisions in regard to disability or death compensation and benefits, as contained in the Act of February 15, 1934, remain substantially unchanged. However, the maximum monthly compensation rate is raised to $30, exclusive of medical costs, and authorization is given for the establishment of a special fund for the payment of such benefits in an amount to be determined by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

The act also authorizes the Administrator of the WPA to wind up the affairs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and makes the Administration's funds available for expenditure until June 30, 1938.

Other sections of the 1937 ERA Act concern appointments and separations of administrative personnel; establishment of revolving funds for procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment; projects for constructing or repairing penal institutions; and penalities for false and fraudulent statements.

PWA Extension Act of 1937

Title II of the bill containing the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 as Title I extends the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) for another 2 years - until July 1, 1939. All provisions governing the operation of the Public Works Administration are continued in effect, except that the date by which a non-Federal project is to be substantially completed is changed from July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939.

Among the provisions of the act is an increase from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000 in the amount which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to have invested at any one time in securities purchased from the PWA. The amount which the PWA Administrator is authorized to use, under the direction of the President, for grants from funds realized from the sale of securities is also increased from $300,000,000 to $359,000,000.

Certain restrictions are imposed in the administration of the PWA non-Federal program. No new applications for loans or grants for non-Federal projects may be considered after the date of the passage

of the act, and no allotments may be made for projects the applications for which were not approved by the PWA examining divisions prior to that date. In addition, specific limitation is placed on the amounts of loans or grants which may be made for specific classes of projects. These classes and the act limitations upon loans and grants for them are as follows:

(a) School projects (other than those in class (b) and (c) below), to eliminate or ameliorate conditions hazardous to the life, health, or safety of school children:
Grants, $60,000,000
Loans, $11,000,000

(b) Projects authorized or for the financing of which provisions have been made at elections or by State legislatures prior to the passage of this act:
Grants, $70,000,000
Loans, $22,000,000

(c) Projects for which appropriations have been made by State legislatures:
Grants, $15,000,000
Loans, $ 2,000,000

(d) Projects to be financed, except for the grant, by issuance to contractors of tax or assessment securities at not less than par value, with certain qualifications:
Grants, $5,000,000
Loans, ---

(e) Projects for which funds have been tentatively earmarked but formal allotments not yet made:
Grants, $54,000,000
Loans, $78,000,000.

As in the case of projects financed by funds appropriated under the ERA Act of 1937, the amount specified for any of these classes may be increased by not more than 15 percent through transfer from other classes.

Works Program Employment

By the last week of May 1937 the number of persons employed under the Works Program had dropped to more than a million below the number working at the peak of employment in February and March 1936. From a maximum of 3,840,000 persons employment had declined 29 percent to 2,736,000 for the week ending May 29, 1937. 1/ The major factor contributing to this reduction has been the steady improvement in business conditions which has enabled industry to absorb large numbers of unemployed workers who had been provided with jobs through the Works Program. A general review of the needs of persons employed by the WPA and the Federal agencies operating under force account methods was made in November and December 1936 in order to eliminate from the rolls persons no longer qualifying for work on the basis of need. Quota reductions necessitated by the limited funds available have further contributed to the decline in employment. Such curtailment has been accomplished to a considerable degree through restriction on the replacement of workers leaving the Program.

Curtailment of Works Program employment has progressed continuously since March 1936 except for a period of 4 months in the summer and autumn of 1936. The necessity of providing work for drought victims resulted in an increase in employment between June and November of approximately 300,000 persons, most of whom were employed under the WPA. Since the first of November, however, the number of jobs on work projects has been reduced by 770,000, due in part to transfer of drought cases to the Resettlement Administration and in part to further opening of employment opportunities in private industry.

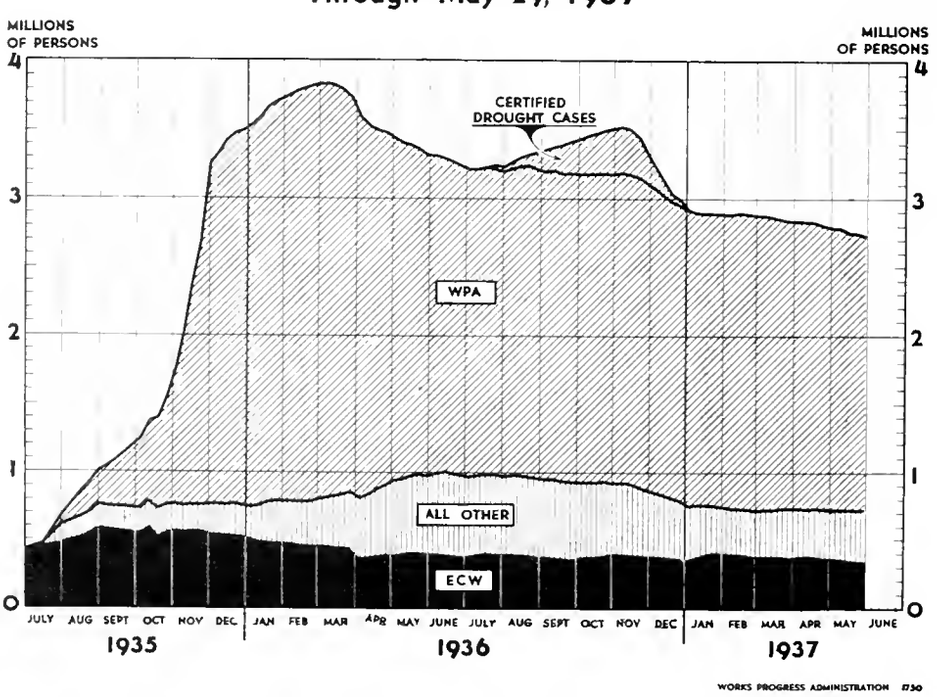
Employment by Agencies

Of the 2,736,000 persons employed under the Works Program during the week ending May 29, 1937, 1,999,000 were WPA workers. This number represents a reduction

CHART 1

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

Through May 29, 1937



1/ These totals do not include young persons aided under the National Youth Administration (191,982 on work projects and 434,744 under the student aid program in April 1937 as shown in some detail in the article on page 62), or recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants under the Resettlement Administration.

TABLE 1

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

July 1935 to May 1937

(In Thousands)

Week Ending	Grand Total	WPA	Emergency Conservation Work A/	Other Agencies							
				Total Other Agencies	Agriculture (Excl. Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads B/	PWA	Resettlement Administration C/	War	All Other
1935											
July 31	689	70	487	132	7	1	116	D/	2	6	D/
August 31	1,015	253	593	169	35	8	100	D/	3	16	7
September 28	1,195	456	557	182	51	11	77	1	4	31	7
October 26	1,541	777	556	208	61	15	66	1	4	48	13
November 30	3,211	2,446	544	221	62	16	51	4	6	55	27
December 28	3,496	2,740	519	237	61	17	38	15	17	54	35
1936											
January 25	3,710	2,926	487	297	58	18	52	34	32	54	49
February 29	3,836	3,036	459	341	60	16	54	41	48	54	68
March 28	3,728	2,872	434	422	61	15	84	77	60	56	69
April 25	3,478	2,570	391	517	65	17	123	119	70	55	68
May 30	3,318	2,340	409	569	72	15	143	152	64	54	69
June 27	3,237	2,256	381	600	71	10	167	168	65	50	69
July 25	3,238	2,249	404	585	60	10	170	171	63	43	68
August 29	3,338	2,376	386	576	75	16	139	171	55	34	86
September 26	3,417	2,482	363	572	83	17	128	161	48	38	97
October 31	3,501	2,581	405	514	66	17	92	148	50	37	104
November 28	3,352	2,482	389	481	66	16	73	138	52	39	97
December 26	2,988	2,192	377	419	67	14	44	118	50	34	92
1937											
January 30	2,893	2,138	407	348	50	14	27	101	46	27	83
February 27	2,874	2,146	392	336	45	13	31	102	45	25	75
March 27	2,833	2,115	375	343	42	14	34	109	44	27	73
April 24	2,808	2,070	374	364	40	15	46	121	43	30	69
May 29	2,736	1,999	349	387	43	15	50	128	43	32	76

A/ Since July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has been financed largely by direct appropriations.

B/ Does not include employment on Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by ERA act funds but on which qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. On these projects employment has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending February 8, 1936, to a maximum of 77,605 during the week ending August 15, 1936.

C/ Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1937.

D/ Less than 500 persons.

of 34 percent from WPA peak employment which occurred late in February 1936. At the end of May 1937 Emergency Conservation Work provided employment for 349,000 persons. The remainder of the Works Program employees (387,000 persons) were engaged on projects supervised by the 37 other Federal agencies operating projects under the Works Program.

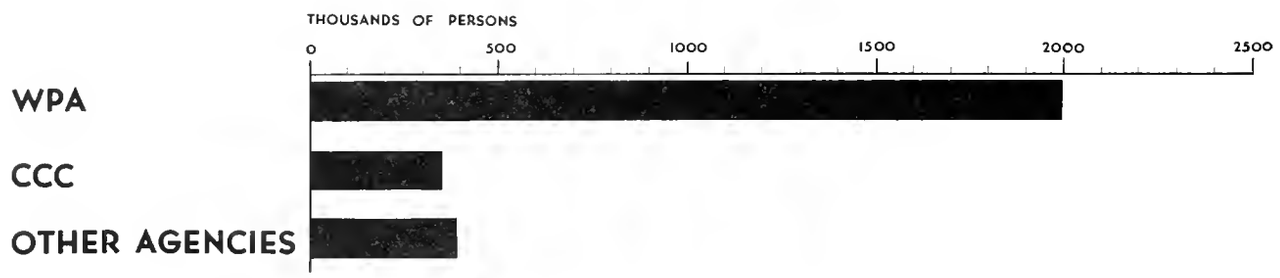
Over 64 percent of the persons employed under agencies other than the WPA and ECW were working on projects operated by four agencies. The Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration had 112,000 persons at work (about 56,000 each on projects operating with funds from the ERA Act of 1935 and on projects operating with grants made from the revolving funds of PWA as provided for in the ERA Act of 1936); the Bureau of Public Roads, 50,000; the Resettlement Administration, 43,000 (not including recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants); and the

CHART 2

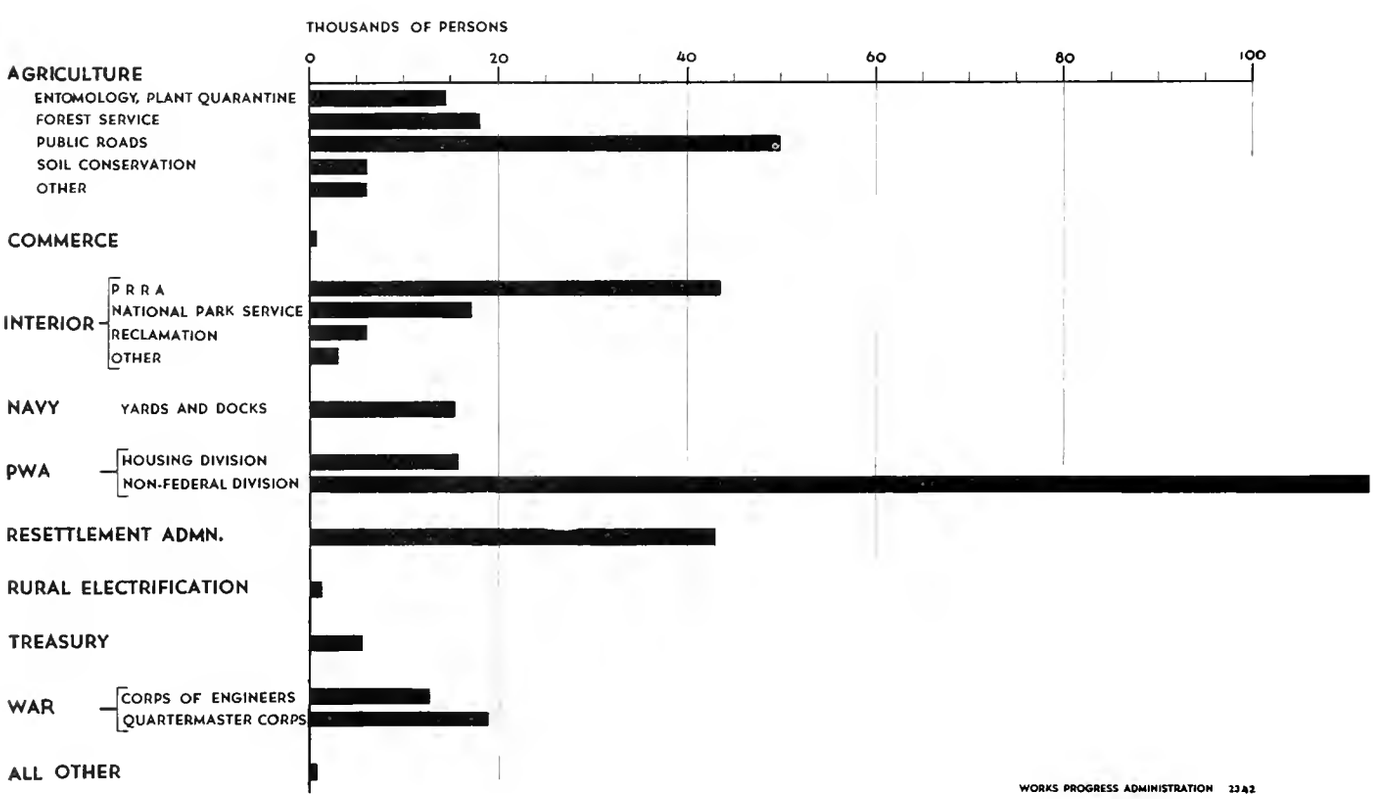
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

Week Ending May 29, 1937

MAJOR AGENCIES



OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)



Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, 43,000 persons. In addition, more than 10,000 persons were employed on Works Program jobs under each of the following agencies: the Quartermaster Corps, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Housing Division of PWA, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and the Corps of Engineers.

A steady increase in the number of persons working on projects operated by Federal agencies other than the Works Progress Administration and Emergency Conservation Work has been in evidence during the past 3 months. Between the weeks ending February 27 and May 29, approximately 51,000 workers were added to the programs of these agencies. The expansion occurred chiefly on projects prosecuted by the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration and by the Bureau of Public Roads. This increase was offset, however, by a decline in Emergency Conservation Work employment from 392,000 persons to 349,000 during the same period. Consequently the extent of the decline in Works Program employment during the last 3 months has been determined largely by the reduction in the number of WPA workers.

Approximately three-fourths of the employment under the Works Program is, and has been, provided on WPA projects. Between 10 and 15 percent of the total has been Emergency Conservation Work employment, and the remainder, varying from 7 to over 18 percent, has been on jobs of the other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program. This distribution of employment is summarized in Table 2 and shown in detail for each agency in Table I of the appendix.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT UNDER WPA, ECW, AND OTHER AGENCIES

Quarterly - December 1935 to May 1937

Week Ending	Total Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)	Percentage of Total Persons Employed Under WPA	ECW	Other Agencies
1935				
December 28	3,496	78.4	14.8	6.8
1936				
March 28	3,728	77.0	11.6	11.3
June 27	3,237	69.7	11.8	18.5
September 26	3,417	72.6	10.6	16.8
December 26	2,988	73.4	12.6	14.0
1937				
March 27	2,833	74.6	13.2	12.1
May 29	2,736	73.1	12.8	14.1

Workers Certified as in Need of Relief

Persons employed under the Works Program are drawn predominantly from the unemployed who have been certified as in need of relief. Such certification of eligibility for employment is made by local relief agencies, designated to act in this capacity; the WPA, however, makes assignments to project jobs and passes on the employability of persons who have been certified as in need of relief. At the beginning of the program it was stipulated that at least 90 percent of project personnel should be persons who had been certified as in need of relief. Exemption from the 90 percent provision was allowed only if unusual circumstances justified a larger nonrelief percentage. During the period of full Works Program operation, beginning late in 1935, the WPA has consistently drawn about 95 percent of its workers from persons certified as in need. Emergency Conservation Work has ranged between 86 and 89 percent with respect to the proportion of persons taken from families in need of relief, and the remaining Federal agencies as a group have averaged 50 percent or more. The latter group varies from time to time, both with respect to the specific agencies operating projects and with respect to the size of any agency's employment compared to the total of the group. The relief status of the personnel of each agency reflects the nature of its operations and the extent to which circumstances of project operations have required exemption from the 90 percent relief labor stipulation. Table 3 summarizes at quarterly intervals the percentages of project workers who were certified as in need of relief, giving data for the WPA, ECW, and all other agencies. Details regarding individual agencies included in the last group may be found in Table II of the appendix.

A recent administrative order, effective April 15, 1937, has increased to 95 percent the relief ratio required for WPA operations. The effect of this may be observed in the increase in the percentage

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TABLE 3

NUMBER OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNDER WPA, ECW, AND OTHER AGENCIES

Quarterly - December 1935 to May 1937

Week Ending		All Agencies	WPA	ECW	Other Agencies
1935					
December	28	93.2	95.9	88.5	72.1
1936					
March	28	90.6	95.2	88.2	61.6
June	27	86.0	94.7	88.0	50.4
September	26	87.7	94.9	87.0	57.2
December	26	89.1	94.7	87.2	61.6
1937					
March	27	90.2	95.6	87.3	59.8
May	29	89.8	96.5	86.3	58.3

of certified WPA workers that has taken place during recent months. In the last weeks of January and February 1937 the number of workers certified as in need of relief represented 95.3 and 94.9 percent, respectively, of the total, but at the end of March this percentage was 95.6 and at the end of April, 96.5. By the week ending May 29, as many as 96.5 percent of the total number of persons working on WPA projects were certified workers.

Most of the persons certified as in need of relief who have Works Program jobs are the chief breadwinners of their families. Exception to this generalization occurs in the case of young men employed on Emergency Conservation Work, who are exempted from the regulation that only one member of a family may hold a Works Program job. Similar exemption is made for young persons aided through the NYA. However, neither NYA project nor student aid personnel are included in the foregoing employment total.

Employment of Women

Women constitute 16 to 17 percent of the workers on WPA projects, numbering nearly 377,000 in April 1937. Approximately the same proportion of the women as of the men were certified as in need of relief.

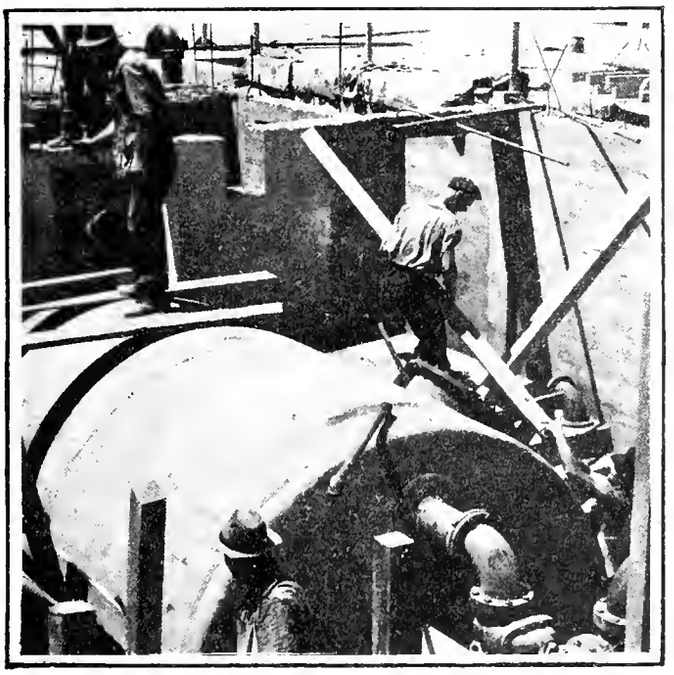
Most of the women (about 60 percent) are employed on sewing projects, making clothing and bedding for distribution among the needy. Others teach classes in adult education and in nursery schools, bind and repair books, prepare and serve hot lunches for needy school children, supervise recreation centers, or perform clerical work. Still others serve as nurses, housekeeping aides, or librarians. Art projects, research and statistical surveys, and other white collar projects also provide employment for considerable numbers of women.

Urban-Rural Employment

In March 1937, 10.6 percent of the WPA workers were located in rural counties (this covers the 1351 counties whose largest municipality numbered less than 2,500 persons in 1930). The number employed in urban areas (in 89 counties including cities whose 1930 population was 100,000 or more, or, in a few instances, individual cities - not including the rest of the county) comprised 43.7 percent of the total WPA employment. Workers employed on projects operating on an intercounty basis are not covered by these percentages; nor are persons in rural areas aided by rehabilitation loans and grants included.

The decline in employment on WPA projects from the peak load of March 1936 to March 1937 was proportionately the same in the areas of most scattered population as in the most densely populated centers. In the rural counties the number of workers dropped by 26.2 percent and in the urban areas, as defined above, the decline amounted to 26.5 percent. Employment in

MORE THAN 200,000 WOMEN WORK ON SEWING PROJECTS



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FOR A SWIMMING POOL

the entire country was curtailed at a very slightly greater rate (27.6 percent).

Wages and Hours

Persons employed on the Works Program are, for the most part, assigned at rates of pay provided by a monthly security wage schedule. This schedule, established by Executive order at the inception of the Program, provided for a variation in wage rates according to the degree of urbanization of the community in which the workers are employed, the wage rate region, and the degree of skill required for the job. Certain groups of workers, mainly CCC enrollees and persons employed on projects prosecuted under contract, are exempted from the scheduled rates. Until recently exemptions amounting to not more than 10 percent of the project workers in any State were allowed on projects prosecuted by force account when necessary for the successful prosecution of the projects. Effective April 15, 1937, it was required that the monthly earnings schedule should apply, with certain specified exceptions, to at least 95 percent of the persons engaged upon project work carried on under force account.

A tabulation based on pay rolls ending during the first half of May 1937 indicates that 96 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects were receiving payment in accord with the monthly security wage rates specified in the established schedule. About 66 percent of the total WPA workers were assigned at unskilled rates, ranging from $55 in the most highly

TABLE 4

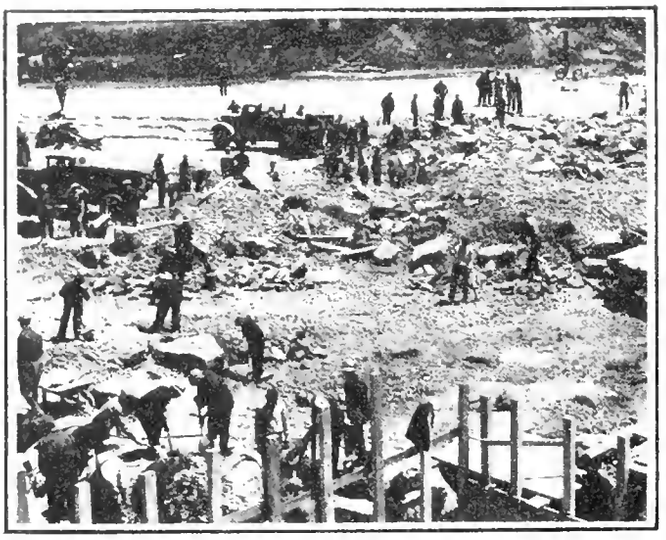
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY WAGE CLASSES A/

Half-Month Ending May 15, 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Security Wage Workers					Non-Security Wage Workers
	Total.	Unskilled	Inter-mediate	Skilled	Profes-sional and Technical	
TOTAL	96.1	66.1	12.2	13.1	4.7	3.9
Highways, roads, and streets	96.7	81.6	7.2	6.8	1.1	3.3
Public buildings	95.4	46.5	13.1	33.5	2.3	4.6
Parks and other recreational facilities	96.2	69.9	8.9	15.5	1.9	3.8
Conservation	96.5	80.3	8.2	7.0	1.0	3.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	96.7	73.0	13.1	9.2	1.4	3.3
Airports and other transportation	95.9	71.4	10.3	12.8	1.4	4.1
White collar	93.2	9.8	24.5	29.7	29.2	6.8
Goods	97.3	79.2	13.0	4.2	0.9	2.7
Sanitation and health	95.4	67.4	14.7	11.4	1.9	4.6
Miscellaneous	95.5	52.4	24.0	14.0	5.1	4.5

A/ Continental United States, exclusive of Montana and Oklahoma. Owner-operators of equipment are not included in the tabulation.



MAKING A NEW WATER RESERVOIR

urban areas of Wage Rate Region I to $21 in the less populous sections of Region III. Workers assigned in the skilled class represented about 13 percent, and those in the intermediate (semiskilled) class, 12 percent of the total. About 5 percent were in the professional and technical class to which the highest rates, from $94 to $42, apply. The security rates quoted here are exclusive of 10 percent adjustments made in some instances.

The proportion of WPA workers assigned at security wages and in each security wage class varied considerably from one type of project to another but on no type of project did security workers constitute less than 93 percent, and on only one type - professional and clerical projects - were less than 95 percent assigned at security rates. More than 97 percent of the workers on goods projects were receiving security wages. Much greater differences existed in the proportions that unskilled, semiskilled, skilled, and professional workers on the various types of projects constituted of total employment, as indicated in Table 4.

The stipulation made in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 that hourly rates paid to project workers should be such as would accomplish the purpose of the act without adversely affecting the prevailing rates for similar work was changed in the 1936 Act to provide that project workers should be paid rates no less than those which prevail locally for similar work. The number of hours that a person is assigned to work during a month is, therefore, the number which at the prevailing hourly rate of pay will give the worker an opportunity to earn the monthly wage scheduled for the wage class to which he is assigned.

On the average, WPA employees were assigned 114 hours of work during the month of April 1937. This average ranged from 105 hours on public buildings and 108 hours on educational projects to 123 on goods projects.

Average hourly earnings for all WPA workers during April amounted to nearly 51 cents. As indicated in Table 5, hourly earnings have been maintained at approximately this level since August 1936. However, there is variation among the average rates paid on different types of projects. Persons employed on white collar projects averaged 67 cents an hour during April, those working on public buildings averaged 64 cents, and workers on projects for development of parks and other recreational

TABLE 5

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MONTHS

Through April 1937

(Subject to Revision)

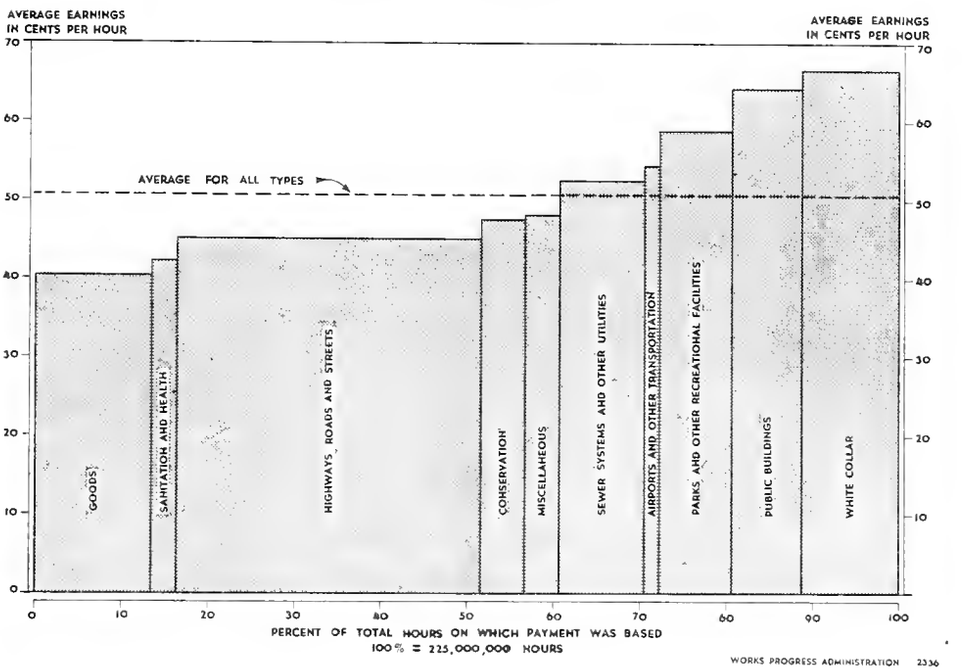
Period	Hours (Thousands)	Earnings (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
Cumulative Through December 31, 1935	570,183	$238,016	41.7
1936			
January	328,083	134,181	40.9
February	339,107	140,606	41.5
March	344,896	147,857	42.9
April	314,490	138,742	44.1
May	286,287	130,152	45.5
June	272,260	124,882	45.9
July	247,914	121,503	49.0
August	246,379	124,937	50.7
September	255,866	129,055	50.4
October	269,430	135,291	50.2
November	275,850	137,610	49.9
December	250,087	126,890	50.7
1937			
January	223,012	114,907	51.5
February	230,654	116,111	50.3
March	229,935	116,979	50.9
April	224,837	113,778	50.6
Cumulative Through April, 1937	4,909,271	2,291,498	46.7

facilities averaged 59 cents. On goods projects, and sanitation and health projects, workers earned, on the average, 40 cents and 42 cents per hour, respectively. Average hourly earnings, hours, and aggregate earnings are presented by types of projects for the month of April and cumulated through April in Tables VI and VII in the appendix.

CHART 3

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1937



Persons employed on WPA work projects earned nearly $114,000,000 during April 1937, and a total of $2,294,000,000 from the beginning of the Program through April 1937. The earnings of workers, classified by types of projects, reflect the variation of hourly rates occasioned by the diversity of skill required on the projects and the extent of concentration of the projects in urban areas, as well as the amount of employment provided. Through April 1937 almost a third of the wages paid to WPA workers were earned by persons employed on road projects. White collar workers received 13 percent of the total. Pay rolls for public buildings projects, for work in parks and on other recreational facilities, for goods projects, and for projects involving construction and repair of sewer systems and other utilities each accounted for approximately 10 percent of the total wages paid. Current data indicate that certain types of projects, such as white collar and sewer construction projects are accounting for larger proportions of the total now than during the early period of the Program's operation.

WPA Projects

WPA activities encompass many and varied types of projects. This diversity has resulted from differences in the needs of State and local governmental units sponsoring the projects, and in the variety of skills possessed by persons certified as in need of relief - skills which the program has endeavored both to utilize in project work and to conserve, pending the return of workers to private employment. Low nonlabor costs characterize most WPA projects since projects with relatively high nonlabor costs are not generally prosecuted under the WPA unless sponsors are willing to supply a substantial portion of the operating expenses other than labor. By thus strictly limiting expenditures of Federal funds for nonlabor costs, these funds have been conserved to meet the pay rolls for a maximum number of workers.

In the aggregate, the President has approved for operation under the WPA over 225,000 official projects which, in Federal funds, have a total estimated cost of nearly double the amount of money actually made available. From among these approved projects each State WPA Administrator has selected and placed in operation such projects or such parts of projects as are best adapted to the needs of the various communities within his State. Consideration is given to the number and occupational characteristics of the certified workers available, the extent to which needed community facilities or services can be provided, the adequacy of sponsors' pledges, the seasonal limitations on project operations, and the demands of emergency situations occasioned by floods, drought, or other natural causes.

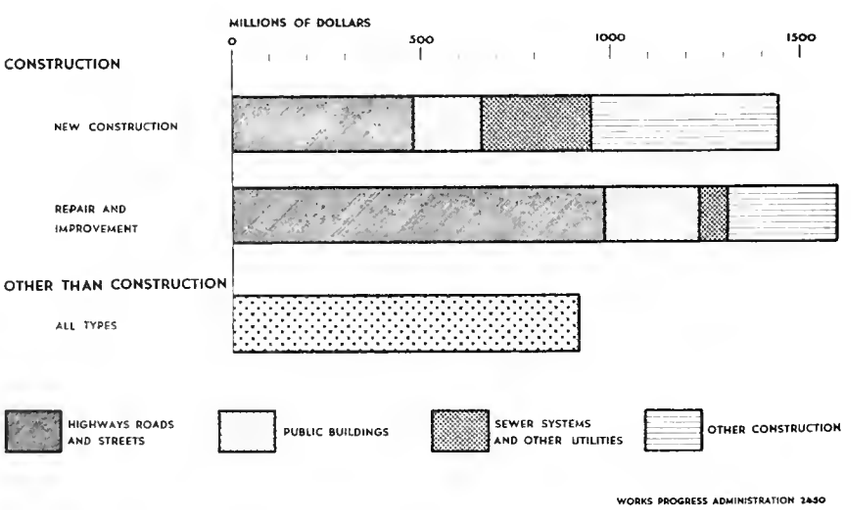
Projects Placed in Operation

Almost 136,000 WPA work projects, 1/ having an approved cost estimate totaling nearly $4,000,000,000 and located in every State and in Hawaii had been placed in operation by the end of March 1937. Approximately three-fourths of these (in terms of estimated cost) were construction projects. Slightly more repair and improvement work than new construction has been undertaken. On road and street projects, repairs and improvements were twice as extensive as new construction work. The reverse situation obtained in the case of

CHART 4

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND NONCONSTRUCTION WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION

Through March 31, 1937

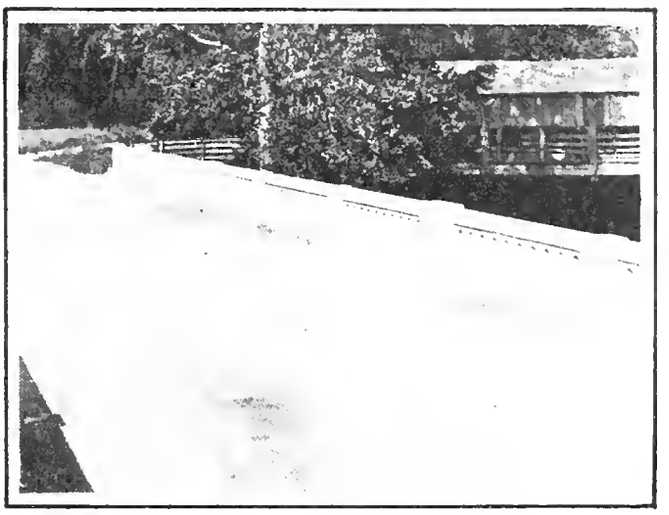


WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2450

1/ As the operating project unit, the work project is not necessarily identical with an official project, since the latter is sometimes divided into two or more work units.

sewer system and other utility projects where the estimated cost of repair and improvement work was only one-fourth that of new construction.

Sponsors of the WPA projects placed in operation through March 1937 had agreed to provide $526,000,000, or a little more than 13 percent of the estimated total cost. For different kinds of projects, however, the proportion of total cost pledged by sponsors differed considerably. This and other aspects of sponsors' participation in the WPA program are discussed in some detail in the concluding paragraphs of this section of the report.



THIS WPA STRUCTURE REPLACES AN OLD COVERED BRIDGE

An analysis, in terms of Federal funds only, of the distribution of WPA projects placed in operation through March 31, 1937, by types, indicates that road projects accounted for over a third of the total. On the road projects as a group, 4 out of every 10 dollars in Federal funds is used for farm-to-market and other secondary road work and 3 out of every 10 dollars is used for street and alley projects. Public buildings under construction or repair, including educational buildings, social and recreational structures,

CHART 5

ESTIMATED COST OF WPA HIGHWAY, ROAD, AND STREET PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

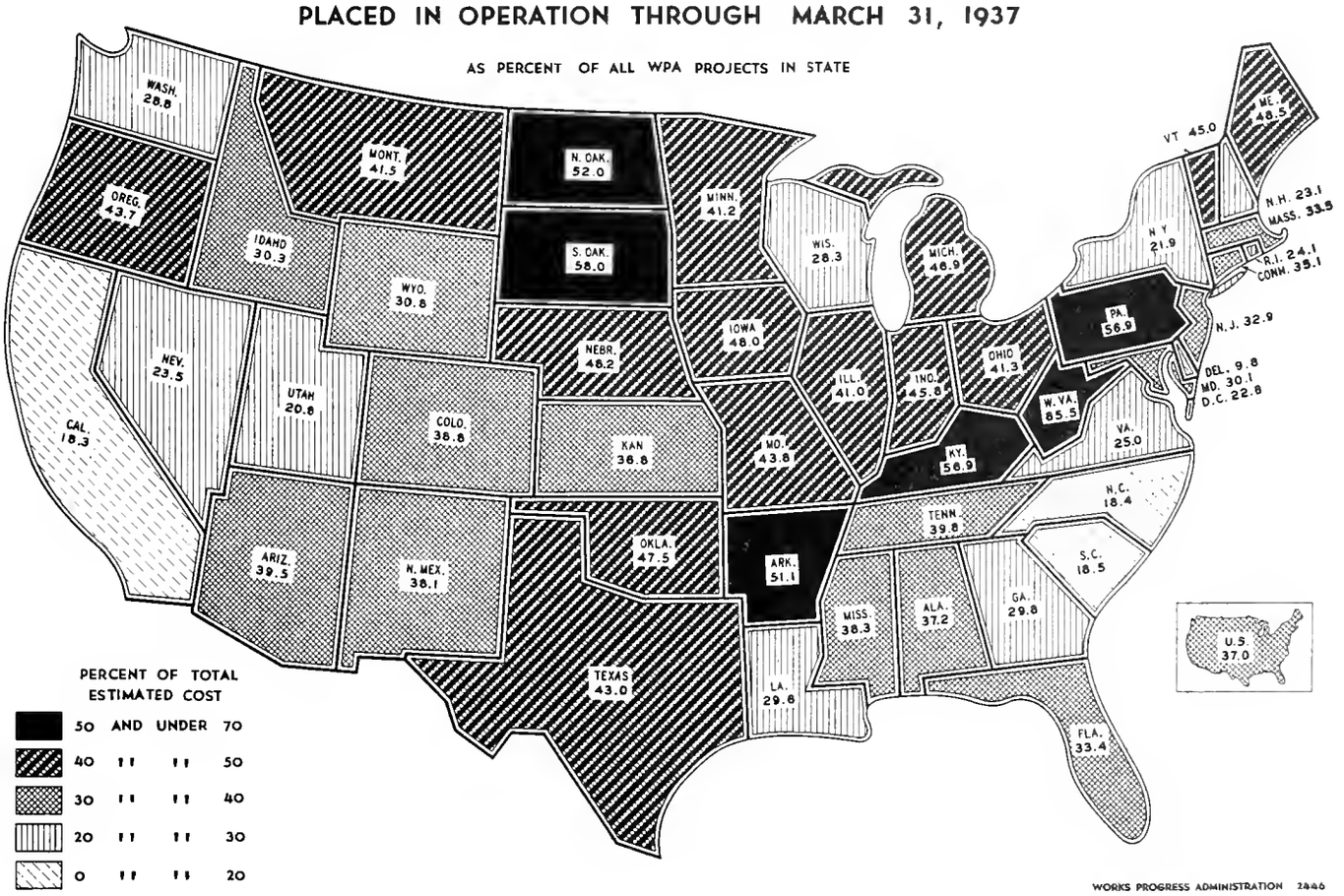


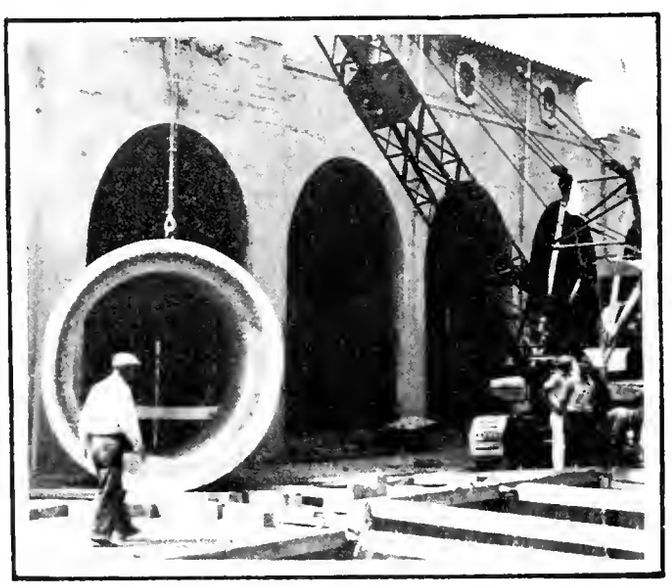
TABLE 6

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Through March 31, 1937

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Total Cost					
		Total		Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
GRAND TOTAL	135,673	$3,957,630,404	100.0	$3,432,092,372	100.0	$525,538,032	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	41,878	1,462,479,608	37.0	1,227,249,408	35.7	235,230,200	44.7
Public buildings	21,574	428,654,653	10.8	353,651,249	10.3	75,003,404	14.3
Parks and other recreational facilities	8,495	435,746,337	11.0	397,462,335	11.6	38,284,002	7.3
Conservation	6,031	195,786,743	4.9	174,083,917	5.1	21,702,826	4.1
Sewer systems and other utilities	13,406	366,544,109	9.3	302,324,388	8.8	64,219,721	12.2
Airports and other transportation	1,183	112,250,003	2.8	99,794,537	2.9	12,455,466	2.4
White collar	21,574	384,485,997	9.7	357,336,214	10.4	27,149,783	5.2
Goods	9,002	344,100,728	8.7	326,923,726	9.5	17,177,002	3.3
Sanitation and health	3,469	105,057,294	2.7	84,698,119	2.5	20,359,175	3.9
Miscellaneous	9,061	122,524,932	3.1	108,568,479	3.2	13,956,453	2.6

administrative buildings such as courthouses, town halls, and fire stations, and charitable, medical, and mental institutions, represented 10 percent of the estimated total project cost. Contemplated expenditures for the construction of athletic fields and playgrounds, and the development of parks and other recreational facilities such as swimming pools and boathouses, constituted 12 percent of the estimated cost of all WPA projects. White collar and goods projects each accounted for about one-tenth of the total cost in Federal funds. Projects of the former type are designed to assist the unemployed professional, technical, and clerical workers. Those of the latter - largely sewing and canning projects - are operated to provide employment for women who have been certified as in need of relief. Smaller portions of the total project cost were accounted for by sanitation and health projects; airport and other transportation projects; and conservation work, principally for irrigation and water conservation, but also including erosion control, land utilization, plant, crop, and livestock conservation, and forestation projects.



THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL WPA WORK IS ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

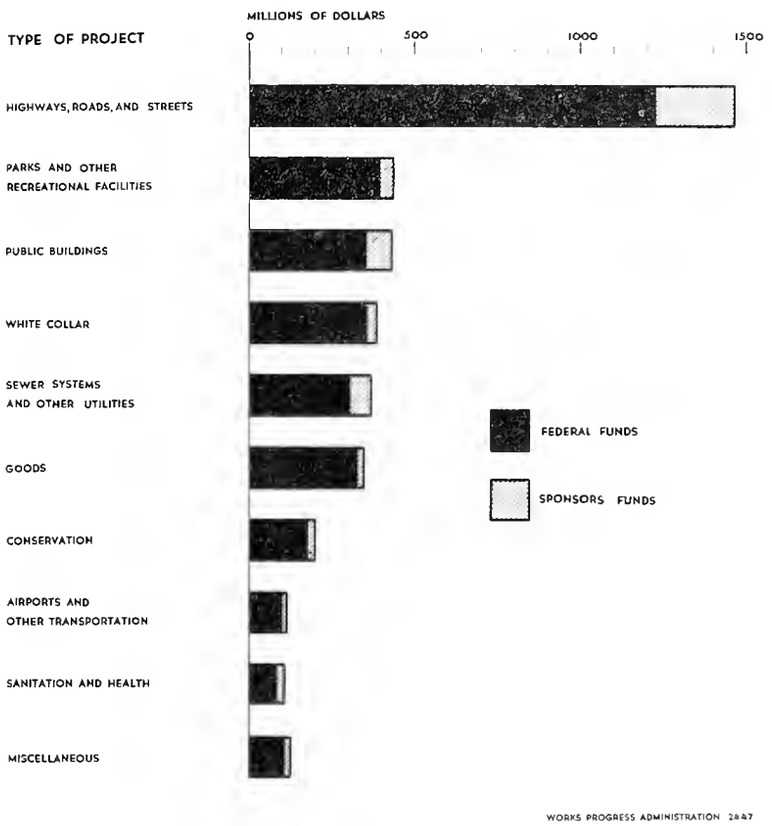
Distribution of projects in terms of estimated total cost varies from State to State according to population and to local relief needs. The types of projects operated in any State, however, reflect the varying importance of a number of factors such as the concentration of the population in urban areas, the skills of available relief workers, climatic conditions, and the particular kinds of projects that have been sponsored. In all but four States - Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and North Carolina - the largest single group of projects was the highway, road, and street group. This group constituted more than half the value of all projects placed in operation in Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Hawaii. In Louisiana somewhat less than a third

CHART 6

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION

BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

Through March 31, 1937



and in New York about a fifth of the projects in terms of cost were for improvements to, or development of, parks and other recreational facilities. Emphasis placed on sewer and other utility projects in New Hampshire, Maryland, and Rhode Island and on public buildings projects in Arizona and New Mexico brought the proposed expenditures for these types to at least a fifth of the respective totals for the WPA programs of these States. In Idaho the conservation projects amounted to a quarter of the State's estimated total project cost, and in both Kansas and North Dakota projects of this type accounted for nearly a fifth of the total. In California, New York, and Virginia more than 15 percent of the estimated total cost of WPA projects was found in the white collar project group. Goods projects placed in operation in North Carolina and Delaware represented 24 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the estimated cost of WPA projects in these States. In no State did airport and other transportation projects represent as much as 10 percent of the project cost, but in Florida, Maine, Oregon, and Tennessee they accounted for approximately 8 percent.

Expenditures

Eighty-five percent of the Federal expenditures on WPA projects have been for labor. Checks issued to workers on WPA projects, including both the State and local and the Nation-wide projects, amounted to $2,551,000,000 by the end of March 1937. Of the nonlabor expenses incurred in project operations, expenditures for materials, supplies, and equipment accounted for somewhat more than half, or $211,000,000. Rentals of equipment and buildings totaled $141,000,000 and all other expenditures, $22,000,000, as shown in Table 7.

Analysis of earnings of WPA workers - the personal service item in Table 7 - is presented in the discussion of WPA employment elsewhere in the report. The section below indicates in some detail the nature of the purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment, and the rentals of equipment and buildings which together amounted to 13.8 percent of

TABLE 7

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES A/

Through March 31, 1937

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$2,550,596,740	100.0
Personal services	2,175,327,951	85.3
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	211,342,298	8.3
Rent of equipment and buildings	141,470,433	5.5
Other	22,456,058	0.9

A/ Expenditures on State work programs and Federal Nation-wide program, as reported by the Treasury Department.

TABLE 8

VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

Cumulative Through March 31, 1937

Type of Material	Total	Highways Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	Conservation	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Other Transportation	White Collar	Goods	Sanitation and Health	Miscellaneous
GRAND TOTAL	$390,048,812	$125,413,329	$73,718,424	$45,435,661	$13,004,090	$56,330,238	$14,597,508	$8,965,767	$33,916,300	$10,500,593	$8,166,902
Lumber and its products (excluding furniture)	42,969,471	8,293,334	15,411,455	5,506,683	1,600,140	3,842,022	1,270,262	380,437	371,496	5,534,740	758,902
Paints and varnishes	6,797,141	467,987	4,968,834	510,911	48,606	125,250	179,063	134,483	42,144	187,951	131,912
Sand and gravel	25,123,838	16,054,360	2,691,436	2,644,347	658,549	1,786,965	743,095	15,782	68,422	202,190	258,692
Crushed stone	19,836,164	14,120,198	1,069,277	1,807,547	343,855	784,140	1,230,167	9,430	208,130	69,964	193,456
Cement	34,558,048	14,868,952	6,874,952	4,565,133	2,031,817	4,129,619	938,415	32,345	102,224	463,403	551,188
Concrete products	19,125,375	5,759,761	971,497	879,971	1,241,490	8,196,374	757,403	73,564	3,964	1,154,722	86,629
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products	19,599,008	3,852,774	4,883,058	1,999,587	218,889	7,885,804	440,654	24,583	11,505	100,388	181,766
Other stone and glass products	14,416,353	4,675,686	5,324,248	2,096,151	622,635	530,923	474,206	79,923	226,958	143,501	242,122
Structural and reinforcing steel	19,685,433	4,960,682	6,287,499	3,740,105	1,139,481	1,828,193	1,137,286	42,132	52,345	156,405	341,305
Cast iron pipe and fittings	24,055,713	1,350,910	2,433,627	2,623,806	491,246	16,500,713	277,108	28,710	20,108	80,728	248,757
Plumbing equipment and supplies	4,592,741	92,399	2,352,429	804,463	36,226	628,883	51,303	17,346	21,461	519,874	68,357
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies	3,855,217	106,922	2,690,047	552,441	54,684	171,032	87,584	22,338	40,445	8,587	121,137
Tools (excluding machine tools)	7,557,223	3,108,911	963,645	879,099	556,235	1,044,226	190,194	163,909	174,217	200,281	276,506
Other iron and steel products	18,934,874	6,501,988	4,839,316	2,117,476	564,225	2,346,599	888,817	140,017	381,384	875,954	279,098
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	7,624,233	617,907	3,147,190	1,420,193	132,268	1,009,453	636,163	247,671	114,476	16,653	282,259
Paving machinery, apparatus, and supplies	621,527	353,763	27,954	20,586	125,356	71,605	8,818	101	2,646	7,565	3,133
Motor trucks	1,202,118	818,618	62,245	42,205	109,232	36,641	10,598	10,279	997	7,211	104,092
Other machinery and equipment	6,756,302	1,049,486	984,422	898,718	388,475	1,615,981	332,253	194,793	1,007,028	30,095	255,051
Paving materials and mixtures - bituminous	32,296,934	25,843,954	1,022,077	2,692,166	121,606	543,686	1,909,218	9,815	19,500	8,755	126,157
Other petroleum products	8,402,175	4,941,482	480,133	489,002	444,180	706,163	637,834	97,302	208,768	107,722	289,589
Office supplies and equipment (including furniture)	4,408,309	168,111	431,917	226,670	25,542	85,770	47,078	2,999,882	157,988	66,972	198,379
Textiles	29,729,706	162,954	284,330	163,873	181,327	105,833	26,159	277,324	28,295,049	19,259	213,598
Chemicals and explosives	5,001,906	2,698,461	217,542	434,700	687,125	284,724	156,444	115,944	257,640	66,207	83,119
Coal and other fuel, except wood and petroleum	1,733,373	396,532	174,380	220,827	128,111	171,877	64,612	155,243	248,102	13,918	159,771
Tires and rubber goods	982,244	202,234	67,982	113,247	146,085	211,447	30,907	15,718	23,605	61,621	109,398
Non-ferrous metals	1,919,822	63,214	697,937	393,089	15,072	542,828	23,317	46,017	59,123	6,265	72,960
Miscellaneous	28,263,564	3,881,749	4,358,995	7,592,665	891,633	1,143,487	2,048,550	3,630,679	1,796,575	389,662	2,529,569

A/ Based on reports of purchase orders (Federal) and certifications of sponsors' expenditures, these figures include Federal funds amounting to $237,147,604 and sponsors' funds amounting to $152,901,208.

WPA expenditures on projects as of the end of March 1937. The miscellaneous item in Table 7 includes all other expenditures, chief of which are those for travel and for transportation, and those made in connection with contracts. None of these individual items exceeds 0.3 percent of the total expenditures.

Materials, Supplies, and Equipment

Materials, supplies, and equipment for WPA projects are supplied through use of both Federal and sponsors' funds, which amount to about 60 and 40 percent, respectively, of the total. As determined from purchase orders, which anticipate somewhat the actual expenditures as given in Treasury reports, and certifications of sponsors' contributions, the total value of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for WPA projects through March 31, 1937, amounted to $390,000,000. The largest single item in this total was the $43,000,000 for lumber and its products (excluding furniture). As shown in Table 8, other important materials and their values were cement, $34,558,048; bituminous paving materials and mixtures, $32,296,934; textiles, $29,729,706; sand and gravel, $25,123,838; and cast iron pipe and fittings, $24,055,713.

Materials for use on highway, road, and street projects, valued at $125,413,329, constituted the largest part of the total bill for materials. This amount included $25,843,954 for bituminous paving materials and mixtures, $16,054,360 for sand and gravel, $14,868,952 for cement, and $14,120,198 for crushed stone. On airport and other transportation projects the chief outlays were $1,909,218 for bituminous paving materials and mixtures and over a million dollars each for lumber and its products (excluding furniture), crushed stone, and structural and reinforcing steel. Large quantities of lumber and its products, cement, structural and reinforcing steel, and other steel products were used on public buildings, recreational facility, conservation, and sanitation and health projects. Expenditures for cast iron pipe and fittings comprised approximately $16,500,000 of the $56,000,000 for materials, supplies, and equipment used on sewer system and other utility projects; concrete products, over $8,000,000; and brick, hollow tile, and other clay products, somewhat less than $8,000,000. On white collar projects, office supplies and equipment constituted one-third, and on goods projects, textiles accounted for five-sixths of the respective total purchases. Further details as to types of materials used on different types of WPA projects may be found in Table 8.

Rentals of Buildings and Equipment

As was true of the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment, equipment and other rentals in connection with the prosecution of WPA projects are borne by both the Federal Government (60 percent) and sponsors of projects (40 percent). At

TABLE 9

VALUE OF RENTALS AND SERVICES SUPPLIED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF RENTALS AND SERVICES AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Through March 31, 1937

Type of Rental and Service	Total	Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds A/	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$258,256,682	$153,676,829	59.5	$104,579,853	40.5
Trucks and vans	138,691,590	97,512,598	70.3	41,178,992	29.7
Teams and wagons	17,862,866	15,328,255	85.8	2,534,611	14.2
Busses and autos	3,402,974	2,431,433	71.5	971,541	28.5
Other transportation and travel	5,835,497	3,691,210	63.3	2,144,287	36.7
Construction equipment	68,387,993	28,460,637	41.6	39,927,356	58.4
Office and other equipment	6,530,079	2,134,294	32.7	4,395,785	67.3
Space rentals and services	7,856,414	1,630,655	20.8	6,225,759	79.2
Utilities and other services	9,689,269	2,487,747	25.7	7,201,522	74.3

A/ Based on reports of purchase orders (Federal) and certifications of sponsors' expenditures.

the end of March 1937 the total value of rentals of space and equipment amounted to $258,256,682. Rentals of trucks and vans accounted for more than half this amount and rentals of paving, road-building, and other construction equipment for another quarter of the total. A substantial amount was also represented by team and wagon hire. The balance of the total was used for space rentals and services; rental of office and other equipment; busses, automobiles and other transportation expenses; and such services as utilities. Rentals of trucks and vans were the outstanding items on all but three types of projects - airport and other transportation projects on which construction equipment rentals were somewhat higher, and white collar and goods (including sewing, canning, and other) projects which required larger outlays for office and other equipment, space rentals, and utilities. The value of various types of rentals and services for WPA projects through March 31 is shown by sources of funds in Table 9; the aggregate values of rentals and services supplied for major types of projects are given by source of funds in Table 10.

Federal and Sponsors' Shares of Materials and Rentals

In connection with both the procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment and the rental of buildings and equipment Federal funds met about 60 percent and sponsors' funds about 40 percent of the total outlay. On various major types of projects sponsors' funds used for materials, supplies, and equipment constituted from 13 percent (goods projects) to 91 percent (sanitation and health projects) of the aggregate amounts supplied. In addition to the last named, four other types of projects reported sponsors' funds in greater proportions than their average for all projects - public buildings projects (48 percent), sewer system and other utility projects (43 percent), highway, road, and street, and white collar projects (42 percent each).

WPA PROJECT IN KANSAS CITY

Sponsors' funds used for rentals ranged from 19 percent of the total on sanitation and health projects to about 67 percent on white collar and goods projects. On most types of projects the relative size of the sponsors' funds provided for rentals was similar to the relative amount of materials, supplies, and equipment provided by sponsors. However, this relation does not apply to white collar projects, goods projects, and sanitation and health projects, as may be seen in Table 10.

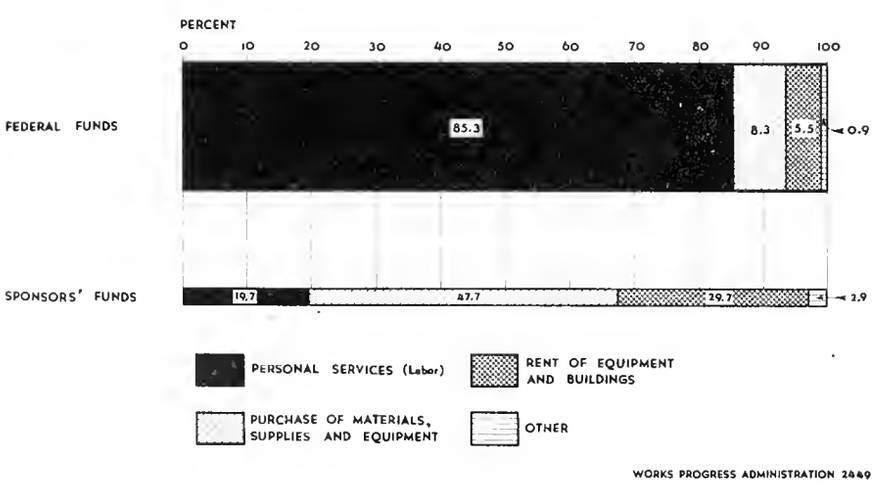
It has been the policy to rent rather than to buy construction equipment and

CHART 7

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA PROJECTS

BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES

Through March 31, 1937



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2449

TABLE 10

VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND VALUE OF RENTALS AND SERVICES SUPPLIED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS A/

Through March 31, 1937

Type of Project	Value of Materials, Supplies and Equipment Purchased				
	Total	Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$390,048,812	$237,147,604	60.8	$152,901,208	39.2
Highways, roads, and streets	125,413,329	72,481,327	57.8	52,932,002	42.2
Public buildings	73,718,424	38,271,287	51.9	35,447,137	48.1
Parks and other recreational facilities	45,435,661	34,144,636	75.1	11,291,025	24.9
Conservation	13,004,090	8,567,367	65.9	4,436,723	34.1
Sewer systems and other utilities	56,330,238	32,170,368	57.1	24,159,870	42.9
Airports and other transportation	14,597,508	10,772,668	73.8	3,824,840	26.2
White collar	8,965,767	5,162,181	57.6	3,803,586	42.4
Goods	33,916,300	29,546,193	87.1	4,370,107	12.9
Sanitation and health	10,500,593	955,302	9.1	9,545,291	90.9
Miscellaneous	8,166,902	5,076,275	62.2	3,090,627	37.8

Type of Project	Value of Rentals and Services Supplied				
	Total	Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$258,256,682	$153,676,829	59.5	$104,579,853	40.5
Highways, roads, and streets	149,085,060	85,245,543	57.2	63,839,517	42.8
Public buildings	12,751,074	6,447,781	50.6	6,303,293	49.4
Parks and other recreational facilities	28,496,834	21,986,848	77.2	6,509,986	22.8
Conservation	15,500,428	10,767,201	69.5	4,733,227	30.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	16,806,475	8,971,484	53.4	7,834,991	46.6
Airports and other transportation	11,059,520	8,730,122	78.9	2,329,398	21.1
White collar	7,918,916	2,555,356	32.3	5,363,560	67.7
Goods	6,957,322	2,293,955	33.0	4,663,367	67.0
Sanitation and health	3,800,670	3,096,579	81.5	704,091	18.5
Miscellaneous	5,880,383	3,581,960	60.9	2,298,423	39.1

A/ Based on reports of purchase orders (Federal) and certifications of sponsors' expenditures.

motor trucks, although in certain sections of the country, where adequate or appropriate equipment has not been available, a limited amount has been purchased. Recently the policy has been modified so that restricted purchases may be made if this definitely appears to be more economical and efficient than renting equipment. In general, however, the sources from which State Administrators obtain the equipment required for WPA project operation are, in order of priority, from sponsors, by rental, and by purchase.

Completed Projects

Of the 136,000 WPA projects that had been placed in operation by March 31, 1937, about 51,000 were reported as completed by that date. According to reports received, the total cost of these 50,939 completed work projects was nearly $548,000,000. In addition, much progress had already been made on other projects which were still in active operation or for which reports had not yet been received. These projects, however, are not included in the statement of completed work.

In general the group for which reports have been received represents the smaller projects operated under the WPA program. Many of the larger construction jobs are still under way, as are the projects of the various service types that can be carried on indefinitely. This accounts for the fact that the average cost of WPA

TABLE 11

NUMBER, COST, AND MAN-HOURS ON COMPLETED WPA PROJECTS A/

Item	Number or Amount
Number of projects	50,939
Total cost	
Total	$547,509,524
Labor	403,635,333
Nonlabor	143,874,191
Average cost per project	
Total	$10,748
Labor	7,924
Nonlabor	2,824
Total man-hours	962,344,966
Man-hours per project	18,892
Average cost per man-hour	
Total	$.569
Labor	.419
Nonlabor	.150

A/ Based on reports received through March 31, 1937. Includes Federal and sponsors' funds.

projects reported as completed by the end of March amounted to only $10,748 in comparison with an estimated average cost of about $29,000 for all projects placed in operation.

Nearly 75 percent ($403,635,333) of the total expenditures (Federal and sponsors' funds) for completed projects were for wages going chiefly to persons from relief rolls. This represented payment for almost one billion man-hours of work at an average of about 42 cents per hour. Nonlabor costs of project operations averaged about 15 cents per man-hour of work.

More than a third of the total cost of completed projects covered highway, road, and street projects, the predominant type of activity under the WPA program. Completed public buildings accounted for almost 15 percent of the total cost, and sewer systems and other public utility projects represented an only slightly smaller proportion. Between 8 and 9 percent of the expenditures for finished work went for each of three other types - parks and other recreational facilities, goods, and white collar projects. The relative importance of these and other major types of WPA projects completed by the end of March 1937 is shown in Table 12.

Sponsors

All WPA projects, except a few Nation-wide, Federally sponsored projects and those operated on Federal property, are initiated by State or local public

TABLE 12

NUMBER AND COST OF COMPLETED WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES A/

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Cost		Source of Funds		Object of Expenditure	
		Amount	Percent	Federal Funds Percent	Sponsors' Funds Percent	Labor Cost Percent	Other Cost Percent
TOTAL	50,939	$547,509,524	100.0	82.6	17.4	73.7	26.3
Highways, roads, and streets	16,947	196,868,144	35.9	78.1	21.9	68.1	31.9
Public buildings	9,698	81,114,827	14.8	78.1	21.9	70.7	29.3
Parks and other recreational facilities	3,417	46,868,699	8.6	88.4	11.6	77.8	22.2
Conservation	2,123	29,123,785	5.3	89.0	11.0	80.7	19.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	6,123	73,405,877	13.4	79.0	21.0	71.1	28.9
Airports and other transportation	349	6,303,113	1.2	84.3	15.7	63.9	36.1
White collar	6,455	43,796,124	8.0	92.7	7.3	93.2	6.8
Goods	2,211	44,793,378	8.2	94.0	6.0	77.7	22.3
Sanitation and health	762	8,887,468	1.6	84.7	15.3	81.8	18.2
Miscellaneous	2,854	16,348,109	3.0	87.3	12.7	79.6	20.4

A/ Based on reports received through March 31, 1937.

TABLE 13

EXTENT OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' PARTICIPATION IN FINANCING OF WPA PROJECTS

Through March 31, 1937

Period	Total	Federal Funds A/	Sponsors' Funds B/ Amount	Sponsors' Funds B/ Percent
Cumulative through September 30, 1936	$1,816,879,012	$1,643,579,323	$173,299,689	9.5
Quarter ending December 31, 1936	566,197,752	495,014,612	71,183,140	12.6
Quarter ending March 31, 1937	488,193,531	412,002,805	76,190,726	15.6
Cumulative through March 31, 1937	$2,871,270,295	$2,550,596,740	$320,673,555	11.2

A/ Expenditures on State work programs and the Federal Nation-wide program, as reported by the Treasury.

B/ Based on reports of certifications of sponsors' expenditures.

bodies. Thus, typically, road projects are sponsored by the State or local highway commissions, sewers by the departments of public works or the sanitary districts, schools by the boards of education, parks by the departments of parks, and other projects by the particular local boards, departments, or committees concerned.

The sponsor draws up complete plans for the project which include specifications and blueprints where necessary, as well as estimates of the labor required and the costs involved. In addition the sponsor pledges support for carrying on the project. This support takes such form as supplying supervisory personnel, providing materials, supplies, or equipment, furnishing land or office space, providing transportation facilities, pledging a cash contribution, or any combination of these types. Project plans are drawn up by the State or local public bodies in cooperation with WPA offices, and consideration is given to the suggestions of any interested private group such as the local board of trade or civic organization. The project application is then submitted to the local and State WPA offices for final approval and subsequently transmitted to Washington for review by the central WPA office and approval by the President.

Funds pledged by sponsors for the 135,673 WPA projects placed in operation through March 31, 1937, were valued at $525,538,032. This amount represented approximately 13 percent of the total estimated cost. About 88 percent of the sponsors' funds were to go for construction projects, somewhat less than half going for projects that involved repairs and improvements; the remainder was pledged for nonconstruction projects. Pledges on all construction projects averaged 15 percent of the total estimated cost of these projects (17 percent for new construction and 13 percent for repairs and improvements) but were highest for the new public buildings group on which nearly a fourth of the costs were to be met by sponsors. The proportion of total cost borne by sponsors is shown for each type of project in Table XIII of the appendix, and the distribution of sponsors' funds among major types of projects is indicated in Table 6 above.

During recent months sponsors have borne an increasing proportion of the expenses of WPA project operations. Evidence of this is found in a comparison of the value of materials, equipment, labor, services, and other items actually made available by sponsors with expenditures from Federal funds. Sponsors met 9.5 percent of project costs from the beginning of operations through September 30, 1936. This percentage increased to 12.6 in the quarter ending December 31, 1936, and to 15.6 in the quarter ending March 31, 1937. This trend is summarized in Table 13.

Total Outlays of Sponsors

The outlays of sponsors of WPA projects have been chiefly for materials, supplies, and equipment. These account for about 48 percent of the $320,673,555 total of reported sponsors' funds used on projects through March 31, 1937. Rentals of equipment and buildings amounted to about 30 percent and wages and salaries to nearly 20 percent of the total. The remainder

TABLE 14

VALUE OF SERVICES AND GOODS SUPPLIED BY SPONSORS OF WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

Cumulative Through March 31, 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Total	Wages and Salaries	Purchases of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment	Rentals of Equipment and Space	Services
ALL PROJECTS	$320,673,555	$63,215,336	$152,878,366	$95,234,044	$9,345,809
Percent of Total	100.0	19.7	47.7	29.7	2.9
Highways, roads, and streets	144,147,175	27,376,275	52,931,383	61,202,628	2,636,889
Public buildings	51,459,014	9,708,913	35,446,808	4,548,912	1,754,381
Parks and other recreational facilities	23,612,324	5,812,467	11,289,871	5,833,526	676,460
Conservation	12,186,161	3,016,221	4,436,713	4,302,879	430,348
Sewer systems and other utilities	38,918,117	6,923,278	24,159,848	6,480,387	1,354,604
Airports and other transportation	7,606,007	1,452,323	3,824,286	2,158,547	170,851
White collar	15,260,116	6,069,543	3,827,013	4,047,589	1,315,971
Goods	9,890,979	872,053	4,355,559	4,084,747	578,620
Sanitation and health	10,970,565	721,893	9,544,581	593,891	110,200
Miscellaneous	6,623,097	1,262,370	3,062,304	1,980,938	317,485

A/ Based on reports of certification of sponsors' expenditures.

of the outlay was made chiefly for heat, light, water, and transportation. The distribution by major types of projects of each kind of sponsors' expenditures is shown in Table 14.

As noted in a section above, sponsors' funds spent for materials, supplies, and equipment represented almost 40 percent of the total amount disbursed for these items. Sponsors' funds exceeded Federal funds used for certain materials, such as lumber and its products (excluding furniture), sand and gravel, paints and varnishes, stone and glass products, plumbing equipment and supplies, and miscellaneous items. On highway, road, and street, public buildings, sewer system and other utility, white collar, and sanitation and health projects, sponsors' outlays were relatively larger than on other projects. Sanitation and health projects show a high percentage of sponsors' funds because costs of materials for sanitary privies, a type of work which predominates in this group, are borne locally.

Forty percent of all rentals and service expenditures through March 31, 1937, on WPA projects was paid by sponsors. Sponsors' outlays for certain types of rentals, however, were well in excess of similar outlays from Federal funds. In the aggregate rental of equipment for paving, road building, and construction, and of office and miscellaneous equipment, sponsors' expenditures were 45 percent greater than Federal expenditures, and for rentals of space and services including utilities, sponsors spent more than three times as much as the Federal Government. A similar relation existed in connection with certain types of projects. On white collar and goods projects the value of rentals and services procured from sponsors' funds was approximately double those from Federal funds, whereas on public buildings and on sewer system and other utility projects the burden was almost equally divided.

Sponsors' Funds for Completed Projects

The sponsors' share of the total cost of projects reported completed by March 31, 1937, was 17 percent as compared with 13 percent pledged to all projects placed in operation by that date. Sponsors' actual expenditures were relatively greater than their pledges on 8 of the 10 major types of projects. Only on conservation and sanitation and health projects were the proportionate expenditures for completed projects lower than the pledges to projects placed in operation. Table 12 shows sponsors' funds as percent of total expenditures by types of projects.

Works Program Funds

Practically all the funds provided for the Works Program had been allocated by May 31, 1937, to carry on the programs of the participating agencies. Only $55,165,000, or less than 1 percent of the total amount of $6,927,011,145 which had been made available for the Works Program, remained unallocated. This total comprises an amount not to exceed $4,880,000,000 appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, together with the amounts provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 - $1,425,000,000 by the act itself, and $789,000,000 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937. (See Table 15.)

From the funds made available by the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 the President had allocated $6,871,846,025. Table 16 shows the amount allocated under each act. Although the major portion of the funds (78 percent) was allocated for work projects, the total also included funds allocated for relief (mostly under the FERA before the Works Program was in full operation), rural rehabilitation, land purchase, employees' compensation, a revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies, and administrative expenses. Allocations for Works Program activities cumulated through each 10-day period since September 1935 and the amounts obligated and expended are shown in Chart 8.

TABLE 15

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY ACTS

As of May 31, 1937

Appropriation Act	Amount
GRAND TOTAL	$6,927,011,145
ERA Act of 1935	4,713,011,145 A/
Direct appropriation	4,000,000,000
Transfers from prior emergency appropriations	713,011,145
ERA Act of 1936	2,214,000,000 A/
Original appropriation	1,425,000,000
Deficiency appropriation	789,000,000

A/ These figures do not reflect the transfer of $124,500,000 from the ERA Act of 1935 to the ERA Act of 1936.

TABLE 16

AMOUNT ALLOCATED FROM FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY ACTS

As of May 31, 1937

Appropriation Act	Amount
GRAND TOTAL	$6,927,011,145
Allocations	6,871,846,025
Unallocated balance	55,165,120
ERA Act of 1935	4,588,511,145
Allocations	4,575,646,417
Unallocated balance	12,864,728
ERA Act of 1936	2,338,500,000
Allocations	2,296,199,608
Unallocated balance	42,300,392

Through May 31, 1937, obligations had been incurred against 95 percent of the funds allocated by the President. The extent to which obligations have been liquidated is reflected in the expenditure account based on the issuance of checks by the United States Treasury. Such expenditures of Federal funds through May 31, 1937, totaled about $6,045,000,000 and amounted to 88 percent of allocations and 93 percent of obligations.

Expenditures of money provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation acts by all Works Program agencies amounted to nearly $204,000,000 during May 1937. This monthly total represents a reduction of more than one-third from total expenditures during the peak month of the Program, April 1936. In the first quarter of 1937,

4654 O—37——3

TABLE 17

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

As of May 31, 1937

Agency	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unexpended Balances
Department of Agriculture	$1,022,544,831	$945,281,685	$765,437,705	$257,107,126
Public Roads	509,582,076	481,831,268	341,776,844	167,805,232
Resettlement Administration	398,442,404	354,373,112	322,272,934	76,169,469
Other Bureaus and general administrative expenses	114,520,351	109,077,305	101,387,927	13,132,425
Department of Commerce	12,040,572	11,506,231	11,292,425	748,147
Department of the Interior	134,084,652	106,689,063	82,532,479	51,552,173
Reclamation	60,147,000	54,797,770	38,717,215	21,429,785
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admn.	41,223,686	32,364,597	26,630,485	14,593,201
Other Bureaus and general administrative expenses	32,713,966	19,526,696	17,184,779	15,529,187
Department of Labor	27,775,213	25,414,998	25,106,680	2,668,532
Library of Congress	568,000	540,031	512,739	55,261
Department of the Navy	34,172,176	32,746,942	30,835,767	3,336,409
Treasury Department (Including revolving fund of $3,000,000)	78,368,537	68,685,639	66,329,179	12,039,357
War Department	180,352,561	168,773,054	156,060,183	24,292,377
Corps of Engineers	145,061,638	138,692,717	128,346,269	16,715,368
Quartermaster Corps	28,989,042	27,743,191	25,474,777	3,514,265
Office of the Chief of Staff and general administrative expenses	6,301,881	2,337,146	2,239,137	4,062,744
Alley Dwelling Authority	440,194	190,012	151,801	288,393
Emergency Conservation Work A/	594,969,951	594,561,318	591,040,039	3,929,912
Employees' Compensation Commission	27,000,000	7,506,482	7,437,413	19,562,587
Farm Credit Administration	17,300,000	16,885,788	16,885,788	414,212
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935,005,625	934,138,777	933,662,678	1,342,947
Public Works Administration	429,702,166	412,446,246	278,439,758	151,262,408
Housing	107,870,289	92,300,111	58,008,638	49,861,651
Non-Federal B/	321,831,877	320,146,135	220,431,120	101,400,757
Rural Electrification Administration	15,594,476	15,019,606	8,863,782	6,730,694
Veterans' Administration	1,233,120	1,227,902	1,223,081	10,039
Works Progress Administration	3,343,693,060	3,178,347,393	3,056,892,815	286,800,244
Other Agencies	17,000,891	12,686,294	12,442,465	4,558,430
TOTAL	$6,871,846,025	$6,532,647,461	$6,045,146,777	$826,699,248
Warrants pending approval (net recissions)	8,191,728			
Total allocations (warrants issued)	$6,863,654,297			
Unallocated	63,356,848 C/			
Total available for allocation	$6,927,011,145			

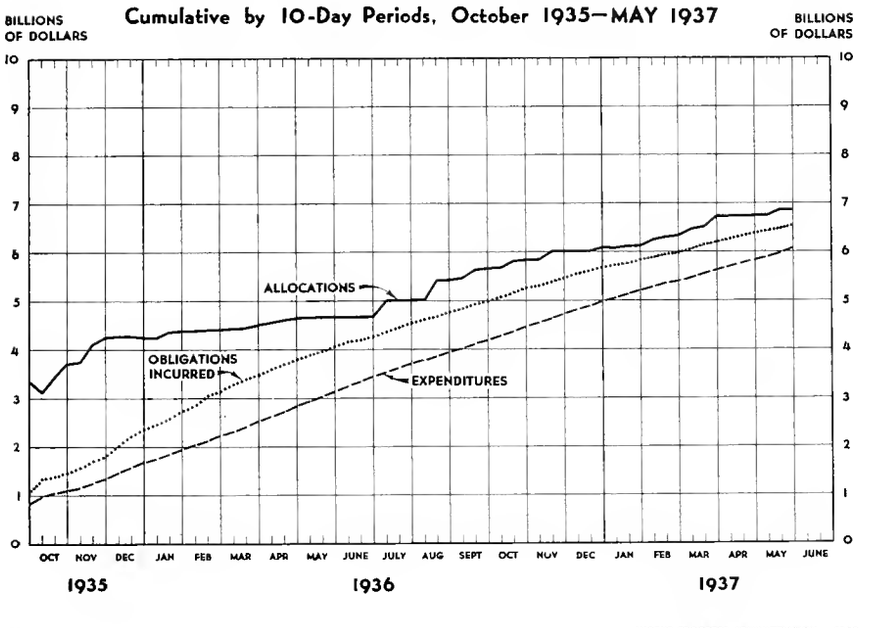
Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of May 31, 1937.

A/ Since July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has been financed largely by direct appropriations.
B/ Does not include funds released for grants as provided by the ERA Act of 1936.
C/ On the basis of warrants approved, unallocated balances amounted to $55,165,120.

CHART 8

ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, AND EXPENDITURES UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

Cumulative by 10-Day Periods, October 1935—MAY 1937



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2340

expenditures of funds were 23 percent less than during the corresponding period in 1936; in the first 2 months of the second quarter they were 32 percent under expenditures in the corresponding period of the previous year. These declines resulted chiefly from the reductions in employment under the Program, but to some extent reflect the fact that two major agencies are currently drawing either entirely or in part upon other than ERA act funds. Emergency Conservation Work, operated during the 1936 period with funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1935, was financed during the 1937 quarter almost entirely by direct congressional appropriation. The situation regarding the Non-Federal Division of PWA is similar to the extent that part of its activities (as explained in the final paragraphs of this section) are being financed not by appropriations made in the ERA acts, but by funds on hand or to be secured from the sale of securities as authorized under the ERA Act of 1936. Expenditures from these funds are not included in statements of the status of ERA act funds.

In the case of the WPA and the PWA, funds provided by State and local sponsors of projects have supplemented the Federal funds used on the undertakings. WPA sponsors have provided funds chiefly for materials, supplies, and equipment, which, as reported through April 30, 1937, totaled nearly $342,000,000.

Works Progress Administration

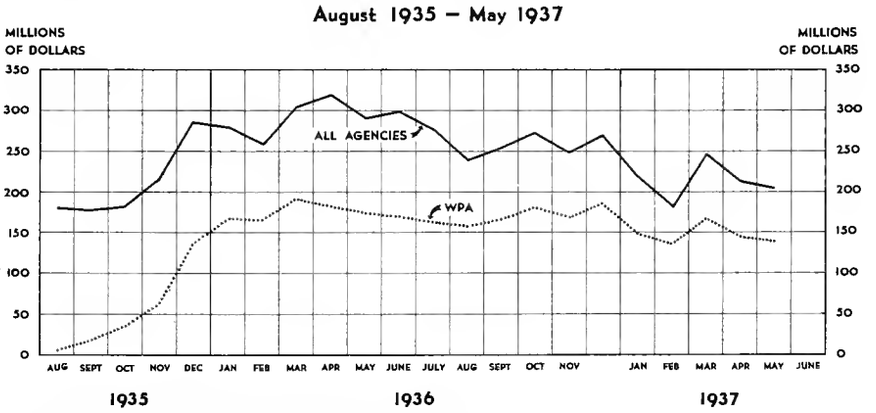
Allocations made to the Works Progress Administration through May 31, 1937, totaled $3,343,693,000, of which 42 percent came from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 and 58 percent from 1936 ERA Act funds. This amount represents 49 percent of the total funds allocated to all agencies. It includes allocations to the National Youth Administration which totaled $107,398,000.

Approximately 91 percent, or $3,056,893,000 of the total amount allocated to the WPA through May 31, 1937, had been expended by that date. Current expenditures are considerably less than a year ago when the Program attained its peak employment. During the first 3 months of 1937 the

CHART 9

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND OF ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM *

August 1935 – May 1937



* NOT INCLUDING EXPENDITURES FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK (CCC) BEGINNING IN JULY 1936, OR EXPENDITURES BEGINNING IN OCTOBER 1936 ON PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS AUTHORIZED IN THE ERA ACT OF 1936

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2341

amount expended under the WPA was 14 percent less than for the corresponding period of 1936, and expenditures during May 1937, amounting tc $138,292,000, were 20 percent less than during May 1936.

WPA expenditures are made predominantly for the operation of State and Nation-wide work projects but also cover funds expended for rural rehabilitation under the supervision of the Resettlement Administration and expenditures for NYA programs. Work project expenditures accounted for nearly 92 percent of the WPA total through April 30, 1937, and covered expenditures both on State work programs (89.2 percent), and on Federal Nation-wide projects (2.7 percent). For the NYA student aid program, 1.6 percent, and for NYA work projects, 1.5 percent of the total funds were spent. Administrative costs of the WPA, including NYA, constituted 4.1 percent of the total; the remainder, less than 1 percent, went for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs supervised by the Resettlement Administration.

TABLE 18

WPA EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAMS AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES

Through April 30, 1937

Program	Total	Personal Services	Purchase of Materials, Supplies and Equipment	Rental of Equipment and Buildings	Other A/
TOTAL	$2,918,600,897	$2,488,881,393	$235,084,436	$154,709,596	$39,925,472
WPA work projects	2,682,729,328	2,289,348,523	221,042,318	148,564,785	23,773,702
State work programs	2,603,174,675	2,215,286,461	219,072,302	147,083,547	21,732,365
Federal Nation-wide program.	79,554,653	74,062,062	1,970,016	1,481,238	2,041,337
National Youth Administration	88,183,191	87,199,409	678,026	105,887	199,869
Student aid	45,424,218	45,423,562	84	14	558
Work program	42,758,973	41,775,847	677,942	105,873	199,311
WPA and NYA administrative expense	120,648,581	96,274,818	7,976,362	3,654,235	12,743,166
Miscellaneous programs B/	27,039,797	16,058,643	5,387,730	2,384,689	3,208,735
Percentage Distribution					
TOTAL	100.0	85.3	8.1	5.3	1.3
WPA work projects	91.9	85.3	8.2	5.6	0.9
State work programs	89.2	85.1	8.4	5.7	0.8
Federal Nation-wide program.	2.7	93.1	2.5	1.8	2.6
National Youth Administration	3.1	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
Student aid	1.6	99.9	C/	C/	C/
Work program	1.5	97.7	1.6	0.3	0.4
WPA and NYA administrative expense	4.1	79.8	6.7	3.0	10.5
Miscellaneous programs B/	0.9	59.4	20.0	8.8	11.8

Source: Treasury Department.

A/ Telephone and telegraph service, maintenance and repair contracts, etc.
B/ The land utilization and drought relief programs of the Resettlement Administration, operated with WPA funds.
C/ Less than one-twentieth of 1 percent.

TABLE 19

EXPENDITURES FOR WAGES AND OTHER COSTS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES A/

Through April 30, 1937

State	Total	Wages		Materials and Other Costs	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Alabama	$27,545,105	$20,802,596	75.5	$6,742,508	24.5
Arizona	9,702,230	8,462,424	87.2	1,239,806	12.8
Arkansas	21,785,750	17,390,160	79.8	4,395,590	20.2
California	148,892,113	125,514,821	84.3	23,377,292	15.7
Colorado	32,517,821	27,605,635	84.9	4,912,186	15.1
Connecticut	28,442,021	25,200,809	88.6	3,241,212	11.4
Delaware	2,473,384	2,197,965	88.9	275,419	11.1
District of Columbia	11,925,342	10,094,614	84.6	1,830,728	15.4
Florida	23,071,753	18,245,516	79.1	4,826,236	20.9
Georgia	28,403,471	22,869,181	80.5	5,534,290	19.5
Idaho	8,231,757	6,880,588	83.6	1,351,169	16.4
Illinois	181,663,329	153,928,455	84.7	27,734,874	15.3
Indiana	81,898,201	71,662,525	87.5	10,235,675	12.5
Iowa	25,332,111	21,642,424	85.4	3,689,685	14.6
Kansas	35,347,480	28,385,368	80.3	6,962,112	19.7
Kentucky	31,537,582	25,604,866	81.2	5,932,717	18.8
Louisiana	31,736,756	26,531,725	83.6	5,205,032	16.4
Maine	8,524,296	6,890,974	80.8	1,633,322	19.2
Maryland	18,247,376	13,231,651	72.5	5,015,725	27.5
Massachusetts	126,063,239	114,552,174	90.9	11,511,065	9.1
Michigan	89,714,508	74,662,450	83.2	15,052,058	16.8
Minnesota	63,354,547	54,431,707	85.9	8,922,839	14.1
Mississippi	19,907,171	14,626,310	73.5	5,280,861	26.5
Missouri	72,004,253	61,101,100	84.9	10,903,153	15.1
Montana	15,776,005	13,752,525	87.2	2,023,480	12.8
Nebraska	20,836,533	17,256,858	82.8	3,579,675	17.2
Nevada	2,197,652	1,922,125	87.5	275,526	12.5
New Hampshire	7,936,711	6,882,436	86.7	1,054,275	13.3
New Jersey	104,063,991	92,693,092	89.1	11,370,900	10.9
New Mexico	10,153,840	7,817,569	77.0	2,336,271	23.0
New York City	388,501,273	323,033,749	83.1	65,467,524	16.9
New York (Excl. N.Y.C.)	117,117,723	106,467,313	90.9	10,650,409	9.1
North Carolina	19,597,921	15,822,197	80.7	3,775,724	19.3
North Dakota	17,262,296	14,504,146	84.0	2,758,150	16.0
Ohio	181,965,741	159,729,924	87.8	22,235,817	12.2
Oklahoma	46,049,752	35,802,898	77.7	10,246,854	22.3
Oregon	18,396,084	16,050,482	87.3	2,345,602	12.7
Pennsylvania	296,125,157	262,798,416	88.7	33,326,741	11.3
Rhode Island	12,707,852	12,348,455	97.2	359,397	2.8
South Carolina	17,039,723	14,490,500	85.0	2,549,223	15.0
South Dakota	20,258,868	16,519,129	81.5	3,739,739	18.5
Tennessee	25,339,234	19,671,128	77.6	5,668,106	22.4
Texas	55,149,898	42,409,321	76.9	12,740,577	23.1
Utah	11,559,343	9,970,721	86.3	1,588,622	13.7
Vermont	3,765,198	3,539,716	94.0	225,481	6.0
Virginia	18,630,331	15,876,084	85.2	2,754,247	14.8
Washington	34,640,589	30,838,816	89.0	3,801,773	11.0
West Virginia	40,103,596	32,831,189	81.9	7,272,408	18.1
Wisconsin	66,197,904	58,380,989	88.2	7,816,915	11.8
Wyoming	4,724,231	3,787,357	80.2	936,874	19.8
Central Textile Account Adjustment	-3,629,527	-	-	-3,629,527	-
Hawaii	1,936,603	1,632,589	84.3	304,015	15.7
Virgin Islands	3,209	2,757	85.9	452	14.1
Subtotal	$2,682,729,328	$2,289,348,523	85.3	$393,380,805	14.7
National Youth Administration	88,183,192	87,199,409	98.9	983,783	1.1
Student Aid	45,424,218	45,423,562	99.9	657	B/
Work Program	42,758,974	41,775,847	97.7	983,126	2.3
Miscellaneous programs C/	27,039,796	16,058,643	59.4	10,981,153	40.6
WPA and NYA administrative expenses	120,648,581	96,274,818	79.8	24,373,762	20.2
GRAND TOTAL	$2,918,600,897	$2,488,881,393	85.3	$429,719,503	14.7

Source: Treasury Department.

A/ State figures include only state work programs and Federal Nation-wide program.

B/ Less than one-twentieth of 1 percent.

C/ Land utilization and drought relief programs of the Resettlement Administration, operating with funds allocated to WPA.

The chief item of expenditure on the project programs of the WPA was for wage payments, or personal services. The Treasury statement of Federal expenditures from the beginning of WPA operations through April 1937 shows that more than 85 percent of all WPA project funds was expended for the payment of labor. Expenditures for materials, supplies, and equipment amounted to 8 percent of the total and rentels of buildings and equipment to less than 6 percent. Miscellaneous expenditures amounting to less than 1 percent of the total were made largely in connection with contracts and contractual services, including travel and transportation costs.

On the student aid program of the NYA practically all expenditures took the form of payments to students, and on the work projects operated by that administration as much as 97.7 percent of the checks was issued in payment of wages. Supplies and materials accounted for more than half the remaining expenses on the NYA work projects. Table 18 summarizes expenditures under the WPA by programs and by objects of expenditures. The amounts expended through April 30 for wages and for materials and other costs are presented in Table 19.

Other Agencies

Among the Federal agencies to which the President has allocated large portions of the Works Program funds is the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which received $935,006,000 from the funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935. This amount, representing 20 percent of the total allocations under that act, was used to continue the relief program of the FERA during the period when the Works Program was being put into operation. Practically all of this money has been expended.

Activities of the Emergency Conservation Work, initiated in 1933, were carried on from April 1935 through June 1936 with funds from the ERA Act of 1935. These funds amounted to $594,970,000 and represented 13 percent of the total allocated under the 1935 Act. Since about July 1, 1936, ECW has been operating through use of a direct appropriation of $308,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, supplemented by an appropriation of $95,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937. Unexpended balances of ERA act funds amounted to less than 1 percent of the ECW allocations from these funds as of May 31, 1937.

Out of the funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935, allocations were made to the Public Works Administration for the continuation of the program of public works begun under the National Industrial Recovery Act. A total of $429,702,000 had been allocated by May 31, 1937, of which $107,870,000 went to the Housing Division of the PWA and $321,832,000 to its

TABLE 20

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY MAJOR AGENCIES A/

Through May 31, 1937

Agency	Total		ERA Act of 1935		ERA Act of 1936	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	$6,871,846,025	100.0	$4,575,646,417	100.0	$2,296,199,608	100.0
Bureau of Public Roads	509,582,076	7.4	499,621,865	10.9	9,960,211	0.4
Resettlement Administration	398,442,404	5.8	226,801,073	5.0	171,641,331	7.5
Corps of Engineers	145,061,638	2.1	130,614,489	2.9	14,447,149	0.6
Emergency Conservation Work	594,969,951	8.7	594,969,951	13.0	-	-
Federal Emergency Relief Admn.	935,005,625	13.6	935,005,625	20.4	-	-
Public Works Administration	429,702,166	6.3	429,702,166	9.4	-	-
Works Progress Administration	3,343,693,060	48.6	1,410,334,955	30.8	1,933,358,105	84.2
Other Agencies	515,389,105	7.5	348,596,293	7.6	166,792,812	7.3

Source: Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of May 31, 1937.

A/ Based on warrants approved by the Comptroller General.

Non-Federal Division. Of the funds allocated to the Housing Division 86 percent had been obligated and 54 percent expended. The Non-Federal Division had obligated 99 percent of its funds and had expended 69 percent.

No funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1936 were made available to the PWA, but by a specific provision of this act the PWA is authorized to use, under the direction of the President, up to $300,000,000 of money on hand or to be received from the sale of securities, for the purpose of making grants for projects similar to the non-Federal projects authorized under the NIRA and the ERA Act of 1935. Through May 27, 1937, grants totaling nearly $141,000,000 had been made from this fund.

Outstanding among the other agencies prosecuting programs with ERA act funds are the Bureau of Public Roads and the Resettlement Administration, which had received $509,582,000 and $398,442,000 respectively, through May 31, 1937. On that date the former agency had expended 67 percent, and the latter, 81 percent of their allocations. The status of funds of these and other major agencies is shown in Table 17 and the status of funds of all agencies is shown in Table XI in the appendix. Table 20 indicates the distribution of allocations among certain major agencies under each of the ERA acts.

Federal Agencies Participating in the Works Program

Through the operation of projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, many agencies of the Federal Government became participants in the Works Program. These include new emergency agencies created especially for operation under the Works Program, i.e., the Rural Electrification Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Works Progress Administration, and other emergency agencies such as Emergency Conservation Work and the Public Works Administration, which were established prior to 1935. In addition to these administrations as many as 41 regular agencies of the Federal Government were enabled to extend their usual activities through the medium of the Works Program. It is the purpose here to comment briefly on the operations of the Federal agencies, i.e., the group exclusive of WPA and ECW, and to outline the activities of ECW.

Because of the diverse nature of the usual work of the Federal agencies participating in the Works Program, there is great variation in the types of Works Program projects prosecuted by them. The projects range from minor repair jobs on Federally owned buildings, as done under the Quartermaster Corps, to the wide public buildings program of the Public Works Administration; from the construction of small soil erosion checkdams by the Soil Conservation Service to work on the Grand Coulee Dam under the direction of the Bureau of Reclamation; from long-range weather cycle analysis by the Weather Bureau to the 1935 Census of American Business supervised by the Bureau of the Census. Not only do projects vary from one agency to another, but a single agency may carry on several programs which differ in

ARMY ENGINEERS' COFFERDAM IN THE OHIO RIVER

many respects, although there are always common features characteristic of the agency. The Resettlement Administration, for example, is coping with the farm problem by making loans and grants to needy farmers, by the resettlement of farmers from submarginal to good land and the retirement from production of the poor land, and by the construction of suburban greenbelt towns - low-cost housing facilities located near large cities.

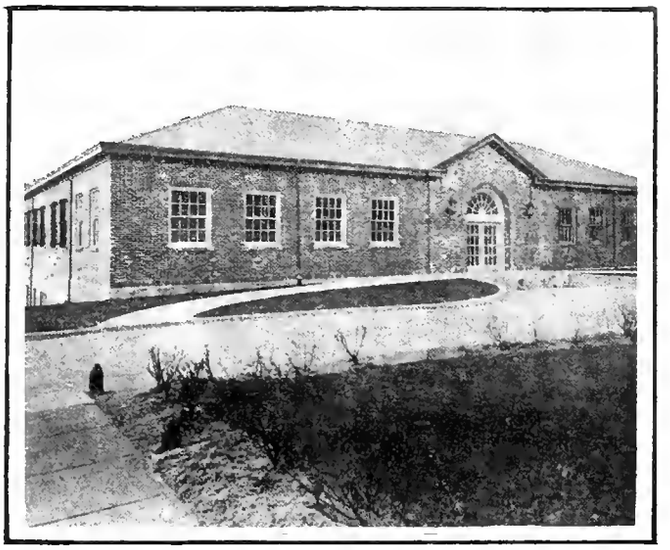
Not only are Federal agencies participating in the Works Program by use of direct allocations of funds but they also act as cosponsors and supervisors of projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. An outstanding example is the land development program of the Resettlement Administration, which has expended over $25,500,000 of funds allocated to the Works Progress Administration and in turn allotted by the WPA to the Resettlement Administration. Through May 20, 1937, the total value of WPA projects carried on in cooperation with other Federal agencies (exclusive of Resettlement's land development program) amounted to almost $33,000,000, of which about $26,000,000 came from 1936 funds and the balance from the ERA Act of 1935. The Quartermaster Corps figures prominently, accounting for over $18,000,000. Four other agencies are cooperating in the prosecution of WPA projects valued at more than $500,000: Forest Service, $1,945,358; Office of the Chief of Ordinance of the War Department, $616,288; Office of Indian Affairs, $594,-058; and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, $554,844.

Terms Used in Agency Summary

The tabulation on pages 32-35 indicates the variety among both the operations of different agencies and the programs of individual agencies. The table is drawn up by agency programs and presents a summary geographic and historic picture of the Works Program operations of the Federal agencies. In using the table certain definitions of terms and qualifications of the data must be recognized.

Program

The projects of each agency have been divided into classes, or programs. In instances where a single project cuts across these classes, the entire project is assigned to one program according to the most important type of work involved.



A WORKS PROGRAM PROJECT
Puget Sound Navy Yard

Location of Operation

The term "Nation-wide" is used only where the particular program operates in every State. Agencies such as the PWA and the Bureau of Public Roads extend into almost all of the counties in the Nation. If the work of an agency is localized, an attempt is made to show specifically where the work is carried on, using city, State, or geographical area designations. When most of the work is concentrated in one or two States or cities, these are listed along with the number of other States in which operations occur.

Allocations

Allocations represent the sum of Presidential allocations to the agency for the projects of the given program through May 31, 1937. Such allocations are made from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936.

Expenditures

Expenditures represent the total value of checks issued for project operations through May 31, 1937, as reported by the

TABLE 21

WORK PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW

Through May 31, 1937

Agency and Program	Location	Allocations	Expenditures	Period of Program Operation		Number of Official Projects		Employment: Number of Persons Employed During Week Ending Dec.28, 1935	June 27, 1936	Dec.26, 1936	May 29, 1937	Employment: Maximum Number of Persons	Maximum Date	Cumulative Man-Hours	Average Hourly Wage Rate
				Started	Completed	Started	Completed								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE															
Agricultural Economics															
Survey of farm mortgages	Nation-wide, covering about 1,060 counties	$2,133,760	$1,726,965	7- 1-36	-	1	-	-	-	2,482	1,638	3,994	10-17-36	1,401,958	$0.54
Agricultural Engineering															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Station at Auburn, Alabama, and Stoneville, Mississippi	7,143	7,143	10-26-35	3-31-36	2	2	26	-	-	-	30	2- 8-36	15,721	0.28
Animal Industry						10	8	714	1,939	682	250	2,096	8-22-36	2,478,440	0.30
Eradication of cattle tick	Florida, Louisiana, Texas	1,425,150	1,361,730	8-26-35	-	4	3	508	1,632	446	138	A/	A/	A/	A/
Control of liver fluke	Wash., Mont., Calif., Ore., Idaho, Utah	243,692	231,374	8-26-35	-	5	4	156	242	236	142	A/	A/	A/	A/
Improvement of facilities	Station at Brooksville, Florida	28,900	27,221	11- 4-35	10-31-36	1	1	50	65	-	-	A/	A/	A/	A/
Biological Survey															
Conservation of wild life	North Dakota and 8 other States	2,278,786	1,811,608	10-14-35	-	41	30	331	612	2,706	2,056	3,343	10-24-36	2,356,975	0.42
Dairy Industry															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Station at Lewisburg, Tennessee	2,990	2,990	9-16-35	2-22-36	1	1	15	-	-	-	34	11- 9-35	13,862	0.16
Entomology and Plant Quarantine						233	23	13,120	25,184	16,186	14,421	27,703	8-29-36	42,376,320	0.47
Control of the dutch elm disease	N.J., N.Y., and 27 other States	7,154,275	6,538,861	6-10-35	-	13	-	2,696	803	5,764	3,838	A/	A/	A/	0.53
Control of the white pine blister rust disease	30 States	7,156,429	6,690,410	7-25-35	-	29	-	1,218	14,107	1,491	2,927	A/	A/	A/	0.47
Eradication of the gypsy moth	9 New England and Middle Atlantic States	4,679,250	4,304,328	6-10-35	-	126	23	3,108	4,529	3,206	1,381	A/	A/	A/	0.44
Other control and eradication	47 States	7,255,012	6,406,497	6-10-35	-	65	-	6,098	5,665	5,725	6,275	A/	A/	A/	0.30
Extension Service															
Renovation of exhibits and improvement of warehouses	Alexandria, Virginia	4,059	4,059	10-16-35	4-18-36	1	1	11	-	-	-	12	11- 9-35	7,728	0.43
Forest Service						251	-	14,824	16,122	25,346	18,006	26,219	10-17-35	49,036,954	0.44
Land purchase	12 States, chiefly eastern	11,675,000	7,791,460	8- 1-35	-	1	-	B/	B/	34	154	A/	A/	340,857	0.36
Improvement of recreational facilities	National forests in Alaska and all States except R.I. and Del.	4,783,386	4,230,886	6-19-35	-	50	-	B/	B/	4,521	2,978	A/	A/	7,497,608	0.42
Fire protection	" " "	14,434,056	12,775,616	6-19-35	-	50	-	B/	B/	12,152	7,215	A/	A/	23,420,116	0.42
Eradication of plant insects and diseases	" " "	1,340,822	1,189,073	6-19-35	-	50	-	B/	B/	949	856	A/	A/	1,760,427	0.44
Forestation and reforestation	" " "	7,959,951	7,051,476	6-19-35	-	50	-	B/	B/	5,770	5,510	A/	A/	12,330,686	0.42
Forest surveys	" " "	2,710,660	2,405,798	6-19-35	-	50	-	B/	B/	1,920	1,293	A/	A/	3,697,260	0.57
Home Economics															
Survey of cost of living in rural areas	28 States	1,374,999	1,241,365	8- 8-36	-	1	-	-	-	1,703	957	3,011	8- 8-36	1,837,993	0.60
Plant Industry															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Stations in 8 States	39,770	39,770	9-19-35	6-30-36	11	11	98	56	-	-	108	1-26-36	72,178	0.36
Public Roads		509,582,076	341,776,844			257	-	38,139	166,574	43,961	49,036	169,769	7-25-36	220,469,403	0.52
Works Program highway projects	Nation-wide	200,000,000	A/	8-24-35	-	1	-	21,535	116,407	20,350	21,546	A/	A/	122,526,740	0.47
Works Program grade-crossing projects	Nation-wide	199,621,865	A/	8-31-35	-	1	-	5,366	36,187	20,199	23,104	A/	A/	51,379,338	0.59
1935 public works highway projects	Nation-wide	100,000,000	A/	8- 1-35	-	1	-	11,288	13,980	2,163	3,468	A/	A/	45,494,821	0.55
Works Program flood replacement	Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., Pa., Vt., Va., W.Va.	9,960,211	A/	10-15-36	-	254	-	-	-	1,240	1,718	-	-	1,068,504	0.64
Resettlement Administration						273	36	16,861	65,250	50,255	42,860	69,514	4-25-36	51,973,163	0.45 C/
Loans and grants for rural rehabilitation	Nation-wide	200,726,809 C/	176,502,678 C/	10-19-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land purchase and development D/	41 States	69,889,991 C/	52,582,882 C/	8-12-35	-	191	1	11,910	51,379	36,051	27,824	A/	A/	B/	0.33
Rural resettlement E/	30 States	66,618,151 C/	44,760,048 C/	6- 1-35	-	78	34	3,894	7,857	7,351	9,660	A/	A/	32,008,848	0.62
Suburban resettlement	Berwyn, Md., Cincinnati, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	27,141,000 C/	21,037,686 C/	10-12-35	-	4	1	1,057	6,014	6,853	5,376	A/	A/	19,967,315	0.34

A/ See entry for entire program.
B/ Data not available.
C/ Estimated.
D/ Includes $25,883,547 allocated to WPA.
E/ Includes $3,000,000 allocated to WPA.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21 (Continued)

WORK PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW

Through May 31, 1937

Agency and Program	Location	Allocations	Expenditures	Period of Program Operation		Number of Official Projects		Employment: Number of Persons Employed During Week Ending				Employment: Maximum		Cumulative Man-Hours	Average Hourly Wage Rate
				Started	Completed	Started	Completed	Dec. 28, 1935	June 27, 1936	Dec. 26, 1936	May 29, 1937	Number of Persons	Date		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)															
Soil Conservation Service															
Erosion control	43 States	$25,492,959	$23,625,067	8-16-35	-	42	-	31,634	26,897	17,359	6,477	32,770	12-14-35	47,816,543	$0.36
Weather Bureau						4	4	18	16	-	-	48	10-17-36	32,903	0.41
Survey of long-range weather forecasting	Nebraska, Iowa, and Georgia	13,795	13,753	10-28-35	8-20-36	3	3	18	16	-	-	19	1- 4-36	20,323	0.54
Repair of river gauges	Principally along James River in Virginia	5,000	4,989	9- 1-36	12-15-36	1	1	-	-	-	-	48	10-17-36	12,580	0.19
ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY															
Slum clearance and low-cost housing	District of Columbia	440,194	151,801	1-16-36	-	1	-	-	16	2	51	87	4-24-37	54,265	0.93
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE															
Bureau of the Census															
Census of American business, 1935 and index of 1900 population census	Nation-wide	10,957,488	10,449,667	9-28-36	-	51	49	3,094	8,045	3,515	717	18,025	2-22-36	B/	B/
Census of religious bodies	Washington, D. C.	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Fisheries															
Construction of hatcheries and improvement of spawning grounds	New Mex., N.C., Texas and Alaska	151,095	147,616	10- 1-35	5-31-37	4	4	176	228	22	4	404	11- 8-35	B/	B/
Bureau of Lighthouses															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Calif., Mich., Ore., Wash.	19,029	19,029	10- 1-35	4-16-36	4	4	52	-	-	-	81	12-14-35	27,513	0.37
Bureau of Standards															
Research on strength of materials used in low-cost housing	District of Columbia	75,000	74,694	2- 1-36	-	1	-	-	30	33	5	38	8-29-36	65,661	1.03
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR															
Alaska Road Commission															
Road construction	Matanuska, Alaska and 12 other locations	1,021,500	704,900	5-28-35	-	5	2	126	115	-	17	254	7-15-35	466,820	0.80 F/
Construction and repair of airplane landing fields	6 locations in Alaska	100,000	13,386	G/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous Coal Commission															
Statistical survey of bituminous coal industry	District of Columbia	70,583	70,517	9-25-35	1-15-37	1	1	33	18	3	-	61	2-22-36	43,129	1.45
Office of Education						91	44	-	2,541	1,294	861	2,734	7-25-36	2,955,820	0.60
Research aid to university students and local school units	36 States	1,240,074	1,074,622	2-15-36	-	44	37	-	1,914	860	197	A/	A/	1,965,354	0.54
Vocational education and guidance for negroes	34 States	234,934	203,474	1-11-36	-	34	6	-	487	20	3	A/	A/	377,462	0.47
Educational radio programs	District of Columbia and New York City	261,000	226,128	1-11-36	-	2	-	-	63	100	112	A/	A/	145,784	0.94
Public forums	20 States	640,950	555,228	2- 1-36	-	11	1	-	77	314	549	A/	A/	467,220	0.90
Geological Survey						2	1	24	129	83	65	209	8-29-36	125,000	0.41
Repair of physical facilities	Kern County, California	9,913	9,723	10-16-35	7-11-36	1	1	24	24	-	-	24	10-16-35	22,044	0.42
Repair of damaged stream gauges	15 States in the 1936 flood area	104,000	86,163	5-16-36	-	1	-	-	105	83	65	185	8-29-36	102,956	0.41
Office of Indian Affairs															
Loans and grants for Indian rehabilitation H/	68 Indian reservations in 23 States	1,894,750	1,452,452	3- 1-36	-	75	-	-	3,303	491	829	3,303	6-27-36	1,421,384	0.34

A/ See entry for entire program.
B/ Data not available
F/ Excludes allowance for subsistence.
G/ Employment on this program started during the week ending June 12, 1937.
H/ Direct relief, for which $336,323 has been allocated, is not included.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21 (Continued)

WORK PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW

Through May 31, 1937

Agency and Program	Location	Allocations	Expenditures	Period of Program Operation		Number of Official Projects		Employment: Number of Persons Employed During Week Ending				Employment: Maximum		Cumulative Man-Hours	Average Hourly Wage Rate
				Started	Completed	Started	Completed	Dec. 28, 1935	June 27, 1936	Dec. 26, 1936	May 29, 1937	Number of Persons	Date		
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (Continued)															
National Park Service						89	3	-	62	17,752	17,198	19,364	11-21-36	16,418,785	$0.42
Investigations and surveys	Natchez-Trace Parkway, Miss.	$150,000	$68,698	2-17-36	-	1	-	-	51	67	69	A/	A/	62,796	0.39
Road construction	Natchez-Trace Parkway, Miss.	1,275,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National memorial park development	St. Louis, Missouri	6,750,000	95,047	3- 1-36	-	1	-	-	11	26	36	A/	A/	45,417	1.32
Public recreational projects	32 States	14,010,080	8,651,199	8- 1-36	-	86	3	-	-	16,652	16,347	A/	A/	15,068,603	0.42
Beach erosion control projects	Virginia and North Carolina	679,925	595,693	8- 1-36	-	1	-	-	-	1,007	746	A/	A/	1,241,969	0.35
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration						47	17	14,233	35,789	49,022	43,427	58,223	11-14-36	72,350,000	0.16
Rural rehabilitation	Puerto Rico	28,323,240	18,443,857	10-13-35	-	4	-	10,098	26,593	26,887	25,425	A/	A/	38,345,500	0.10
Construction of utilities	Puerto Rico	1,172,600	789,075	1-25-36	-	9	3	1,421	4,671	6,977	3,618	A/	A/	9,405,500	0.27
Improvement and construction of buildings	University of Puerto Rico	1,459,091	317,743	1-11-36	-	13	10	-	880	2,163	1,280	A/	A/	4,341,000	0.26
Slum clearance and housing	LaPerla, Miranda, Ponce	2,229,000	878,807	1-25-36	-	3	-	-	181	1,029	940	A/	A/	2,894,000	0.31
Reforestation and forestation	Puerto Rico	1,225,140	992,127	10- 5-35	-	2	-	2,714	3,464	-	-	A/	A/	5,788,000	0.26
Construction and improvement of roads and streets	Puerto Rico	947,500	683,531	8-10-36	-	3	-	-	-	5,301	7,377	A/	A/	3,617,500	0.18
Flood control	Puerto Rico	1,245,000	972,777	7-18-36	-	2	-	-	-	5,563	3,235	A/	A/	5,064,500	0.26
Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	Puerto Rico	871,400	482,910	8-10-36	-	4	-	-	-	442	1,035	A/	A/	2,170,500	0.16
Recreational facilities	Puerto Rico	83,200	62,059	10- 8-36	-	2	-	-	-	188	384	A/	A/	289,400	0.20
Miscellaneous projects	Puerto Rico	151,500	102,223	8-10-36	-	5	4	-	-	472	133	A/	A/	434,100	0.25
Bureau of Reclamation						29	5	4,353	8,724	10,232	5,929	11,449	10-24-36	22,633,567	0.82
Irrigation and flood control	Pacific and Mountain States and Texas (10 States)	54,170,000	36,119,289	8- 8-35	-	23	5	3,922	7,931	9,369	4,879	A/	A/	20,586,387	0.82
Hydro-electric power development	Casper-Alcova, Wyoming	5,227,000	2,168,164	9-15-35	-	1	-	330	700	691	863	A/	A/	1,685,430	0.80
Investigations and survey of water resources	9 Western States	750,000	429,761	9- 1-35	-	5	-	101	93	172	187	A/	A/	361,750	0.95
St. Elizabeths Hospital															
Improvement of facilities	District of Columbia	9,453	9,396	11- 7-35	5-26-36	1	1	26	-	-	-	29	1-29-36	19,898	0.32
Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands						9	1	-	669	476	949	1,127	3-13-37	1,552,568	0.19
Construction of roads	St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands	192,000	189,525	1- 2-36	-	2	1	-	367	327	36	A/	A/	549,164	0.24
Rehabilitation of rural areas	St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands	321,200	201,930	2-20-37	-	6	-	-	-	-	626	A/	A/	790,909	0.13
Building construction	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	91,400	81,060	1-18-36	-	1	-	-	302	149	287	A/	A/	212,495	0.30
Territories and Island Possessions						2	-	-	-	-	93	95	5-22-37	5,223	0.64
Improvement of cemetery	Juneau, Alaska	10,360	6,023	4-17-37	-	1	-	-	-	-	32	A/	A/	2,903	0.62
Improvement of grounds	Douglas Island, Alaska	10,000	6,638	4-17-37	-	1	-	-	-	-	61	A/	A/	2,320	0.67
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR															
Immigration and Naturalization															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Immigration stations in Boston, Gloucester City, Detroit, Ellis Island	175,650	175,435	10- 7-35	11-28-36	4	4	166	253	-	-	254	6- 6-36	229,181	0.63
Bureau of Labor Statistics															
Survey of cost of living in urban areas	24 States	1,650,000	1,457,292	8- 1-36	-	1	-	-	-	1,147	448	3,292	10-17-36	-	0.69
United States Employment Service						56	55	1,388	683	27	39	2,033	12-14-35	1,665,599	0.46
Occupational analysis of registrants	Chicago, Birmingham, and 12 other cities	345,207	339,989	9-16-35	-	11	10	485	308	27	39	-	-	513,690	0.57
Perpetual inventory of registrants	Nation-wide	546,500	532,566	10-16-35	12-31-36	45	45	903	375	-	-	-	-	1,151,909	0.41
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS															
Construction of talking book machines	New York City	568,000	512,739	12-22-35	-	1	-	5	226	178	200	305	5- 9-36	B/	0.52

A/ See entry for entire program.
B/ Data not available.

(Concluded on next page)

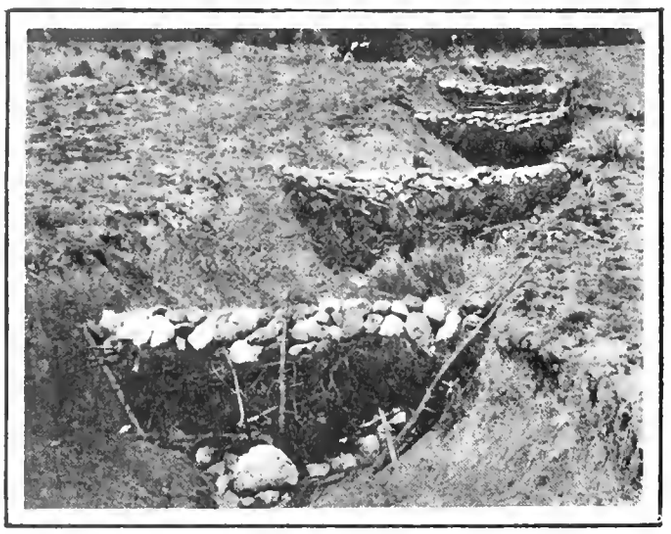
TABLE 21 (Concluded)

WORK PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW

Through May 31, 1937

Agency and Program	Location	Allocations	Expenditures	Period of Program Operation		Number of Official Projects		Employment: Number of Persons Employed During Week Ending				Employment: Maximum		Cumulative Man-Hours	Average Hourly Wage Rate
				Started	Completed	Started	Completed	Dec. 28, 1935	June 27, 1936	Dec. 26, 1936	May 29, 1937	Number of Persons	Date		
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY															
Yards and Docks						314	230	17,369	10,099	14,112	15,316	17,629	1-25-36	32,311,102	$0.58
Construction and improvement of airports	Naval reservations in 4 States	$1,833,765	$1,833,765	8-19-35	2-28-37	6	6	2,367	928	247	-	A/	A/	1,886,756	0.62
Construction and improvement of buildings	Naval reservations in 20 States	16,645,406	15,367,954	7-15-35	-	100	66	7,228	3,612	7,447	7,731	A/	A/	14,977,851	0.63
Construction and improvement of utilities	Naval reservations in 22 States	7,889,970	6,305,094	7- 9-36	-	77	43	2,448	1,184	4,597	5,616	A/	A/	6,041,912	0.62
Investigations and surveys	Naval reservations in 13 States	340,040	339,242	7-15-35	1-10-37	22	22	414	414	-	-	A/	A/	606,253	0.50
Improvement of grounds	Naval reservations in 20 States	3,309,303	3,145,627	7-15-35	3-31-37	64	64	3,404	2,680	4	-	A/	A/	4,996,869	0.42
Construction and improvement of transportation facilities	Naval reservations in 13 States	898,250	897,791	7- 1-35	2-26-37	22	22	973	643	-	-	A/	A/	1,198,062	0.43
Other	Naval reservations in 17 States	2,738,100	2,505,637	7-15-35	-	23	7	535	638	1,817	1,969	A/	A/	2,603,409	0.58
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION															
Housing Division															
Slum clearance and low-cost housing	Cities in 20 States, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	107,870,289	56,008,638	6- 6-35	-	40	-	1,106	6,711	14,430	15,553	16,237	5-15-37	16,933,883	0.65
Non-Federal Division															
Public Works I/	Nation-wide	321,831,877	220,431,120	7- 8-35	-	5,520	3,271	13,980	161,515	103,600	112,429	169,615	8-15-36	B/	0.76
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION															
Electrification of rural areas	26 States	14,648,628	7,927,288	11-16-35	-	59	23	31	289	1,213	1,060	1,384	12-19-36	1,420,300	0.56
DEPARTMENT OF STATE															
International Boundary Commission															
Construction of sewage canal	U.S.-Mexico border in California	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY															
U. S. Coast Guard						51	22	609	963	811	406	1,105	6-25-36	1,974,765	0.65
Laying and repairing telephone lines	Stations in 13 States	254,128	211,472	9-15-35	-	14	10	221	173	20	56	A/	A/	103,478	0.37
Harbor improvement	San Francisco, Calif.	163,000	138,813	9- 3-36	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	A/	A/	66,352	0.93
Reconditioning shore facilities and stations	Coast Guard facilities in 19 States	2,402,864	2,027,660	11- 8-35	-	25	8	251	462	392	170	A/	A/	978,101	0.74
Construction of harbor patrol boats	Curtis Bay, Md., and 6 other locations	2,030,958	1,708,998	9- 6-35	-	11	4	137	328	389	180	A/	A/	826,834	0.56
Bureau of Internal Revenue															
Auditing of miscellaneous, alcohol, and income tax returns	38 States	8,824,052	7,918,861	8-16-35	-	92	-	3,423	3,417	3,167	2,622	3,437	9- 7-35	8,961,840	0.66
Procurement Division															
Paintings, etc., for Federal buildings	30 States	735,784	619,138	9- 3-35	-	1	-	218	296	323	243	356	9-15-36	580,130	0.91
Public Health Service															
Research on occupational morbidity and mortality	20 States	5,007,750	4,199,950	9-14-35	-	20	-	4,343	798	1,392	940	5,278	2-22-36	5,727,000	0.60
Office of the Secretary															
Analysis of income tax data	Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and 8 other cities	J/	J/	9- 5-35	-	16	2	941	1,208	297	264	1,464	5-30-36	1,871,581	0.57 C/
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION															
Repair of buildings and improvement of grounds	Veteran facilities in 14 States	1,218,120	1,210,542	8-26-35	-	16	9	1,411	1,094	177	28	1,615	11-23-35	1,619,700	0.45
WAR DEPARTMENT															
Corps of Engineers						123	59	37,288	38,962	15,426	12,768	42,106	4- 4-36	76,457,239	0.57
Dredging and improvement of channels in rivers	15 States	15,815,174	14,272,734	6-23-35	-	21	14	3,192	3,517	1,759	1,129	A/	A/	7,293,388	0.62
Dredging and improvement of channels in harbors and bays	14 States	21,717,617	21,423,333	6-23-35	-	23	20	7,189	15,970	3,849	440	A/	A/	18,465,000	0.65
Dredging and improvement of channels in canals	Del., Fla., Md., Mass., N.Y.	19,699,301	17,676,253	6- 7-35	-	7	2	8,220	4,460	357	442	A/	A/	12,633,716	0.48
Flood control	Principally in Los Angeles County and along Miss. River and its tributaries	56,708,005	53,109,904	8-17-35	-	31	10	8,559	10,400	4,541	1,717	A/	A/	24,379,639	0.57
Construction and improvement of levees and dikes	Principally along the Miss. River	20,452,132	12,569,221	6-27-35	-	25	10	4,617	2,635	2,160	2,942	A/	A/	9,006,048	0.49
Surveys	25 States	3,047,967	2,629,929	8-12-35	-	11	3	713	196	2,365	1,006	A/	A/	1,975,760	0.65
Roads and bridges	Los Angeles, Calif., and Montgomery County, Maryland	921,442	271,647	7- 1-35	-	4	-	-	-	92	5,053	A/	A/	209,723	0.36
Hydro-electric power	Maine	6,700,000	6,393,248	9-21-35	-	1	-	4,798	1,784	357	39	A/	A/	2,493,965	0.55
Quartermaster Corps						556	332	16,982	10,750	18,663	18,987	23,195	11-21-36	35,580,805	0.46
Construction and improvement of highways, roads and streets	Army reservations in 39 States	1,947,741	1,503,395	9-27-35	-	95	30	6	420	2,031	2,610	A/	A/	1,980,768	0.48
Improvement and construction of buildings	Army reservations in 39 States	14,308,700	12,762,431	7-11-35	-	180	90	8,226	5,233	9,050	8,217	A/	A/	17,883,400	0.46
Improvement of parks, construction of transportation facilities	Army reservations in 39 States	3,334,958	3,050,072	7-11-35	-	175	122	3,088	1,508	1,804	1,164	A/	A/	4,311,442	0.46
Construction and improvement of utilities	Army reservations in 39 States	5,187,960	3,987,592	8-27-35	-	114	23	68	64	5,561	6,618	A/	A/	5,002,224	0.53
Other	Army reservations in 27 States	4,209,683	4,171,267	7-11-35	-	72	67	5,594	3,525	217	378	A/	A/	6,402,971	0.42

A/ See entry for entire program.
B/ Data not available.
C/ Estimated.
I/ Date dealing with funds relate only to grants under the ERA Act of 1935; all other data are based on total operations carried on under this act as well as under the ERA Act of 1936, which authorized the making of grants (not to exceed $300,000,000) from money in the PWA revolving fund.
J/ Included in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.



EROSION CONTROL
Forest Service Project

Treasury Department. This figure lags somewhat behind actual operating costs, particularly in the case of agencies whose work is prosecuted by means of contracts, where payments against contracts are often not made until some time after the payments are earned, and where a percentage is withheld until completion of the work.

Period of Operation and Number of Projects

The project unit used in the table is an official project, i.e., a project as approved by the President which may be operated as one or more work projects. In cases where a program includes more than one official project, the date given for the beginning of the program is the starting date for the first project, and the completion date is the date on which the last project is completed. The starting date for a project is the time when personnel was first employed; the completion date is fixed at the time when all financial obligations have been liquidated. Because of the method used in determining the latter, projects which are physically completed are not necessarily listed in the "completed" column.

Employment and Man-Hours

Under employment is given the number of persons at work during the week ending on the specified date. By showing the amount of employment at stated semiannual intervals, and the date and amount of peak employment, a general idea is given of the trend of operations under each program. For certain agencies with fairly large numbers employed, the trend of employment is shown in Chart 10.

The total number of man-hours worked through April 30, 1937, as listed here is based on periodic reports by each agency on man-hours actually worked.

Average Hourly Wage Rates

The average hourly earnings cited are based on the entire period of Works Program operation through April 30, 1937. In the case of agencies which had completed a sufficient number of projects to provide a representative picture, the records of completed projects were used to estimate average earnings; for other agencies the estimates are based on a comparison of total hours worked with pay roll totals. Since July 1, 1936, all agencies have maintained hourly wage rates equivalent to those prevailing in private industry for corresponding occupations in each locality. Variations in average hourly earnings from agency to agency may therefore be attributed largely to factors of geographic location and differences in the skills of required labor. For instance, the average hourly earnings on PWA projects, using relatively large proportions of skilled construction labor, often in urban areas, are much higher than on Forest Service projects, which are prosecuted primarily by unskilled labor in rural areas.

Financing Current Operations

An examination of the employment trends and a comparison of expenditures with allocations, as presented elsewhere in this report, reveal the fact that Works Program operations of Federal agencies are considerably past the peak. Ten agencies have entirely completed their projects and many of the others are nearing completion of work financed by funds so far made available.

This does not necessarily imply that functions carried on with ERA act funds will lapse upon the exhaustion of such funds. Specifically, Emergency Conservation Work, which operated with ERA act funds from April 1935 until June 30, 1936, is now being carried on by direct appropriations. The Rural Electrification Ad-

ministration is continuing its functions with allocations provided by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. Many of the more recently initiated PWA non-Federal projects, providing about half the current employment reported for the agency, are being financed from a revolving fund hitherto available only for loans, in accordance with provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. The large irrigation projects of the Bureau of Reclamation, many of which were begun prior to the Works Program and were carried on during the past 2 years with Works Program allocations, will be continued by means of direct appropriations to the Bureau and a revolving fund deriving its income from contracts with water users.

Activities of certain agencies, however, are being continued with funds provided by the ERA Act of 1936. The projects of these agencies are characterized by the fact that most of the costs are incurred for labor, and the fact that the skills required in their prosecution can readily be found among persons certified as in need of relief. In general, the projects provide for conservation, repair and improvement, and clerical work. As examples, may be cited the allocations from 1936 ERA Act funds through May 31, 1937, to the Forest Service, $16,685,250; to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, $16,547,000; and to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, $4,391,017.

Non-Federal Division of PWA

More detail than that presented in the tabulation is required for the activities of the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration. This agency commenced operations under the National Industrial Recovery Act, and further funds were provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Under the ERA Act of 1935, PWA non-Federal projects are financed by a direct grant of ERA act funds in an amount not to exceed 45 percent of the total project costs. The remaining 55 percent comprises a loan from the PWA revolving fund or contribution from the local public body which acts as sponsor, or a combination of both.

Although data as to employment, period of operation, or average hourly earnings by types of projects are not shown, some idea of the composition of the non-Federal activities is given by the following table. This lists the number and value of the various types of non-Federal

TABLE 22

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE ERA ACT OF 1935, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

Through April 22, 1937

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Federal Grants	Federal Loans	Local Funds
TOTAL	3,819	$791,920,710	$320,861,419	$105,513,625	$365,545,666
Streets and highways	209	73,742,233	31,980,849	11,012,000	30,749,384
Utilities (Includes waterworks, sewer systems, gas and electricity distribution systems, garbage disposal plants, etc.)	1,006	199,928,208	86,203,016	35,397,191	78,328,001
Public buildings (Includes educational, penal, fire and police, municipal, social and recreational buildings, courthouses, etc.)	2,419	363,210,063	160,750,160	21,620,434	180,839,469
Reclamation, flood control	31	79,745,223	14,456,997	22,864,000	42,424,226
Bridges, viaducts, wharves, and docks	80	33,726,886	11,735,332	6,929,000	15,062,554
Miscellaneous	74	41,568,097	15,735,065	7,691,000	18,142,032

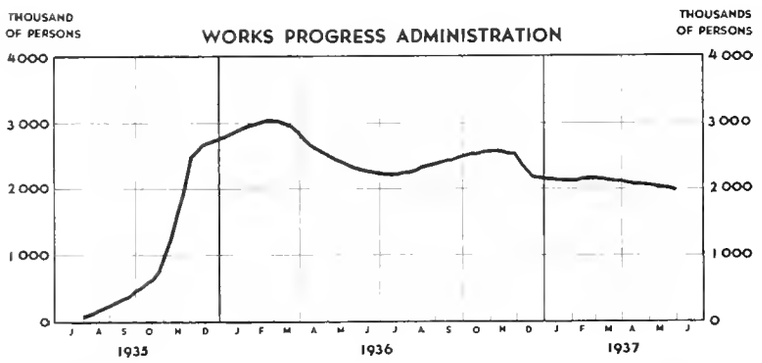
A/ Does not include projects financed by the $300,000,000 revolving fund made available for grants by the ERA Act of 1936.

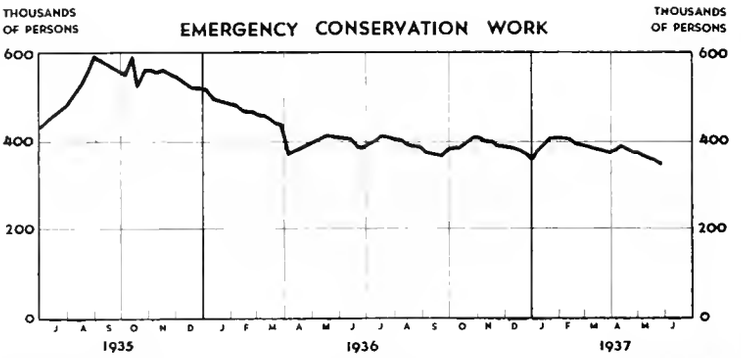
CHART 10-A

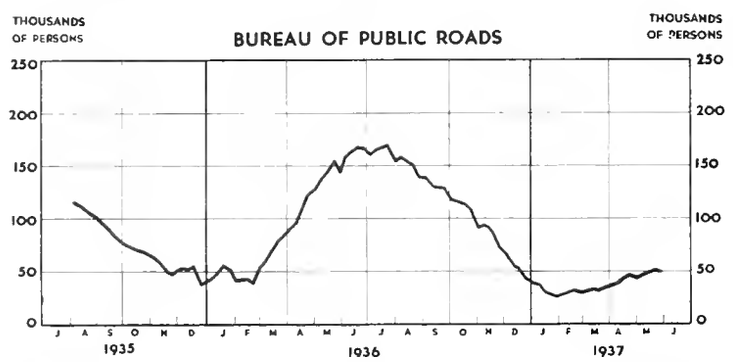
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

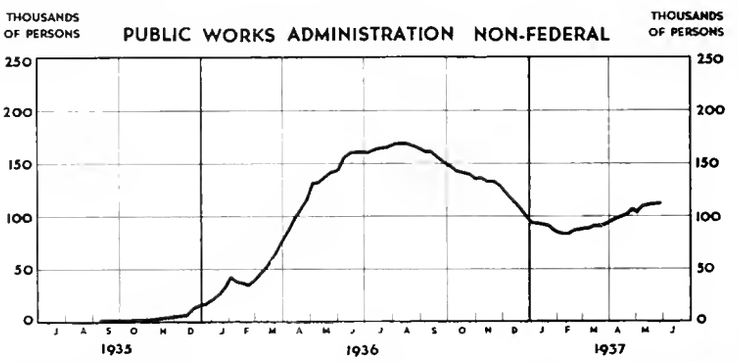
SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

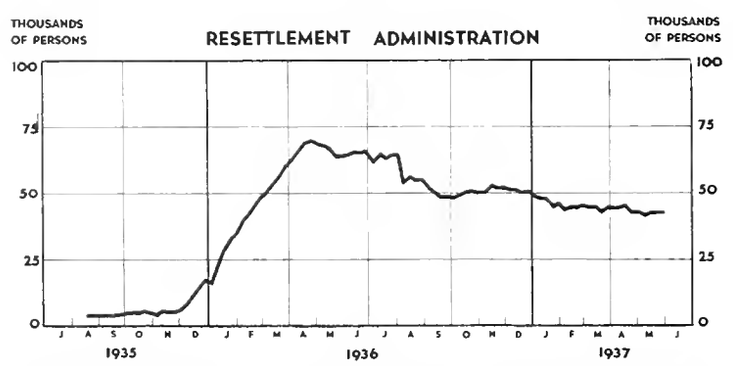
THROUGH MAY 29, 1937

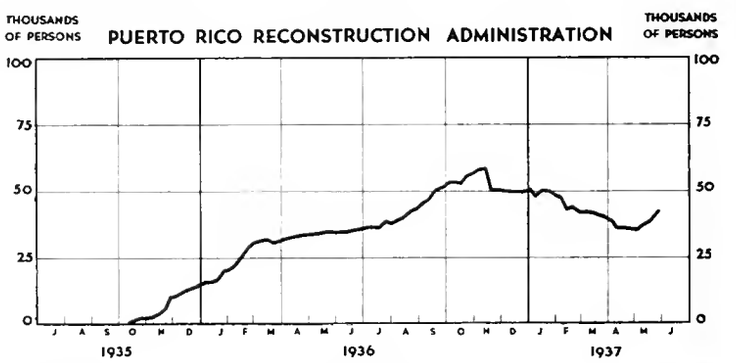


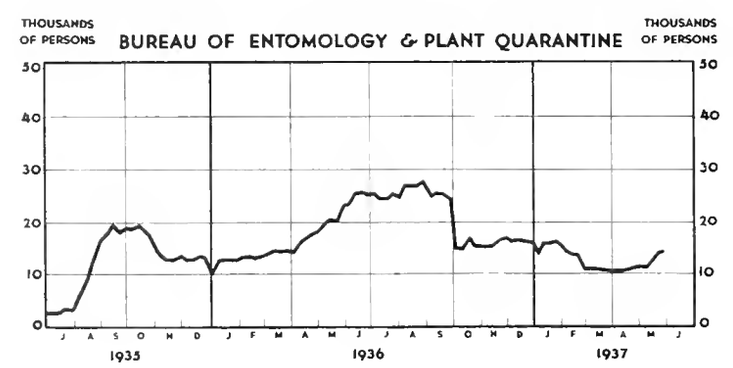












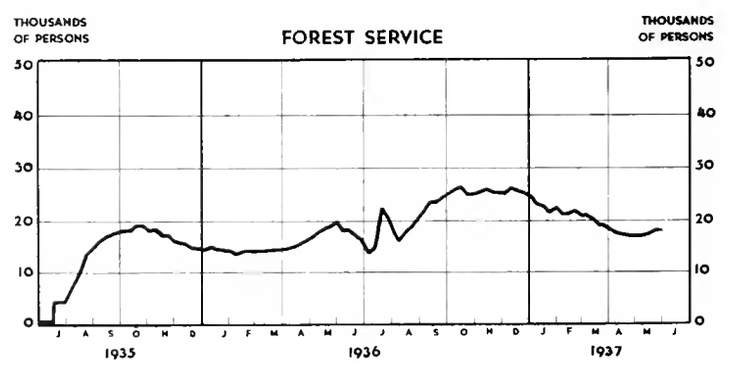
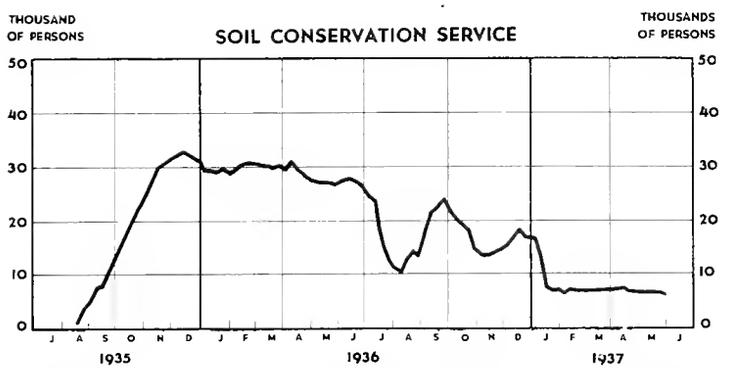


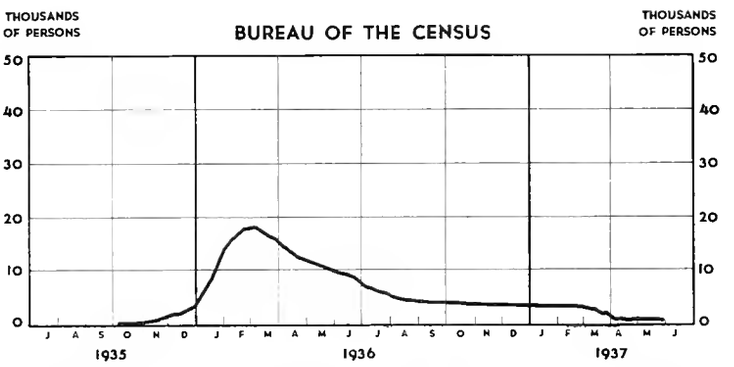
CHART 10-B

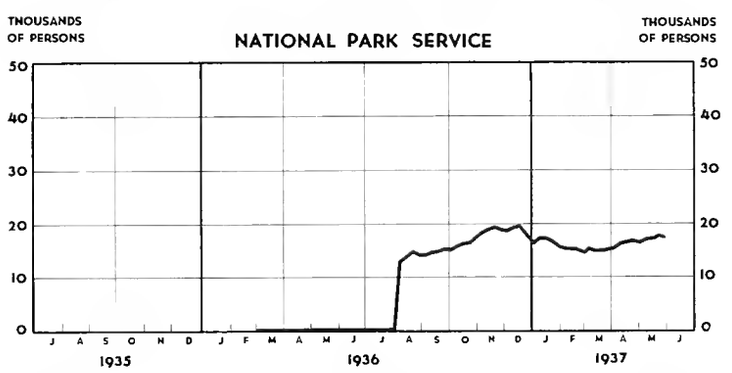
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

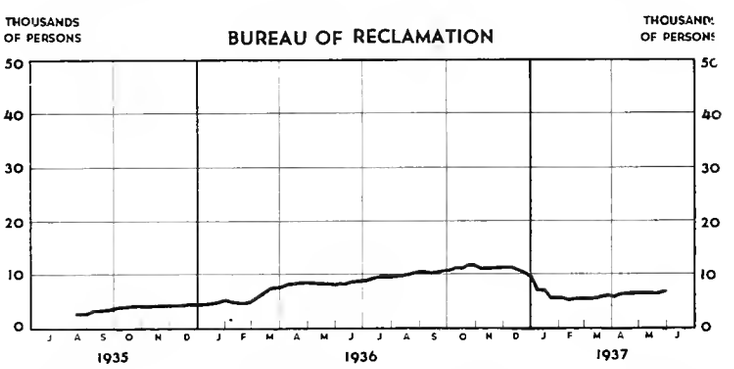
SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

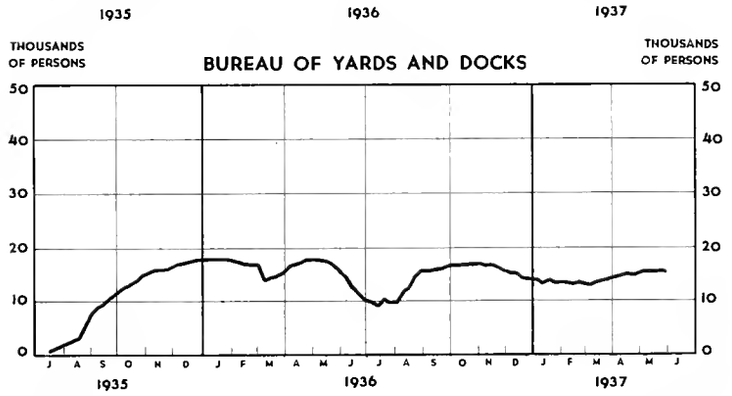
THROUGH MAY 29, 1937

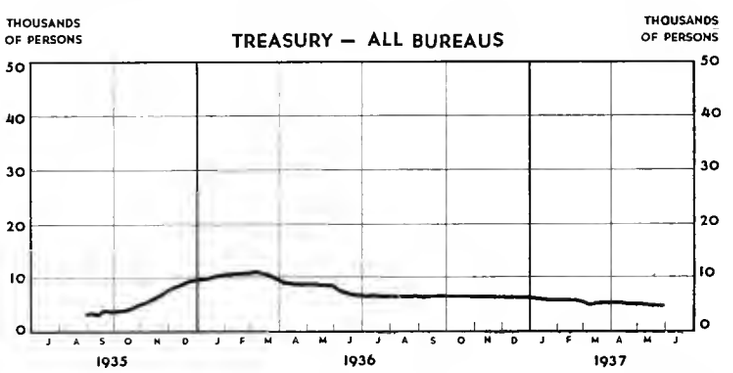


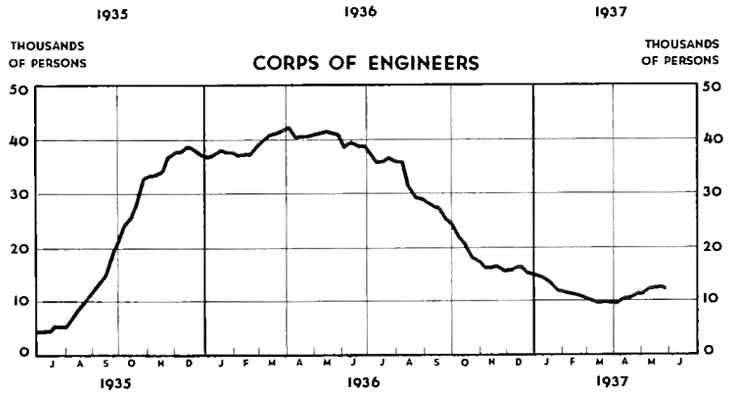












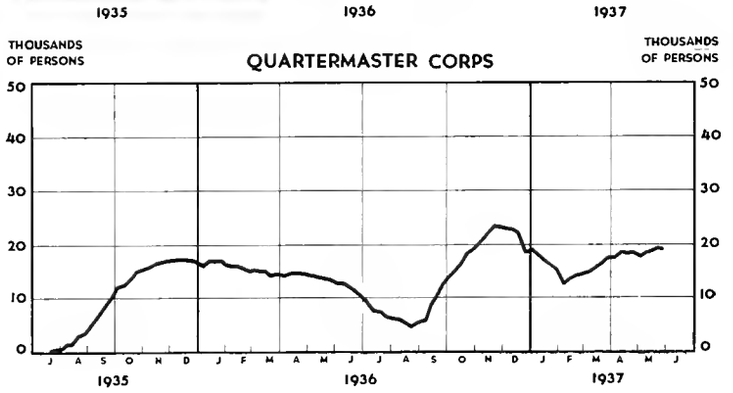


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TABLE 23

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS AUTHORIZED BY THE ERA ACT OF 1936, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

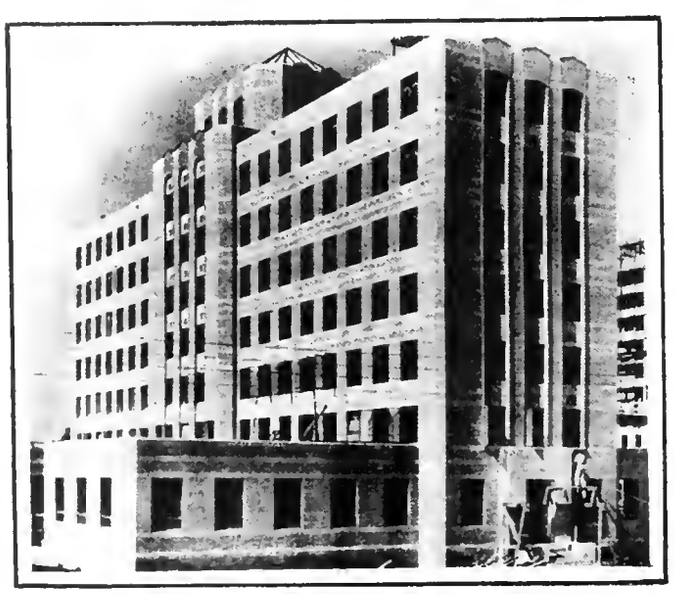
Through April 22, 1937

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Federal Grants	Federal Loans	Local Funds
TOTAL	1,701	$324,044,789	$139,866,381	$16,916,128	$167,262,280
Streets and highways	175	49,377,624	17,021,687	66,000	32,289,937
Utilities (Includes waterworks, sewer systems, gas and electricity distribution systems, garbage disposal plants, etc.)	431	70,324,747	31,412,872	6,337,205	32,574,670
Public buildings (Includes educational, penal, fire and police, municipal, social and recreational buildings, courthouses, etc.)	972	169,358,179	75,770,623	5,142,223	88,445,333
Reclamation, flood control	22	7,825,040	3,520,716	4,126,500	177,824
Bridges, viaducts, wharves, and docks	50	19,285,203	8,678,308	887,000	9,719,895
Miscellaneous	51	7,873,996	3,462,175	357,200	4,054,621

A/ Projects financed by the $300,000,000 revolving fund made available for grants by the ERA Act of 1936.

projects prosecuted with funds allocated under the ERA Act of 1935.

No funds were allocated directly to the PWA by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, but authority was granted to the agency to use for grants, at the direction of the President, an amount not to exceed $300,000,000. This amount was released from the PWA revolving fund previously used only for loans. The number, value, and types of projects in this category through April 22, 1937, are presented in Table 23.



PWA HOSPITAL

Emergency Conservation Work

The tabulation does not cover Emergency Conservation Work, the operations of which are reviewed briefly below. This agency operates predominantly through the Civilian Conservation Corps; to a limited extent it conducts conservation work on Indian reservations and in the Territories. The CCC operates camps in every State in the Union, manned chiefly by youths between the ages of 17 and 28, and in some cases by World War veterans. Local, experienced men act as guides and advisers and a staff of Reserve officers and educational directors is supplied for camp supervision.

The working activities of the enrollees are under the guidance of several Federal agencies. At the end of December

1936 the number of CCC camps distributed according to supervising agencies was as follows:

Total	2,084
Department of Agriculture	1,500
Forest Service	975
Soil Conservation Service	450
Other agencies	75
Department of the Interior	506
National Park Service	427
Other agencies	79
War Department	74
Department of the Navy	4

Allocations to ECW from Works Program funds amounted to about $595,000,000, nearly all of which had been expended before June 30, 1936; the work since that date has been financed by a direct appropriation amounting to $308,000,000, supplemented by a further sum of $95,000,000 in January 1937. The trend of employment provided by this agency may be summarized as follows:

Date	Number of Persons Employed
June 30, 1935	431,555
December 28, 1935	518,928
June 27, 1936	381,140
December 26, 1936	376,710
May 29, 1937	348,915

Enrollees in the CCC are paid on a monthly, rather than hourly, basis. Subsistence, including food, shelter, clothing, and camp services are provided in addition to the standard pay of $30 per month. Of the latter, $25 per month is usually remitted to the enrollee's family.

CCC BOYS MAKING CAMP EQUIPMENT

Farmers on Relief, and Rehabilitation [1/]

During the depression some 2,000,000 farm families, out of approximately 10,000,000 farm families in the United States, received aid from public relief agencies. In a single month (February 1935), when the rural relief load was at its peak, well over 1,000,000 farm operator and farm laborer households were receiving aid. Only part of the vast volume of rural need reflected here was due directly to the depression and the droughts of the '30's. The remainder was due to farm problems of long standing, accentuated by depression and drought.

Farm Problems

Extension of Federal relief into rural areas, beginning on a national scale in 1933, focused attention on the human needs of low-income farm families. Some of these farm families had been living at substandard levels for years. Others had been on the brink of disaster and needed only the depression and the successive droughts to topple them into dependency.

These groups included the farmers who had been trying for years to till soil never suitable for farming, or which had deteriorated beyond redemption. Typical of this group were the farmers of the southern hill country, able to get only the barest living from the poor soil. Throughout the United States such groups could be found in hilly, dry, or forested sections, or regions where the soil was light, sandy, or seriously eroded. Their problem was aggravated by a high birth rate, especially in parts of the Cotton South and in the highlands of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and adjoining States. The depression shut off opportunities for this surplus population to migrate to cities or towns; it remained on the land, creating demands on the exhausted soil which could not be met.

Other farm families were victims of soil erosive practices carried on either because the farmers lacked resources to protect and conserve the land or because they were too eager or too pressed for immediate results to limit their acreage in soil-consuming crops. Some, fresh from the East, were ignorant of the danger of overcropping on dry western soil. In 1934, the National Resources Board reported that the usefulness for farming of 35,000,000 acres had been completely destroyed, that the topsoil was nearly or entirely removed from 125,000,000 acres, and

FOOTLOOSE, IN SEARCH OF A LIVING

1/Adapted from "Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation," by Berta Asch and A. R. Mangus, Research Monograph VIII, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington, 1937.

that destruction had begun on another 100,000,000 acres. Much of this land was in the western Great Plains where quarter sections allotted to the settlers under the homesteading laws were too small for economic use of the land, and where farmers during the World War were encouraged to break more and more sod in order to meet the world demand for wheat. Vast acreages of dry soil were left unprotected by grass or trees against the ravages of wind and sun. Concentration on clean-cultivated row crops led to erosion in the Corn Belt. In the hilly southeastern section, cotton and tobacco were being grown for the market on land from which the topsoil had been completely worn away. Cultivating the subsoil requires extensive use of fertilizer, which makes farming on such land expensive and precarious.

Increasing dependence on a single cash crop - cotton, tobacco, corn, or wheat - to the exclusion of production of food and feed crops for home use proved disastrous to small farmers. Their returns in good years were not sufficient to carry them over the years when their one crop failed or when prices fell. Yet they needed cash to purchase food for themselves and feed for their animals.

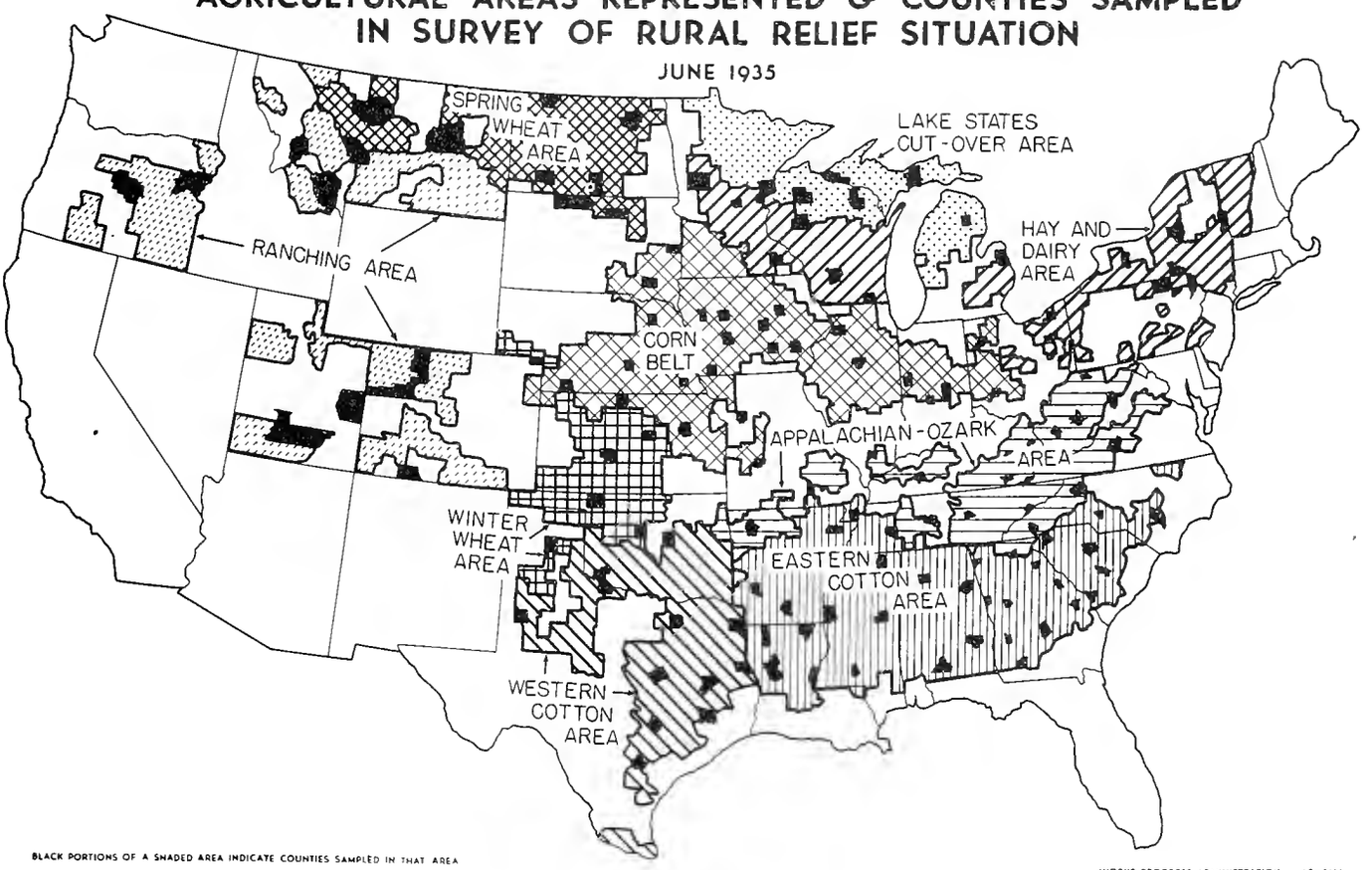
In the boom years of agriculture, farmers were encouraged to purchase large acreages and costly machinery on credit. Before they were able to realize on their investment, farm prices and land values went tobogganing. The farmers were unable to meet their mortgage payments on real estate and chattels and these in many cases fell into the hands of creditors.

The sharecropping system of the South, under which the tenant usually provides the labor of his entire family and receives from the landlord, in return, the use of the means of production plus a minimum of subsistence goods and cash, has produced a poverty-stricken and dependent people. When the cotton market touched

CHART II

AGRICULTURAL AREAS REPRESENTED & COUNTIES SAMPLED IN SURVEY OF RURAL RELIEF SITUATION

JUNE 1935



BLACK PORTIONS OF A SHADED AREA INDICATE COUNTIES SAMPLED IN THAT AREA

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AF-2161

bottom in 1932, large numbers of tenants were no longer needed to grow cotton and were displaced from the land. With no resources of any kind, and trained to depend upon the landlord for every want, they were left stranded, with no hope of finding support except from public relief rolls.

Wasteful depletion of natural resources, such as timber and coal, has deprived small farmers of a means of earning cash income necessary to supplement their limited agricultural production. When the extractive industries declined, the farmers became completely dependent on farms too small or too unproductive to support them. This problem has become particularly acute in the cut-over region around the Great Lakes, where lumber companies have reduced the forests to stumps, and in the Appalachian highlands where coal operators have moved on, leaving abandoned mines and a stranded people. These and other agricultural areas discussed in this article appear on the map on the preceding page.

Farm laborers shared the same hazards as the farmers on whom they depended for employment. In addition, they had long been victims of low wages and irregular employment, even in the best years, so that the slump in agriculture left them with no savings, and often, if they were migratory workers, without even a roof over their heads.

The depression brought an influx of unemployed from cities and rural industries onto the land. Often without farm experience, almost always without capital, they too attempted to make a living from the poorest soil, only adding to the number of impoverished farm families.

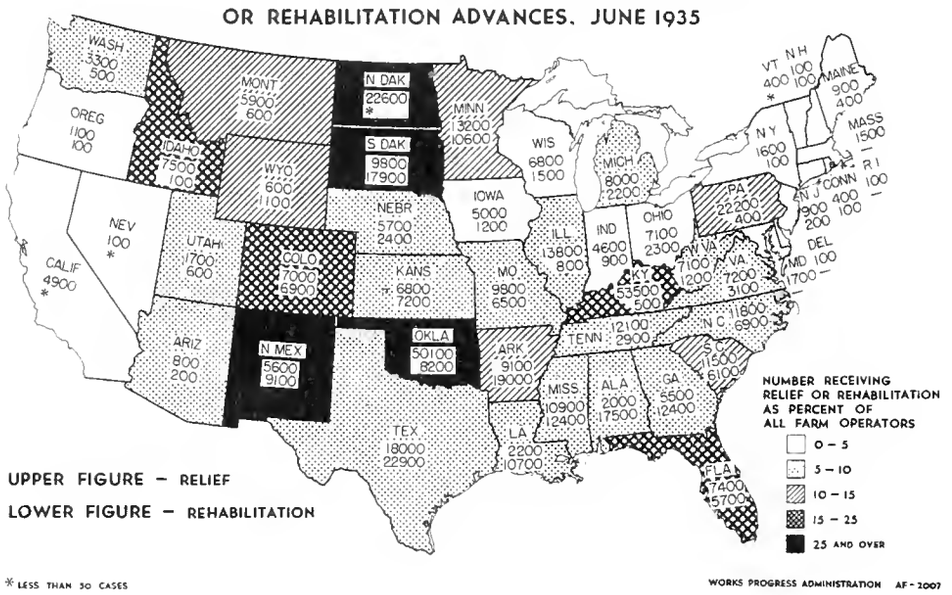
Areas of Heavy Farm Relief Loads

A study of the farm relief load in June 1935, when almost 600,000 farmers in rural areas were receiving relief grants or rehabilitation advances under Federal programs, shows how the various agricultural problems combined to affect relief loads in different parts of the country.

In June 1935 the proportion of all farm operator families in the United States receiving relief grants or rehabilitation advances was 9 percent, but the range among States was from as little as 1 percent in New York, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Connecticut to 36 percent in New Mexico. In the Dakotas, Oklahoma, and Colorado more than one-fifth of the farm operator households were being assisted. Other States with farm relief loads above the national average were Kentucky, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Wyoming, as shown in Chart 12.

CHART 12

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS RECEIVING RELIEF GRANTS OR REHABILITATION ADVANCES, JUNE 1935



UPPER FIGURE – RELIEF
LOWER FIGURE – REHABILITATION

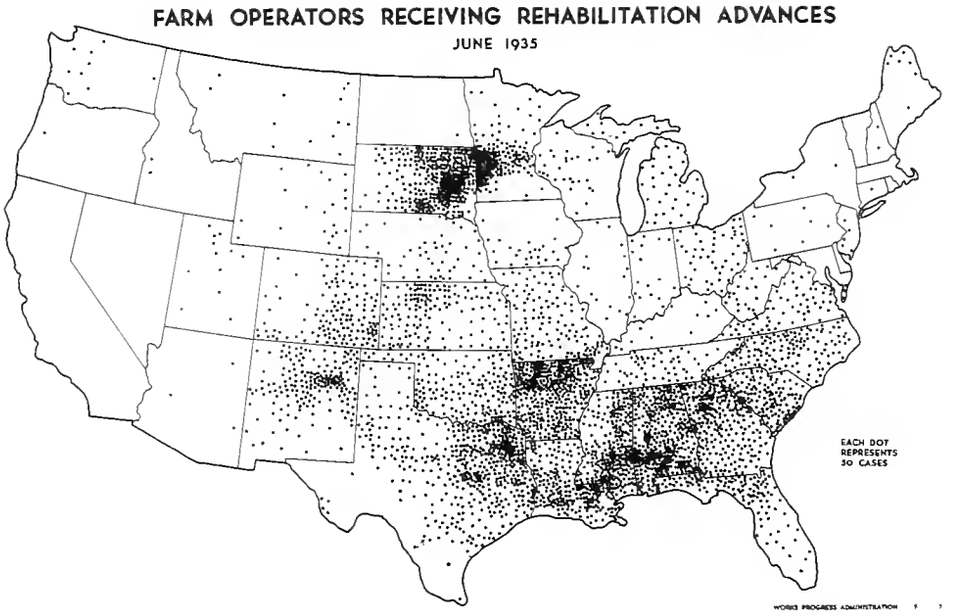
* LESS THAN 30 CASES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AF-2007

These 14 States in which the relief load was concentrated contained only one-fourth of all farms in the United States in 1935, but in them lived more than one-half of all farmers receiving relief or rehabilitation advances in June of that year. The concentration of farm relief in these States clearly reflects the effects of the 1934 drought in parts of the Great

Plains already suffering from soil erosion, foreclosures, and too small acreages. It also reflects the poor soil, surplus population, and decadent lumber and mining industries of the Appalachian-Ozark highland region, represented in this list by Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and South Carolina.

CHART 13
FARM OPERATORS RECEIVING REHABILITATION ADVANCES
JUNE 1935



Administrative factors, of course, also affected the relief load. Although the tenant system has created extreme need in the Cotton South, for instance, the relief load remained below average in all Southern cotton States with the exception of South Carolina and Arkansas.

Farm Relief Trends

Attempts by the Federal Government early in the depression to aid farmers through loans and cooperative selling agencies reached only a fraction of those in need. Benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Farm Credit Administration loan program failed to reach thousands of farm tenants or marginal farm owners whose credit was not good enough for this type of loan. Such farmers had no recourse except to relief grants similar to those being extended to the industrial unemployed.

Beginning in May 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration became the chief source of aid. Road-building programs to provide jobs for farmers in the drought areas were soon developed. Drought relief also took the form of outright grants of subsistence goods and grants or advances of livestock feed and seed for forage crops. By October 1933 approximately 417,000 farmers were receiving aid from FERA funds.

In the spring of 1934 a rural rehabilitation program was established under the FERA to provide loans for family necessities or farm equipment to farmers who would not need recurring relief grants if only they had enough goods with which to grow a crop. This program had its first and greatest development in the South where sharecroppers and other tenants could not get subsistence goods from their landlords, and hence would have had no means of support through the growing season if it had not been for the rehabilitation loans.

By February 1935 the number of farmers receiving direct or work relief grants or rehabilitation loans had reached 685,000 and, in addition, more than 300,000 farm laborer households were receiving assistance in rural areas.

The rural rehabilitation program was greatly expanded in the spring of 1935, as the drought relief cases were transferred to this phase of the relief program. The general relief rolls showed a more than corresponding decrease, as improvement in farm conditions made it possible for families to get along without aid. Of all agricultural cases on general relief in February, only 42 percent were carried forward through the month of June. The remainder became rural rehabilitation clients or ceased to receive Federal aid.

Beginning with July 1, the rehabilitation program became a part of the newly established Resettlement Administration, and the Federal Works Program began to

HOME FOR A MIGRATORY FARM HAND - CALIFORNIA

absorb workers from the general relief rolls. By October 1935 the number of farm operator families receiving aid during the month under the three Federal programs - Works Program, Resettlement Administration, and Federal Emergency Relief Administration - had fallen to 382,000. During the last months of 1935 the downward trend was reversed as needs increased with the approach of winter. In December 1935, 396,000 farm operators received aid under the three programs. 1/

Altogether, between July 1 and December 31, 1935, 551,000 farmers were removed from the rolls of agencies expending FERA funds. About 186,000 found employment on the Works Program and 37,000 were transferred directly from general relief rolls to the Resettlement Administration. Of the 328,000 families completely removed from Federal aid it is estimated that about half became at least temporarily self-supporting, largely through the sale of produce or through earnings in private employment, and that the other half received aid from State or local funds or were left without aid from any agency.

In the last 2 months of the year, as Federal grants for direct relief under the emergency relief administrations were being terminated, the Resettlement Administration inaugurated a program of direct emergency grants for farmers who could not qualify for rehabilitation loans.

The number of farm families aided by Works Program employment and Resettlement Administration emergency grants reached a peak early in 1936. During the spring, when the Resettlement Administration was expanding its loan program, there was a general downward trend in the number of farmers receiving emergency grants and Works Program earnings. The trend was reversed in midsummer, when severe drought conditions made necessary the expansion of both the emergency grant and the Works programs. The last 2 months of 1936 saw another decline of Works Program employment among farmers, as the Resettlement Administration was given primary responsibility for the drought relief load.

Recurring Needs

Study of the farm families on relief in 1935 shows that, although there had been some improvement in agricultural conditions, the need for Federal aid continued. Often the self-support attained by the families who left relief rolls was only temporary. Out of 215,000 farm operator families accepted for aid between July 1, and December 31, 1935, by agencies expending Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds, four-fifths were former relief cases returning to the rolls.

The reasons for opening relief cases in the July-October period are also significant, indicating that improvement in economic conditions had not been sufficient to offset the effects of the 1934 drought and other factors causing rural distress. Crop failure and loss of livestock were reported most frequently as

1/ This number includes only those cases which received aid during the month and eliminates rehabilitation cases aided in the past by loans which had not been repaid. If all cases still in debt to the Resettlement Administration and hence classified as "under care" were included, an additional 290,000 farmers would be added to both the October and December totals. (For details see Asch, Berta, and Mangus, A. R., op. cit., pp. 15-22, 73-75, 82-83.)

TABLE 24

REASONS FOR OPENING FARM RELIEF CASES

July Through October 1935

(300 counties and 83 New England townships)

Reason for Opening		Usual Occupation of Head				
		Total	Farm Operator			Farm Laborer
			Owner	Tenant A/	Cropper	
TOTAL:	Number	13,384	4,294	6,488	2,602	7,806
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss or depletion of assets		10.3	13.0	8.7	9.8	6.3
Crop failure or loss of livestock		32.3	36.9	34.4	19.1	11.8
Loss of employment						
Private employment		11.3	9.9	10.8	14.8	63.3
Works Program		0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7
Decreased earnings		16.4	17.7	17.2	12.3	12.5
Increased needs		9.8	10.3	9.9	8.8	8.0
Administrative ruling		9.4	6.6	12.4	6.6	5.0
Other		9.9	4.7	5.9	28.5	2.4

Source: Asch, Berta, and Mangus, A. R., Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation, Research Monograph VIII, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington, 1937, table 41.

A/ Exclusive of croppers in the southern States.

reasons for applying for relief. Loss of earnings from employment was the second most important reason given - seasonal employment had come to an end or earnings had become so low that supplementary relief was required. Other families which had been existing on savings for some time came on relief, listing exhaustion of these resources as their reason for applying. Increased needs with the approach of winter, loss of assistance from relatives and friends, failure of landlords to continue advances to croppers after the cotton harvest, appropriation of crop returns by creditors, and destruction of property by local floods continued to account for the opening of relief cases (see Table 24).

Composition of the Farm Relief Load

Some of the farmers receiving aid had lost their farms and many of these had moved from the open country to villages, cities, or towns. Tenants had been displaced more frequently than owners, and sharecroppers had lost their place on the land more often than any other type of farm operator.

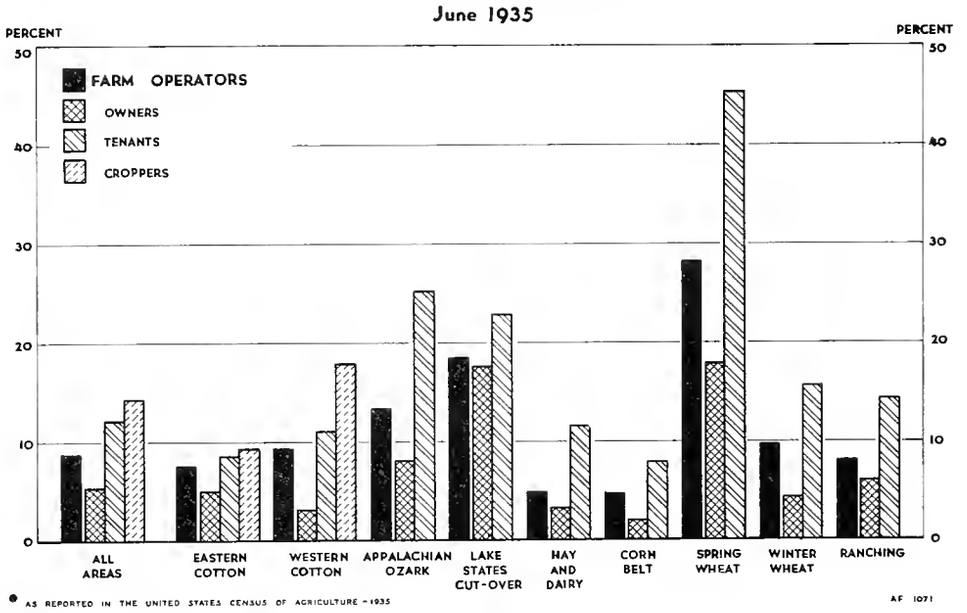
The great majority of farm operators, however, were still operating their farms and living in the open country. Most of them were tenants. The proportions of tenants, and especially of sharecroppers, dependent on public aid were considerably greater than the proportion of farm owners receiving assistance, as may be seen in Chart 14.

For every three farm operators on relief, one farm laborer head of a household also received assistance. Unemployment

CHART 14

PERCENT OF ALL FARM OPERATORS* RECEIVING RELIEF GRANTS OR REHABILITATION ADVANCES, BY AGRICULTURAL AREAS AND BY TYPES OF OPERATORS

June 1935



* AS REPORTED IN THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE - 1935

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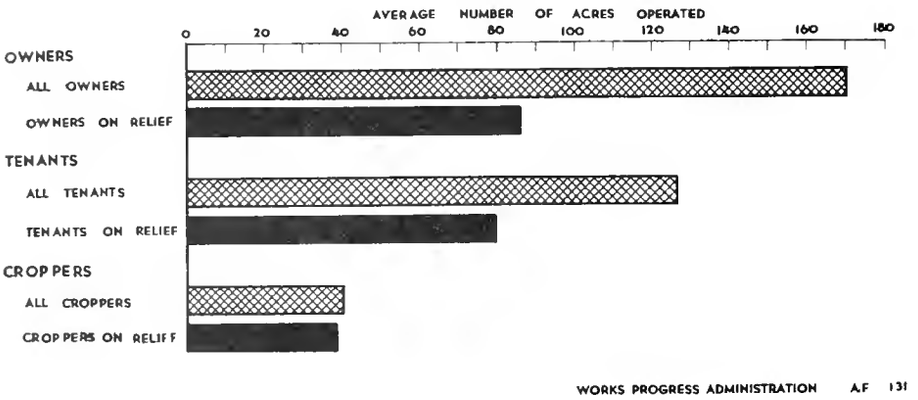
CHART 15

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS OPERATED BY FARMERS ON RELIEF IN JUNE 1935 AND BY ALL FARMERS REPORTED IN THE 1935 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION A-F 131

was the rule among the farm laborers on relief many of whom had moved to the villages.

The greater economic resources of farm owners as compared with tenants, and of tenants as compared with laborers, are reflected in the average lengths of time which elapsed between the date at which they lost their usual tenure status or job and the date they appeared on relief rolls. The average farm laborer family head on relief, who was no longer employed as a farm laborer, was accepted for relief only 3 months after the loss of his usual type of job. The average sharecropper, no longer employed as such, remained off relief rolls for only 5 months after losing his cropper status. Other displaced tenants did not receive relief until 7 months after they had lost their tenant status. Owners remained off relief for 13 months on the average after losing their farms.

The average acreage of farms operated by owners and tenants on relief in June 1935 was much less than that of all owner and tenant farms reported by the 1935 Census of Agriculture as shown in Chart 15. The average acreage reported in June 1935 for farmers on relief was also much less than that reported in February 1935, indicating that farmers with larger acreages had been able to become self-supporting or to go on rehabilitation rolls more readily than those with smaller farms.

Many farmers with adequate acreage were hampered in their efforts at self-support by lack of sufficient livestock. In a study made as of January 1, 1934, it was found that fewer farm operators on relief owned livestock than farmers not on relief, and that the relief clients who did own livestock had fewer animals. This was true of practically all acreage groups considered separately.

A study made as of 1933 showed that heads of rural relief families had consistently received less schooling than their nonrelief neighbors. The majority of the heads of households on relief in the open country in October 1935 had not completed grade school and in no area was the average schooling higher than the eighth grade. However, the younger heads of open

TABLE 25

FAMILY-COMPOSITION OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS IN JUNE 1935

(138 counties, representing 9 agricultural areas)

Family Composition		Farm Operator Households	Farm Laborer Households
TOTAL:	Number	18,126	6,850
	Percent	100.0	100.0
Husband and wife		9.1	13.6
Husband, wife, and children		74.8	64.2
Father and children		2.6	2.9
Mother and children		5.3	7.6
Man without family		7.0	9.8
Woman without family		1.2	1.9

Source: Asch, Berta and Mangus, A. R., Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation, Research Monograph VIII, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington, 1937, appendix Table 7.

country households were better educated than the older heads, reflecting the trend toward increased educational opportunities in rural areas.

Farmers on relief were fairly typical of all farmers in the United States, as far as age was concerned, but there was some indication that the younger farmers were leaving relief rolls more rapidly than the older ones in the spring of 1935. The farm families on relief were larger than those in the general total farm population. "Broken families" - those in which either the husband or wife was missing - were found in considerable numbers among both farm operator and farm laborer households on relief, as shown in Table 25.

Kinds and Amounts of Relief

Most of the heads of farm families on general relief rolls received work relief in June 1935. The presence on work relief rolls of farmers still operating their farms indicates either that other members of their families could attend to the farm duties or that their farming was of little consequence. Many were normally full-time farmers whose operations had been curtailed by the recent drought, and others were part-time farmers who had lost their usual supplementary employment.

Amounts of relief given in June 1935, when all areas are combined, averaged $13 for farm owners, $12 for farm laborers and tenants, and $9 for croppers. As depicted in Chart 16, relief grants were smallest in the mountain areas and in the Cotton South, reflecting the relatively low standard of living in those sections of the country.

In comparing the amounts and types of aid extended to Negroes and whites, it was found that relatively fewer Negroes than whites had work relief in the two cotton areas, and that in each tenure group the Negroes received smaller relief grants than the whites.

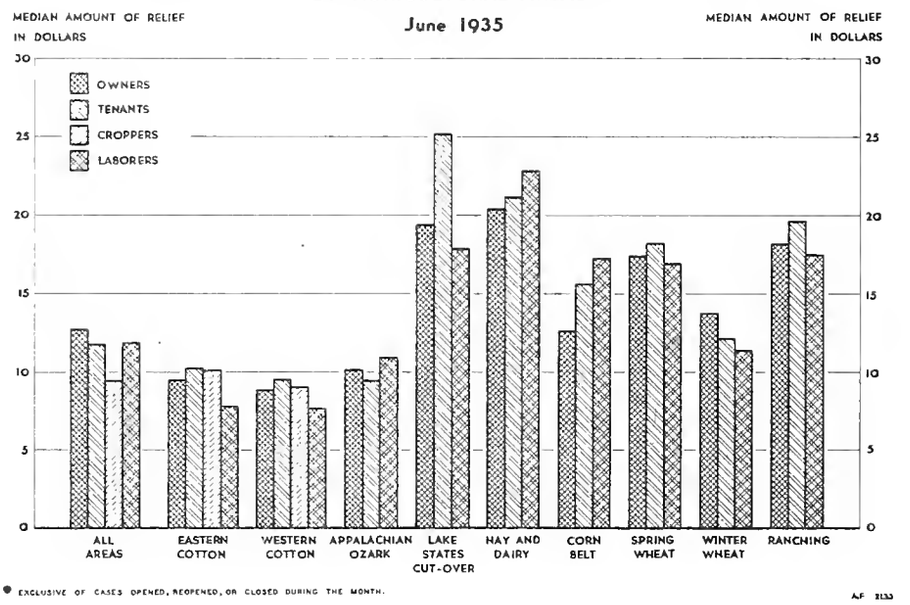
Reconstruction Measures

Study of the farm relief problem makes it clear that any program for the reconstruction of American agriculture must take into account the conservation of human values as well as of soil and other natural resources. It must also be adaptable to the peculiar regional needs of different parts of the country.

For some areas the reform of the tenant system and the arrest of the increase of tenancy are of paramount importance, since tenancy has proved to be a stumbling block in the path of such constructive efforts as crop diversification, soil conservation, and cooperative marketing.

CHART 16

MEDIAN AMOUNT OF RELIEF RECEIVED BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, WITH AGRICULTURE AS THE USUAL OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD, BY AGRICULTURAL AREAS*



* EXCLUSIVE OF CASES OPENED, REOPENED, OR CLOSED DURING THE MONTH.

A program to control surplus production is necessary to secure economic stability for farmers, but crop control can be successful only if planned in such a way that agricultural production is adjusted to rural population trends as well as to probable markets.

Combined farming-industrial employment, proposed as a partial remedy for

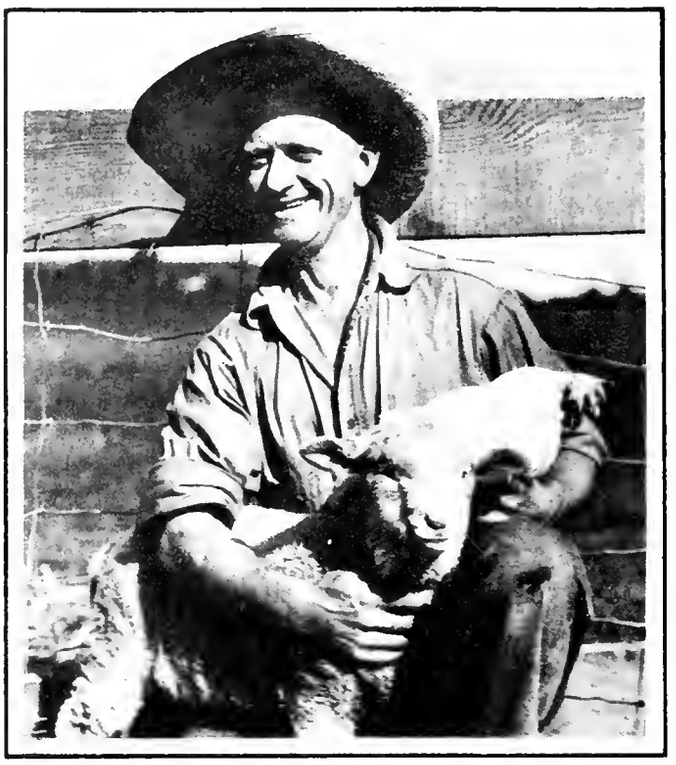
farm problems, is limited by the location and daily working hours of industry. Retirement of submarginal lands from agriculture is an obvious necessity, but financial and legal difficulties stand in the way of measures which would be immediately effective.

In providing for the temporary needs of destitute farm families, work programs need to be adjusted so that they are carried on during offseasons and do not interfere with farm operations.

Rural rehabilitation loans are desirable for many farmers since they provide the necessary credit at a reasonable rate of interest, farm plans worked out to fit the individual farm, and advice and supervision in the execution of these plans.

Guided migration has been found to be a basic need in rural reconstruction. Although the Government should not arbitrarily move people out of blighted areas, it can offer advice to farmers who wish to leave an area in which they cannot support themselves.

Cooperation is recognized as one of the hopes of the smaller farmer in marketing and purchasing, in owning machinery and lands in common, and in meeting farm and home problems. Education to stimulate the desire for a higher standard of living is another means of social reconstruction. The improvement of educational and other institutions in rural areas, however, calls for better financial support than is now available. Equalization funds are needed for health, education, and public welfare to reduce the financial inequalities between rural States and States which contain points of financial concentration - between rural counties and industrial cities.



SYMBOLIC OF A REHABILITATION LOAN

The more fundamental measures for building a superior agrarian civilization in the United States are long-time measures, not planned for immediate results. Furthermore, they require national coordination and Federal financial support. Successful rehabilitation cannot be accomplished without a continuing course of action, uninterrupted by sudden shifts in policy.

WPA White Collar Projects

The adoption of the policy of providing jobs for unemployed persons in keeping with their usual occupations necessitated the selection of projects which would utilize and maintain these skills. In the development of such projects the group of persons in need of relief who were classified as white collar workers created a special problem. Constituting about 12 percent of the total eligible workers in January 1936, this group included persons with a wide variety of skills - artists, musicians, actors, writers, physicians, nurses, and teachers, as well as salesmen, stenographers, typists, and other office workers. Efforts to utilize the talents and training of these persons have resulted in the development of a program whose worth must be measured in much broader terms than the provision of a living and the maintenance of the skills of the unemployed in need of relief. These broader terms include both the services rendered to the general public and the material products resulting from the operation of the projects. In addition, certain worthwhile community or governmental activities, after exploration on projects, have been adopted as permanent fields for community development. The training of workers in new or advanced fields is another important aspect of the program.

WPA white collar projects gave employment to 235,715 persons during the latter half of April 1937. Of this number 137,901, or 59 percent, were men and 97,814, or 41 percent, were women; 93 percent of the total number employed had been certified as in need of relief. Outstanding among the various types of projects undertaken for the employment of white collar persons are education projects, recreation projects, and a group of projects classified as professional and technical, each group employing from 44,000 to 48,000 persons during the latter part of April. Other relatively important projects from the standpoint of employment are research and statistical projects and clerical projects, which employed 30,233 and 25,629 persons, respectively. The number of men and of women working on each type of white collar project is given in Table 26.

Expenditures of Federal funds for white collar projects have been chiefly for labor; nonlabor costs have been relatively small, and to a great extent borne by local sponsors. On the completed projects of this type for which reports had been received through March 31, 1937, nonlabor costs accounted for less than 7 percent of the total cost. Sponsoring agencies generally supply housing facilities including light, heat, and janitor service, and equipment and materials needed for the projects. In the preparation of guidebooks on the writers' projects the support of State and local bodies often is extended to include the transportation required for workers in collecting local data, access to source material, and assistance from experts, as well as funds for the publication of the various guidebooks. School boards sponsoring education projects have provided space for class meetings and borne various expenses incidental to the work.

Art, Music, Theatre, and Writing

A cultural program organized under four major groupings - art, music, theatre, and writers' projects - has been developed under the WPA to utilize the talents of workers experienced in these fields.

The art program, while achieving the purpose of conserving talents and skills of persons capable of work in this field, has brought both the fine and applied arts in closer touch with the daily life of many communities and has given to large numbers of the American people their first opportunity for this type of cultural experience.

Mural painting has been outstanding in this respect. Since the beginning of the project more than 700 murals have been completed and installed in public schools, hospitals, and other tax-supported buildings and institutions. Despite this relatively large production there are long waiting lists for project murals in all parts of the country.

Wide distribution has also been given the easel paintings and prints produced on the project. Thousands of easel paintings have gone to schools, and to hospitals and sanitariums where physicians have discovered that such works are of therapeutic value in giving new interests to their patients. Prints have been hung in public buildings and institutions, collected in portfolios for use in libraries, schools, and colleges, or circulated together with paintings in project exhibitions.

Art project workers who use sculpture as their medium have concentrated on uniting the distinct but related arts of sculpture and architecture. A large proportion of the work done by these

TABLE 26

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA WHITE COLLAR PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

Half-Month Ending April 30, 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL A/	235,715	137,901	97,814
Art	4,704	3,436	1,268
Music	13,362	10,995	2,367
Theatre	11,340	8,195	3,145
Writers'	3,921	2,328	1,593
Education B/	44,366	17,536	26,830
Recreation	44,531	29,848	14,683
Research and statistical	30,233	20,785	9,448
Statistical surveys	18,084	12,129	5,955
Nonstatistical research	12,149	8,656	3,493
Social and historical research	2,978	1,644	1,334
Scientific research	2,888	2,178	710
Other C/	6,283	4,834	1,449
Selected types of professional and technical projects	47,902	25,929	21,973
Medical and dental	8,151	3,949	4,202
Nursing	2,727	180	2,547
Library	15,260	4,891	10,369
Museum	2,906	1,359	1,547
Planning	5,259	4,428	831
Other C/	13,599	11,122	2,477
Clerical	25,629	13,201	12,428
Other white collar C/	9,465	5,489	3,976

A/ Employment on white collar projects in Hawaii, totaling 262, is included in the grand total but not distributed by type of project. Included in the grand total and distributed by type of project are persons employed on the following Federally-sponsored projects: Survey of State and Local Historical Records, 3,163; Survey of Federal Archives, 1,313; Historic American Buildings Survey, 197; Historic American Merchant Marine Survey, 88; and Staffing of Planning Boards, 1,302.

B/ Number employed during the entire month of April.

C/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

artists has been in the form of pediments, friezes, plaques, panels, and figures designed to harmonize with architectural plans and to stimulate greater use of sculpture in the construction of public buildings.

An important educational feature of the art project is the activity of community art centers. Since January 1936, 30 art centers have been established in as many localities of the South, Middle West, and far West where municipal governments, civic organizations, and individuals have made both cash and material contributions to augment Federal funds. In several instances city councils have already incorporated in their annual budgets appropriations to help maintain these centers as permanent institutions. Teaching activities carried on in many of these centers and likewise at settlement houses, orphanages, hospitals, community centers, and children's clubs employ many of the art project personnel. The largest number of teachers are working in New York City where about 50,000 adults and children have been in attendance every week. Hundreds of artists are employed on service projects furnishing posters, dioramas, lantern slides, and other visual aids for educational purposes. In 25 States artists are working on a research project which will result in an Index of American Design, recording the rise and development of American decorative and applied art.

Through the Federal music program the American musical audience has been greatly enlarged. The world's greatest music has been brought to persons who have seldom heard it before, and at the same time a hearing has been provided for contemporary American composers. Through the music project hundreds of musicians have returned to private employment with their skills intact and often improved by the high standard of training acquired at rehearsals and performances.

Since October 1935 more than 50,000 public programs or performances have been given under the music project, which is employing currently about 13,400 persons. The project units include symphony and concert orchestras, concert and military bands, dance orchestras, theatre orchestras, choral groups, opera companies, and chamber music ensembles. Hundreds of other units have been organized for teaching music appreciation.

Among the first to assume responsibility as cooperating sponsor of music project units was the National Federation of Music Clubs. After the program began to develop, citizens' groups in Buffalo, New York, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, took steps to establish WPA symphony orchestras on a permanent basis. The Buffalo group assured the salaries of 65 musicians for five monthly concerts, and the Symphony Orchestra Association for the city of Tulsa contributed $11,000 to its WPA orchestra and has started a drive to insure its retention as a civic institution. A number of other civic groups have recently made arrangements for the promotion of these activities, again showing the extent of local interest in this work. The Board of Finance of Hartford, Connecticut, has made a new appropriation for the concerts of the WPA Civic Symphony Orchestra; the Mayor and the City Council of St. Paul have assumed sponsorship for a notable

MUSIC COPYING PROJECT

series by the WPA Twin Cities Symphony Orchestra in the municipal auditorium; and several Florida cities have put up guarantees for performances by the WPA orchestras and opera groups.

On April 20, 1937, the Federal theatre program lowered the curtain on its 45,000th performance, 18 months after the curtain had risen on its first public presentation in New York City. In this time, the project has brought the living theatre to audiences counted in millions of persons in hundreds of communities in 28 States.

The Federal theatre audience is to a considerable extent a new audience, gathered from scattered rural areas of the country as well as from sections of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

WPA THEATRE PRODUCTION DELIGHTS AUDIENCE

and other cities where the populace is no more familiar with the legitimate theatre than it is in remote areas. Questionnaires answered by more than 40,000 members of the Federal theatre audience indicate that the project is bringing entertainment to communities 60 percent of whose adults and children have never before seen a theatrical performance.

The constant objective of the Federal theatre project has been to stimulate appreciation of the theatre, especially in communities where such opportunities have not been available previously, and to enlist the interest and financial aid of sponsoring bodies, such as schools, women's clubs, industrial clubs, fraternal organizations, and State, civic, and county groups. The response to these efforts is illustrated by the recent grants of $10,500 by the Rockefeller Foundation and of facilities and equipment of equal value by Vassar College to permit the Federal theatre project to conduct an experimental program at Vassar during the summer of 1937 to retrain stage directors and advance their abilities in new emerging theatre patterns. Several States have undertaken to develop actors and directors for nontheatre districts.

Another type of support has come from dramatists. George Bernard Shaw, who personally maintains rigid control of his productions, has agreed to permit performance by the Federal theatre of any or all of his plays at the project's modest royalty rate of $50 a week. Similar arrangements have been made with Eugene O'Neill. Following endorsement by Sinclair Lewis for the performance of his "It Can't Happen Here" by the Federal theatre, 21 different versions of this play were performed on as many stages in 18 cities of the country on the same night - a unique incident in the history of the American theatre.

Other aspects of the theatre, including marionette shows, vaudeville, and circuses, are represented on the theatre project. Many of these performances have been given at children's homes, orphanages, schools and colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes for veterans and the aged, State and county prisons, and other public or semi-public institutions. Entertainment has also been furnished at CCC camps, and thousands of copies of one-act plays adapted to camp limitations and facilities, have been made available to the enrollees at the camps. On the theatre project no unit has been able to keep up with the demand from crippled children, the sick and underprivileged of all ages, and the general public for the relaxation and stimulation provided by the magic of the theatre.

Unemployed writers and persons experienced in editorial work - creative writers as well as editors, journalists, and research and clerical workers - have been provided with jobs on the Federal writers' program, which is making a notable contribution to the reading public

through the preparation of the first comprehensive American guide. Research, writing, and editorial work required for the series, which in addition to the national guide includes 42 State guides, a large number of city and local guides, and pamphlets describing recreational areas and tours by land and water, occupy most of the project workers.

Although most of the project writers are working on the guides, a number of other important activities are under way. Closely linked with the American Guide program is the activity of the United States Tourist Information Office, supervised by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior but staffed with Federal writers' project workers. Another phase of the project, conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and the United States Conference of Mayors, involves assembling a municipal reference library, made up of reports and documents relating to city government, for all municipalities with a population of over 50,000. Research on special aspects of the economic, social, and cultural development of the country is still another activity conducted under the Federal writers' project.

Other WPA-Sponsored Federal Projects

In addition to the art, music, theatre, and writers' projects a number of other WPA projects are in operation on a Nation-wide basis.

The Survey of State and Local Historic Records involves the preparation of an inventory of State, county, municipal, and other non-Federal records. Under this survey, initiated by the American Historical Association and the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, acting in conjunction with officials of the Library of Congress and the National Archives, particular emphasis is being placed on county records and the publication of a readily accessible guide to them. Preservation of original records of localities has also been facilitated. Among these were early records of counties in southern Indiana. Pictures of these records were taken by microphotography shortly before floods destroyed almost all the originals.

A similar service in connection with official records of all branches of the Federal Government is being provided by the Survey of Federal Archives, with the National Archives as cooperating sponsor. Its purpose is to locate and investigate Federal archives now in storage all over the country, to identify their contents, and to furnish other pertinent information of use to the National Archives in insuring preservation of the records and facilitating their use by students and government officials. Project workers have checked, classified, indexed, and arranged for the safe and accessible storage of great quantities of records which could not be cared for properly by the normal agency staffs. At the present time workers are engaged in the preparation of an inventory or guide, which is indispensable if this mass of material is to have its maximum utility.

Work of a similar nature, the preparation of a permanent and accurate record of early buildings and ships, is being done on the Historic American Buildings and Historic American Merchant Marine Surveys. Initiated under the Civil Works Program, the Buildings Survey has been continued by the WPA under the sponsorship of the Department of the Interior in collaboration with the Library of Congress and the American Institute of Architects.

Project workers have been employed in making measured records of historic buildings, to be preserved in the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress. Supplementary photographs and textual material complete the record which already covers 2,300 subjects. The National Park Service is providing technical direction for the survey, and local chapters of the American Institute of Architects are contributing advisory services and, in many localities, space and equipment. In other instances these are furnished by local architects or by educational institutions.

The Smithsonian Institute is the cooperating sponsor for the Merchant Marine Survey which provides work for marine draftsmen and other skilled persons in the nine States where the project is now operating. Measured drawings from original plans, models, and the remains of early vessels, supplemented by photographs and historical material, compose this record of the development of marine architecture in this country. More than 80 surveys have been completed and deposited with the National Museum and 200 others are under way.

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Somewhat different in scope is the project for the staffing of State Planning Boards. Since 1933 when such boards were first staffed with unemployed and needy persons, 37 States have provided by statute for State planning boards, and in 9 other States they operate under the governor's authority. Although other State departments, universities, and local governments share in the activities of the boards, the work of collecting and presenting factual materials is done largely by the project personnel. These workers have investigated the physical resources of the States; problems such as management of public lands and forests, provision of recreational facilities, use of electrical power, housing, and transportation; and problems of subsistence, income, health, and migration.

Plans have been made for the termination on June 30, 1937, of the Federal Archives, the Historic American Buildings, and the Historic American Marine Surveys, and the staffing of State Planning Boards.

Education

Education projects provide needy unemployed teachers with work and make a wide variety of educational services available to adults and to children of preschool age. These services are not at present being provided through the established educational agencies of States and communities. It is through these educational agencies - the State departments of education and the local public school boards - however, that the WPA education program is operated, in order to avoid duplication and to facilitate the expansion of the work along the lines best suited to local needs.

Widespread unemployment among public school teachers appeared with the depression. Faced by reduced revenues, school boards were compelled to consolidate and enlarge classes, eliminate certain subjects, and reduce salaries to such an extent that, according to estimates of the United States Office of Education, in 1933 about 188,000 employable persons holding public school teachers' certificates were without work.

Currently (April 1937) WPA education projects employ about 44,000 men and women. About four-fifths of them are working as teachers or supervisors and the remainder in various other capacities such as librarians, research workers, and nurses, dietitians, and cooks. With this personnel almost 140,000 classes were conducted during March, in which approximately 2,000,000 persons were enrolled as regular attendants. About 50,000 were nursery school children between 2 and 4 years old. Approximately a million persons, in addition to regular attendants, came to forums, parents' meetings, labor assemblies, and the like.

Despite the extensive public school system, more than 4,000,000 of the adult population of this country were illiterate, according to the 1930 Census, and at least as many more were unable to use their limited knowledge of reading for any practical benefit. How many others are so handicapped by meager educational backgrounds that they are not suitably equipped to perform their duties as citizens is not known.

TABLE 27

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA EDUCATION PROJECTS, BY EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS

Week Ending April 30, 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Subject	Percent
TOTAL	100.0
Literacy and naturalization	14.2
Workers' education	1.7
Public affairs	0.9
Parent education and home making	6.8
Vocational training	9.1
College level and correspondence instruction	2.2
Avocational and leisure-time activities	7.9
Other general adult education	17.8
Nursery schools	15.5
Other	15.9
Unclassified	8.0

Through the WPA education program, it is estimated that 700,000 men and women have learned to read newspapers with understanding and to write intelligibly. During March 1937 alone about 240,000 persons were enrolled in literacy classes under the instruction of approximately 6,000 teachers.

Many of these men and women, encouraged by their success in mastering the rudiments of education, want to continue their school work, as do thousands of others who were forced to leave school in the lower grades. In March, 395,000 persons took advantage of the opportunities offered by WPA classes in such fields as English, arithmetic, history, economics, civics, science, psychology, and public speaking.

That a democratic government must be established upon the foundation of an intelligent and informed citizenry is an accepted principle. The present urgent need for strengthening this foundation has been recognized in the WPA education program through the development of a program of public affairs education. Almost 110,000 persons were enrolled in regular classes in March and an additional 37,000 attended lectures and forums on public affairs during the month.

Much of the education in public affairs has been directed toward the needs of workers in industrial, commercial, and agricultural fields. Widespread eagerness for further education on the part of workers is evident throughout the Nation, especially since the passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Courses in this field are intended to give the worker an understanding of the basic facts of economics affecting the worker, as well as the history and background of labor movements in America. The purpose of such education is to equip the worker better to meet the problems affecting labor in America, through intelligent and informed participation in democratic processes.

Aided by the . WPA program in learning English, thousands of aliens have been both encouraged and prepared to take examinations for citizenship. Naturalization courses have been developed in close cooperation with the officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and, in accordance with its policy, have been designed to give a thorough understanding of the history of the Nation, the nature of democratic government, the principles of the Constitution, and the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship.

Courses in foods and cooking, sewing, home management, hygiene, and child care are being attended by more than 100,000 women. A program has also been developed to aid parents in meeting personal problems which arise in their homes. Parent education work under the WPA is, in large measure, an extension of the services of established agencies such as the Parent-Teacher Association into industrial, rural, mining, and other regions where such agencies are lacking.

To help counteract the effects on children of the lack of nourishing food, medical attention, and proper background for normal growth, the WPA nursery school program was developed. Almost 1,800 WPA nursery schools are now in operation. Children from unemployed families and underprivileged homes receive a thorough physical examination on entering nursery school. This is followed by daily health inspections and whatever treatment is necessary, provided by physicians, dentists, and others who contribute their services. Nourishing mid-day meals and rest periods further help to lay the foundations of good health. Supervised play is promoted. Finally, through home visits by teachers and nurses, an effort is made to secure the cooperation of parents in order to make permanent the benefits of the nursery schools.

Because vocational training and rehabilitation is of outstanding importance to the unemployed, the WPA education program includes training in a variety of occupations. Industrial, mechanical, building, commercial, and agricultural instruction has been offered, as well as training in retail clerking and salesmanship, and in the service occupations such as restaurant work, household employment, and sewing and tailoring. In some sections of the country native arts and crafts have been revived. The vocational aspects of employment on WPA construction and production projects are emphasized by the special training of project foremen and other employees provided in cooperation with the WPA Division of Operations.

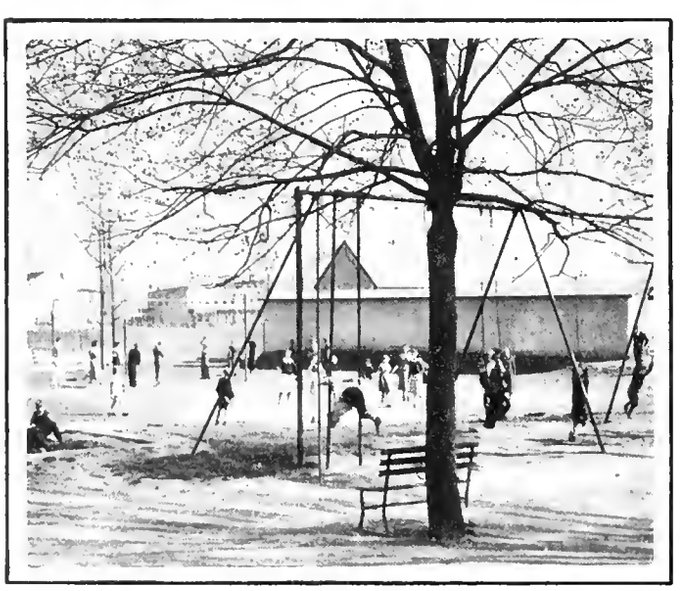
The practical benefits of the training being given currently to more than 200,000 men and women in almost 16,000 classes are evident from the results of a study of job placements of persons trained in these classes. Reports available from 13 States, covering only jobs resulting directly from the training secured in WPA classes, indicate that almost 20 percent

of the enrollees have obtained employment and that monthly placements average 3 percent of the enrollment.

In addition to these major activities, the WPA education program supplements certain activities of the National Youth Administration. Through a number of collegiate centers and through correspondence courses the education program brings college training to young persons in areas where no colleges are located (among them many CCC camps), and to persons who are not reached through the student aid program of the National Youth Administration. The education program also supplements the work of the recreation program in promoting constructive use of leisure time by offering classes in music, art, dramatics, handicrafts, practical science, and similar avocational fields.

Recreation

With the reduction which has taken place during the past three decades in normal working hours and in more recent years the failure of large numbers of persons to find jobs, a marked increase in leisure and idleness has occurred. Promotion of constructive use of leisure time, therefore, has become increasingly important to the national well-being. This objective has significance even from the negative point of view, since idleness may easily become productive of restlessness, delinquency, and crime.



USING PLAYGROUND FACILITIES

Development of opportunities for the constructive use of leisure time is the purpose of the WPA recreation program. In working toward this objective through the provision of leadership in a wide variety of recreational activities, the program is currently employing about 45,000 workers, most of whom have been certified as in need of relief.

Second in importance only to the provision of jobs for relief persons is the training aspect of the recreation program. Leadership in the organization and development of facilities for leisure-time activities within the community is an expanding field for employment of professional personnel which, it has been estimated, will require at least 80,000 trained workers before being fully expanded. Owing to its recent development, however, only a limited number of persons have experience in this field in which less than 3,000 persons had full-time employment in 1935. This situation explains the emphasis under the WPA program on training for future employment rather than rehabilitation of previously acquired skills. State, district, county, or local training conferences in at least 40 States have given recreation workers some type of training in program activities, and have not only increased the efficiency of project operation but have also facilitated the permanent employment of project workers in recreation jobs.

Organized recreation as one of the more important means of utilizing leisure has the universal support of leaders in education and social work. In its development as a WPA program, public agencies such as departments of education, health, public welfare, and parks, in the State governments, as well as State universities, sponsor the State-wide projects. In individual communities the projects often have local cosponsors, such as the school boards. These sponsors contribute facilities, equipment, and funds for the operation of the projects.

Under the WPA recreation program efforts have been made to correlate the activities of all local agencies which function in the recreation field. Wider use of all facilities and services has resulted. In some areas where supervised public recreation is entirely new, experimental and demonstration projects have developed

new techniques and methods of providing the community with this service. Communities of all types throughout the country have benefited from the program and are now taking steps to secure a permanent status for recreation as a local institution.

Further indication of community support is provided by the growing number of citizens serving voluntarily on advisory committees, and thus assisting recreation supervisors in planning and conducting programs. Having become familiar with the program activities, these committeemen often enthusiastically support measures for making them a permanent function of local government.

Since the effectiveness of recreational work depends upon the extent of participation of individuals, the development of projects has always been based upon community interests and preferences. The local advisory committees facilitate the promotion of projects best suited to local needs and also share in the responsibility for their administration.

Organized recreation covers a wide range of activities which may be grouped roughly under three general headings - cultural, social, and physical recreation. The WPA program, under which all three aspects have been developed, has grown tremendously since the autumn of 1935. At present the total attendance throughout the country includes millions of persons each month.

Cultural recreation receives considerable emphasis under the WPA program. Individuals are encouraged to develop the aptitudes they possess and to enjoy the creative impulses satisfied by arts and crafts of various types. Choral as well as instrumental music groups have been organized in most centers. Dramatic arts such as puppetry and other theatrical activities are being stimulated, as are lectures, forums, and discussion groups on subjects dictated by the interests of the participants.

Physical recreation has wide popularity. An important activity is the supervision and teaching of swimming. Games requiring a high degree of teamwork, such as baseball, basketball, football, and soccer, are fostered, and other sports such as bowling, boxing, horseshoe-pitching, and tennis also have their place in the program. Attention is likewise given to general activities of the playground and gymnasium.

Club work of all kinds, for adults as well as for boys and girls, the teaching of group dancing, and the organization of general outdoor activities such as picnics and hiking expeditions are important aspects of social recreation. The operation of play centers for preschool children is a popular phase of the program.

Statistical, Survey, and Research Projects

The statistical, survey, and research projects discussed here are of State or local scope. (Nation-wide statistical projects sponsored by Federal agencies were summarized in the December 1936 Report on Progress of the Works Program.)

In order to avoid duplication, assure proper technical procedures, and select the undertakings more valuable as to scope, purpose, methods, and supervision, all projects are carefully examined. Critical review by the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and Works Progress Administration of all project applications has helped to assure the soundness of the projects undertaken and has resulted in the disapproval of hundreds of projects involving inadequate technical procedures, duplication, or activities of limited public benefit.

The statistical and research projects approved by the Committee provided jobs during April 1937 for over 30,000 of the white collar workers employed by the WPA. Other projects of a statistical nature approved by the Committee, but classified under other categories in Table 26, were employing about 4,000 workers.

The multiplicity of subjects being investigated permits mention of only a few of the most outstanding. The collection and organization of information essential to assessment and other real property tax procedures has been of value to many communities, as in the case of St. Louis where the material relative to classifying and revaluating fireproof buildings resulted in an increase of several hundred thousand dollars in State and local

revenues. Inventories of real property necessary for improvement in housing conditions have been made according to standard practices, and similar studies made under earlier programs have been summarized according to the same standard, so that valuable data have been made available on a comparable basis for hundreds of cities throughout the country.

Standard procedures have also been developed for the traffic surveys sponsored by many legislatures and police departments. These have resulted in more effective methods of reducing accidents. Another type of project for which standard techniques have been developed is the indexing and modernization of vital statistics, immigration, and naturalization records, particularly essential in view of the increased demands made upon these sources for information essential to Social Security Act programs. Among the many other fields in which WPA survey and research projects are operated are studies sponsored by local health departments to facilitate registration, health campaigns, and the control of disease, and otherwise increase the effectiveness of the health departments; surveys of crime and delinquency to provide a factual basis for preventive and enforcement activities; research in the physical and biological sciences and especially in problems of soil erosion; and investigation of economic and social problems such as farm tenancy, cooperatives, and part-time farming.

Other White Collar Projects

Other white collar and professional projects vary as widely in type as the backgrounds of the persons for whom they provide jobs and the needs of the communities in which they operate. Within this range are nursing and public health projects, library and museum projects, and projects supplying clerical workers for many purposes.

Nursing and public health projects, operating in 37 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City are sponsored by State or local departments of public health and involve expansion of their regular facilities or the undertaking of additional services. An outstanding phase of this project work is the home nursing service provided for unemployed and needy

STUDYING CONDITIONS AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

persons. Registered nurses, on the request of physicians, assist in prenatal and postnatal care and also render service in cases of illness. WPA nurses are employed on clinical projects, promote physical and oral hygiene through health campaigns, and examine children for communicable diseases, physical defects, and tooth decay or infection. Nurses and technicians assist in immunization campaigns against whooping cough, typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and other diseases.

In many instances the work on WPA projects has resulted in provision being made to finance similar services as a permanent community function. The WPA public health nursing program in Georgia has become a regular activity of the State Department of Public Health which previously had no such program. Since the inauguration of this work under State auspices all but 46 of the 200 WPA nurses have secured permanent jobs. In New Jersey where a WPA project has been supplying public health nurses in 45 school districts where no such service previously existed, 16 school districts have assumed full responsibility for the nursing service, and other districts propose to undertake the work as a regular activity as soon as financial conditions permit.

The number of librarians certified as eligible for WPA employment and the recognition of the need for the maintenance of existing library facilities and for their

expansion was responsible for the initiation of WPA library projects. These are now operating in 32 States and employ about 15,000 librarians and other workers. About 2,500 free libraries have been established where such services had either been discontinued or never existed, and 2,000 traveling libraries are providing services for about half a million persons in sparsely settled rural areas.

Traveling libraries, in particular, provide a unique service. In areas like the 16 Kentucky counties with a population of over 337,000 which had only 52,000 books in a few scattered public libraries, WPA project workers travel on horseback, muleback, and by rowboat to make books and magazines available to persons in mining regions and isolated mountain districts. In other rural areas trucks equipped as libraries are used to distribute reading matter to such subcenters as rural schools, crossroads, stores, and private homes for further circulation. Traveling libraries are especially numerous in Arkansas, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas, all of which have dozens of units using every feasible method of taking books into areas where the need for them is greatest.

Museums represent a type of civic enterprise which was greatly curtailed during depression years when community funds were more urgently needed elsewhere. Many museums had valuable exhibits in storage but depleted funds prevented curators from making them available to the public.

For workers of varied occupational backgrounds WPA museum projects provide jobs which include unpacking, cleaning, restoring, and classifying exhibits, building display cases, and painting backgrounds or settings. Artists and sculptors are required for the creation of educational displays. In the Field Museum in Chicago WPA workers have reconstructed an ancient gateway from fragments brought by museum representatives from the site of a village near Babylon. Historical exhibits such as those at the Brooklyn Children's Museum and the State Historical Society Museum in Denver have already been of great interest and value, particularly to school children. The restoration in the Denver City Museum of authentic colonial rugs dating from the Spanish exploration period, and the excavation and repair, at Clarksdale, Arizona, of artifacts and other relics of prehistoric civilization in the Southwest are examples of the work which is being conducted on museum projects.

Clerical projects to provide employment for persons with general office experience overlap practically every type of white collar work and include such activities as public health, taxation, industrial relations, education, and social welfare, Clerical workers on these projects are assigned to the sponsors and other cooperating agencies, most of which are municipal, county, State, or Federal offices, in order to extend the public usefulness of these agencies. About 26,000 persons are employed on clerical projects in operation in all States except Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada. Work performed on these projects has been of considerable worth to local governments.

National Youth Administration

Two major activities dominate the undertakings of the National Youth Administration, established by Executive order in June 1935. Through one, the administration seeks to assist young persons to continue their school or college work, and through the other, to provide jobs for young persons between 18 and 25 years of age who are no longer in full-time attendance at school. The NYA also conducts supplementary activities to facilitate the solution of various problems confronting the youth of the Nation.

For these purposes a total of $107,423,050 had been allocated to the NYA through May 31, 1937. The amounts made available for student aid and work projects under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 are as follows:

	1935 ERA Act	1936 ERA Act
Total	$39,921,811	$65,501,239
Student aid	24,269,710	28,900,000
Work projects	15,652,101	36,601,239

Funds allocated for work projects also finance the supplementary activities of the NYA, which are operated on a project basis. By May 31, 1937, a total of $99,078,400, or 92 percent of the allocation to the NYA, had been obligated and $94,926,388 had been expended.

Student Aid Program

On the student aid program, which is a continuation and expansion of work started in 1934 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 434,744 students received benefits during April 1937. This total, which was only slightly below the peak reached during the preceding month, comprised 290,364 high-school students, 138,986 college students, and 5,394 graduate students. The number of students aided under the program during each month since its initiation in September 1935 is shown in Table 28.

State youth directors of the National Youth Administration and officials of the participating institutions share the responsibility of carrying out the student aid program. Matters of quota allotment and transfer of funds from institutions not using their full quotas to schools requiring more than quota allowances are the

TABLE 28

NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED UNDER THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM, BY MONTHS

September 1935 to April 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	High School	College	Graduate School
1935				
September	34,924	26,163	8,700	61
October	183,594	75,033	104,969	3,592
November	234,450	118,273	111,500	4,677
December	282,829	159,158	118,453	5,218
1936				
January	306,490	189,031	112,654	4,805
February	351,302	227,629	118,623	5,050
March	380,099	256,706	117,287	6,106
April	404,749	275,544	122,498	6,707
May	398,362	266,304	125,758	6,300
June	212,938	125,879	80,509	6,550
July	3,334	3,071	262	1
August	1,707	1,707	-	-
September	59,915	49,126	10,705	84
October	331,180	199,379	127,089	4,712
November	390,921	249,718	135,739	5,464
December	405,431	265,135	135,184	5,112
1937				
January	412,316	270,782	136,132	5,402
February	417,470	274,735	137,274	5,461
March	435,619	288,643	141,461	5,515
April A/	434,744	290,364	138,986	5,394

A/ Preliminary

TABLE 29

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF STUDENTS ASSISTED ON NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, BY STATES

April 1937

(Subject to Revision)

State	Amount	State	Amount
TOTAL	$7.60		
Alabama	7.39	Nebraska	7.86
Arizona	7.84	Nevada	5.70
Arkansas	5.27	New Hampshire	7.84
California	8.59	New Jersey	7.25
Colorado	7.40	New Mexico	6.55
Connecticut	8.04	New York City	9.23
Delaware	8.09	New York (Excl. N.Y.C.)	8.30
District of Columbia	13.63	North Carolina	9.24
Florida	7.64	North Dakota	6.29
Georgia	6.60	Ohio	7.98
Idaho	7.07	Oklahoma	6.60
Illinois	8.01	Oregon	7.80
Indiana	7.62	Pennsylvania	6.88
Iowa	9.00	Rhode Island	9.04
Kansas	7.24	South Carolina	5.87
Kentucky	7.58	South Dakota	7.19
Louisiana	8.54	Tennessee	7.50
Maine	8.42	Texas	7.91
Maryland	8.44	Utah	6.49
Massachusetts	7.40	Vermont	7.59
Michigan	7.74	Virginia	9.04
Minnesota	7.90	Washington	8.04
Mississippi	7.03	West Virginia	6.48
Missouri	7.51	Wisconsin	7.34
Montana	7.02	Wyoming	7.90
		Hawaii	6.76

chief responsibility of the youth directors. The selection of students eligible for aid is the function of the officials of the participating institution. These officials submit to the youth directors affidavits certifying that their selections will be made according to the established eligibility requirements, which specify that the student shall be in need of aid in order to enter or remain in school, and that he shall be of good character and shall be able to do scholastic work of high quality, and that he shall carry at least three-fourths of a normal course of study.

The assignment and supervision of work among eligible students is also the responsibility of school officials. This work may vary widely in character but, under the established regulations, must be practical and useful, and not within the usual scope of the institutions' budgets. The students are paid for the work they perform at hourly rates prevailing locally. However, they may not receive more than $6 a month if they are high-school students; more than $20 in any one month (or in excess of $15 on the average for 3 months) if they are undergraduates in college; or more than $40 in any one month (or in excess of $30 on the average during 3 months) if they are graduate students.

Students employed under the program in April 1937 received $3,302,100 for 11,443,240 hours of work, averaging about 29 cents per hour and $7.60 for the month. Monthly earnings for high-school students averaged $4.89; for college students, $12.65; and for graduate students, $23.32. Since the same limitations on monthly earnings apply to students in all parts of the country, the variations in the State averages shown in Table 29 result largely from differences in the proportions of students in each of the three groups - high-school, college, and graduate. Table V of the appendix shows the number of students of each type by States.

Work Projects

The work projects of the National Youth Administration, providing jobs for young persons not in full-time attendance at school, did not get under way until a few months after the development of the student aid program (November 1935). Employment increased rapidly, however, and by March 1936 totaled more than 167,000 persons. This level has been approximately maintained or exceeded during most of the months since that time, as indicated in Table 30. In April 1937 almost 192,000 persons had jobs on NYA work projects,

NYA LOOKS TO THE FUTURE - MEN AND TREES

the largest number ever employed under this program. The total includes about an equal number of men and women, of whom 187,000 were young persons and 5,000 were adults. The latter were engaged largely in supervisory or highly skilled capacities. About 96 percent of the jobs went to persons certified as in need of relief.

In April 1937 persons employed on NYA work projects averaged 45 hours of work during the month, for which they received $16.57 per person. The monthly wage rates of young persons employed on NYA projects have been established at one-third the rates specified in the regular monthly security wage schedule and therefore, like the wage rates of workers on regular WPA projects, varied in accordance with the skill required for the jobs, the degree of urbanization of the county, and the wage rate region in which the worker was employed.

Study of NYA employment records indicates that about a fourth of the 192,000 persons working on NYA projects in

TABLE 30

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS, BY SEX AND BY RELIEF STATUS

January 1936 to April 1937

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Men	Women	Relief Persons as Percent of Total B/
1936				
January	16,354	9,934	6,420	94.3
February	78,333	47,399	30,934	95.4
March	167,037	100,098	66,939	96.0
April	181,279	105,743	75,536	96.0
May	177,846	99,935	77,911	95.7
June	184,256	100,989	83,267	95.5
July	164,792	88,600	76,192	94.9
August	161,571	85,385	76,186	95.2
September	166,664	87,773	78,891	95.2
October	165,553	85,266	80,287	95.3
November	172,352	87,408	84,944	95.4
December	178,117	90,987	87,130	95.5
1937				
January	184,854	94,791	90,063	95.6
February	189,202	96,957	92,245	95.4
March	191,569	97,734	93,835	95.9
April A/	191,982	96,576	95,406	95.9

A/ Preliminary.
B/ Persons certified as in need of relief.

TABLE 31

NUMBER, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF YOUTHS AND ADULTS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS, BY RELIEF STATUS

April 1937

	All Persons			Youths			Adults		
	Total	Certified as in Need of Relief	Non-Relief	Total	Certified as in Need of Relief	Non-Relief	Total	Certified as in Need of Relief	Non-Relief
Persons	191,982	184,188	7,794	186,547	182,924	3,623	5,435	1,264	4,171
Hours	8,662,278	7,927,623	734,655	7,889,831	7,749,544	140,287	772,447	178,079	594,368
Total earnings	$3,181,627	$2,774,765	$406,862	$2,742,910	$2,678,786	$64,124	$438,717	$95,979	$342,738
Average hourly earnings	$.367	$.350	$.554	$.348	$.349	$.457	$.568	$.539	$.577
Average monthly earnings	$16.57	$15.06	$52.20	$14.70	$14.64	$17.70	$80.72	$75.93	$82.17

TABLE 32

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS, BY STATES

April 1937

(Subject to Revision)

State	Amount	State	Amount
TOTAL	$16.57		
Alabama	12.18	Nebraska	15.48
Arizona	11.92	Nevada	18.05
Arkansas	12.29	New Hampshire	20.05
California	18.54	New Jersey	21.10
Colorado	16.87	New Mexico	17.69
Connecticut	22.78	New York City	22.24
Delaware	15.97	New York (Excl. N.Y.C.)	20.83
District of Columbia	17.02	North Carolina	13.69
Florida	13.80	North Dakota	14.46
Georgia	11.56	Ohio	20.30
Idaho	18.26	Oklahoma	12.81
Illinois	19.78	Oregon	17.32
Indiana	16.99	Pennsylvania	20.66
Iowa	16.61	Rhode Island	22.65
Kansas	14.25	South Carolina	13.80
Kentucky	11.55	South Dakota	13.64
Louisiana	14.08	Tennessee	11.26
Maine	19.77	Texas	11.46
Maryland	14.87	Utah	16.38
Massachusetts	22.41	Vermont	15.36
Michigan	16.94	Virginia	13.03
Minnesota	18.94	Washington	17.93
Mississippi	11.50	West Virginia	14.93
Missouri	16.41	Wisconsin	18.41
Montana	19.29	Wyoming	17.27

few more women than men had been continuously employed and had been working for longer periods of time.

The relative number of workers in the more highly paid wage classes who had been employed continuously for 12 months or more was considerably greater than that of the unskilled workers. It was also true (Table 33) that a much larger proportion of the unskilled workers than of those in the higher wage class had been continuously employed for 5 months or less (40 percent as compared with less than 25 percent for each of the three other wage groups).

From a study covering 47 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, it appears that approximately 19,000 persons left NYA projects during April 1937. This was about 10 percent of the total employed in April. About 44 percent of this number were reported as having left to accept private employment.

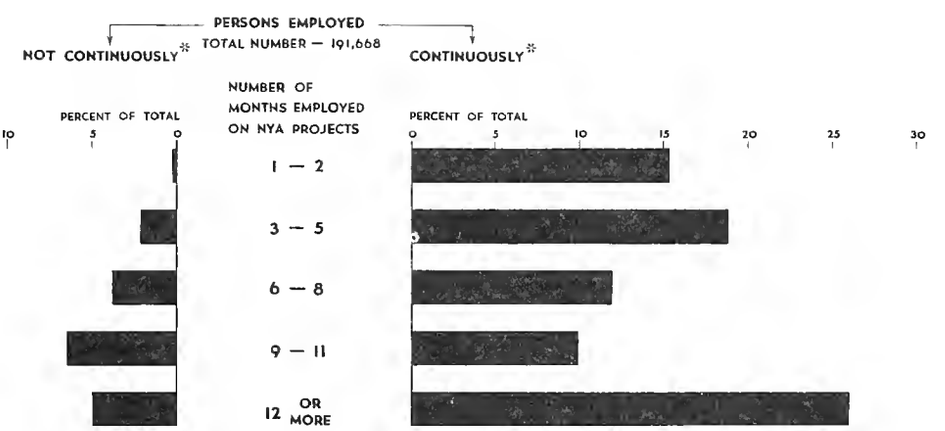
March 1937 had been continuously employed (i.e., employed on NYA projects at some time during each month since first assigned) for 12 months or more. Nearly the same number had worked for 6 to 11 months. Among the persons not continuously assigned, i.e., persons who did not have NYA project employment during 1 or more months since they were first assigned, more than half had worked from 6 to 11 months. (See Chart 17.) Relatively, a

CHART 17

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA PROJECTS

BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

March 1937



* A PERSON IS CLASSED AS CONTINUOUSLY EMPLOYED IF HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME DURING EACH MONTH SINCE HIS FIRST ASSIGNMENT. PERSONS EMPLOYED BY N Y A AND ONE OR MORE OTHER AGENCIES REPRESENTING 5 PERCENT OF THOSE NOT CONTINUOUSLY EMPLOYED, ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DISTRIBUTION BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2448

TABLE 33

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS AT NYA SECURITY WAGE RATES DURING MARCH 1937, BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND BY WAGE CLASSES

Duration of Employment	Total		Unskilled		Intermediate		Skilled		Professional and Technical	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
TOTAL	186,630	100.0	123,613	100.0	49,160	100.0	12,853	100.0	1,004	100.0
Continuously employed since first assigned	152,197	81.6	99,150	80.2	41,378	84.2	10,870	84.6	799	79.6
1 - 2 months	28,676	15.4	22,435	18.1	4,995	10.2	1,139	8.9	107	10.7
3 - 5 months	35,383	18.9	26,629	21.6	6,833	13.9	1,789	13.9	132	13.1
6 - 8 months	21,844	11.7	13,210	10.7	6,709	13.6	1,778	13.8	147	14.6
9 - 11 months	18,402	9.9	10,643	8.6	6,096	12.4	1,540	12.0	123	12.3
12 months or more	47,892	25.7	26,233	21.2	16,745	34.1	4,624	36.0	290	28.9
Not continuously employed	34,433	18.4	24,463	19.8	7,782	15.8	1,983	15.4	205	20.4

Loss of eligibility resulted in the release of almost 3,000 youths, or about 17 percent, and 2,500 secured Government jobs. Further detail is given in Table 34.

Other Programs

Supplemental to the two major programs described above, the NYA engages in a number of activities directed towards assisting the young persons of the country. Among these are a vocational guidance and job placement program, apprentice training, and a program of educational camps for unemployed young women.

TABLE 34

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTHS LEAVING NYA WORK PROJECTS DURING APRIL 1937, BY REASONS FOR LEAVING AND BY SEX A/

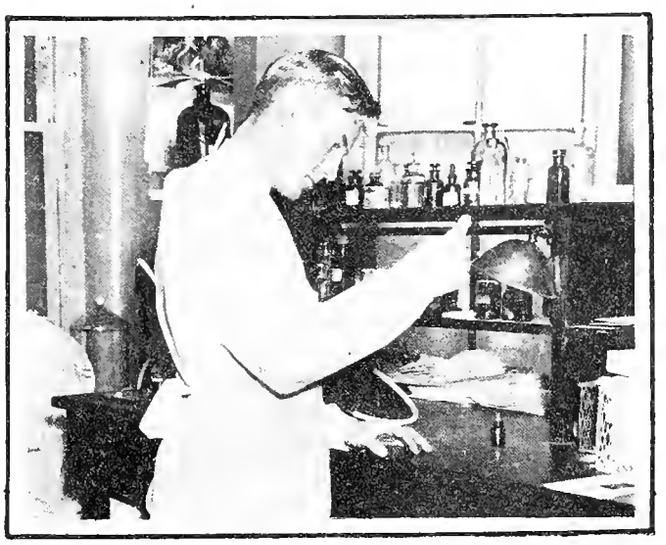
Reason for Leaving	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	100.0	65.7	34.3
Private employment	44.2	74.3	25.7
Government employment	14.4	79.6	20.4
Loss of eligibility or end of need	17.2	38.6	61.4
Inefficiency	2.8	74.5	25.5
Attend school	0.9	36.6	63.4
Other reasons	20.5	60.0	40.0

A/ Data for Vermont are not available.

The NYA vocational guidance and junior placement program, operated in collaboration with the United States Employment Service, is designed to help young persons find jobs in private industry. To this end the NYA has placed junior employment counselors in the offices of the State employment services in 61 cities in 26 States. By the end of April 1937 more than 128,241 youths had been registered with these services and 51,915 of them had been placed in private industry. Approximately 28,000 visits had been made to employers for the purpose of soliciting jobs for the youths.

Another function of the junior employment program is that of giving practical advice and occupational information concerning opportunities in the various fields of work - training requirements, compensation, promotional opportunities, and the relative availability of jobs. This work is done by the employment counselors through classes or the circulation of pamphlets. In some cities the guidance bureaus attempt, by individual interviews, to analyze the preferences and talents of the job-seeking youths and to direct the efforts of the youths toward the work for which they are best suited.

The National Youth Administration also finances the operations of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training which was originally established as part of the



AT WORK UNDER NYA

National Recovery Administration. The Committee has been carrying on an educational campaign to encourage young men and women to become apprentices and to encourage employers to assume responsibility for the training of apprentices in the skilled trades, under conditions which include board, training, and satisfactory wages. From August 1935 to June 1, 1937, approximately 6,000 indenture agreements had been arranged by the Federal Committee. Contacts have also been made and cooperation agreed upon by the Committee and a number of trade unions.

A program of work and educational camps for unemployed young women was initiated under the FERA in the summer of 1934. Continued under the NYA the program now comprises 28 camps operated in 21 States. Enrollment in the camps at the end of April 1937 totaled 1,800 girls between the ages of 18 and 25 years, all of whom had been certified for employment on NYA projects.

Girls enrolled at the camps work the same number of hours required on other NYA projects and receive $5 a month in cash in addition to their subsistence. Their work includes making hospital supplies, working on Braille materials for the blind, making tennis nets and other simple equipment for NYA recreation centers, and such other types of employment as can be fitted into the camp program. These activities at the camps are supplemented by classes in English, economics, health education, and training in home economics. Recreational activities round out the camp program.

Agriculture and homemaking courses will be made available to youths who are members of tenant and other low-income farm families through another NYA activity recently planned on a Nation-wide basis. This project will be conducted in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and various State agricultural schools and colleges. Enrollment for the practical instruction in basic farming and home economics subjects at agricultural institutions within or near their home communities is to vary between 1 and 3 months, depending upon the type of program developed in each locality. Tuition, subsistence, and other costs are to be worked out on projects (on the school or other public property) consuming approximately half of the student's time, and a monthly allowance of $5 will be provided. Young persons will be selected for enrollment in these projects on the basis of eligibility for NYA employment and ability to profit by the type of training offered. They will be assigned in groups as special students with courses of study adapted to their particular needs and educational levels. The bulk of the training for boys will be given through demonstration in such fields as farm practice, soil conservation, soil chemistry, dairying, poultry raising, crop diversification, and care of farm equipment. Girl students will be trained in home maintenance and in the principles of cooking, economical marketing, home gardening, and canning and preservation of foods.

Sources of Funds Used on the Relief and Work Relief Programs, 1933-36

In alleviating the distress caused by unemployment the Federal Government has carried out several programs which have dealt directly with the problem. Beginning in 1933, these activities have been developed along two distinct fronts. One involved the provision of direct assistance for destitute persons, usually victims of unemployment. The other undertook to provide jobs for unemployed persons, both through the functioning of agencies newly created to carry out local public work programs and through enlarging the scope of regular governmental construction activities.

Viewed as integrated parts of the recovery program, the objectives of the relief and work relief programs of the Federal Government have been threefold: to assist States and localities in meeting the problem of relief of unemployment; to give impetus to, and to facilitate the operation of, local programs for necessary public construction and improvements which were interrupted during the years of depression; and to aid in stimulating general industrial and business recovery.

Most of the Federal activities directed toward these ends have been carried on by new agencies specifically created for the purpose. These agencies have functioned usually with the financial, or at least with the administrative, cooperation of the States and their political subdivisions. The work carried on through extension of the regular programs of Federal departments, either by expanding the volume of work ordinarily done or by waiving the fund-matching requirements ordinarily imposed on the States and localities, however, has been financed entirely from Federal funds.

Earlier Federal Programs

In 1933 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was created to administer the making of direct grants to the States for relief purposes. With those grants, supplemented by State and local funds, many States, in addition to providing general relief for persons in need as a result of unemployment, carried on emergency work relief programs. The work program was expanded by the Federal Civil Works Administration in November 1933. The CWA carried on a work program employing both relief and nonrelief workers from the middle of November until April 1934.

The experience of the CWA period resulted in greatly expanded emergency work relief programs under the FERA, following the discontinuance of the CWA program. These, together with direct relief grants and special programs for aid to transients, for rural rehabilitation, and for emergency education, constituted the major relief programs until the inauguration of the Works Program in July 1935.

In attacking the problem from another direction, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) was also established early in 1933. The PWA conducted a program of comparatively heavy construction projects both through direct loans and grants to States and municipalities, and through emergency allocations to

USEFUL WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

departments and agencies of the Federal Government already engaged in public work of various types. This program provided employment for thousands of workers, and at the same time stimulated activity in the fields of construction materials and building. It was financed partly with funds made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and partly with funds appropriated by the National Industrial Recovery and other emergency acts.

Concurrent with these relief and emergency construction activities, Emergency Conservation Work, also initiated in 1933, provided in its Civilian Conservation camps jobs for young men between the ages of 18 and 25. Most of the enrollees came from relief families.

Integration Under the Works Program

The Works Program, initiated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, integrated for the first time the relief and construction activities of the Federal Government. This program was undertaken to provide work for a large number of unemployed persons, in keeping with the newly expressed Federal responsibility for aiding the destitute unemployed.

Under the Works Program, the Works Progress Administration has conducted a program of non-Federal projects which the States and political subdivisions initiate, and in which they, as sponsors, participate financially. ERA act funds were also allocated to the Public Works Administration for continuing both its program of non-Federal projects, under which the States and localities are required to match Federal funds, and its program of Federal housing projects.

The Resettlement Administration was created early in the development of the Works Program to administer aid to persons in rural areas. This agency took over the

TABLE 35

AMOUNT OF FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY AGENCIES

Calendar Years 1933 to 1936

(In Thousands)

Agency	Total	1933	1934	1935	1936
TOTAL	$10,667,397	$1,136,964	$2,877,747	$2,799,539	$3,853,147
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	2,946,536	481,023	1,066,599	1,364,893	34,021
Civil Works Administration A/	844,067	199,135	644,932	-	-
Works Progress Administration	2,324,258	-	-	256,653	2,067,605
Resettlement Administration (Loans and grants only) B/	137,695	-	-	10,207	127,488
Public Works Administration	418,671	13	14,666	96,958	307,034
Non-Federal Division (Grants only)	368,575	13	12,622	80,349	275,591
Housing Division	50,096	-	2,044	16,609	31,443
Emergency Conservation Work	1,391,640	206,520	372,039	423,486	389,595
Bureau of Public Roads (Including Federal-aid program)	1,090,514	195,464	331,908	225,254	337,888
Other Federal Agencies					
From Public Works Administration funds (NIRA Act of 1933 and Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935)	1,026,056	54,809	447,603	334,850	188,794
From Works Program funds (ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936)	487,960	-	-	87,238	400,722

A/ Civil Works Program, including Civil Works Service projects.
B/ Work projects operated by Resettlement Administration are included in other Federal Agencies (Works Program funds).

Note: For explanation of items included see Tables 38-B to 38-K.

rural rehabilitation activities formerly administered by the FERA; it also has carried on a program of subsistence homestead, suburban resettlement, and land development work projects. A considerable part of the 1935 and subsequent emergency relief funds was allocated to some 40 other agencies and bureaus of the Federal Government to enable them to expand their public work activities on an emergency basis.

After FERA grants for direct relief were discontinued in December 1935, the States and localities had to assume the care of the destitute persons who were unemployable as well as of destitute persons who, though employable, could not be absorbed in the Works Program. As the Social Security program got under way, some of this financial burden reverted to the Federal Government.

Financing of Programs

The emergency relief and work relief programs described above were initiated by the Federal Government as depression measures. They therefore involve large Federal expenditures. Many of the construction programs that represent expansion of the usual activities of Federal agencies were carried on exclusively with Federal funds. State and local governmental bodies, however, participated financially in four of the major programs, namely, those of the FERA, the CWA, the WPA, and the PWA. It is the purpose of the following paragraphs to indicate the amount of the funds used from 1933 to 1936 in carrying out the programs, and to show the sources of these funds and the changes from year to year in the amounts supplied.

From 1933 through 1936, Federal funds to the extent of $10,667,000,000 were used on the several emergency relief and work relief programs. During the same period the States and localities contributed a total of $2,940,000,000 to the programs in which they participated.

Both the Federal and the State and local outlays for this purpose increased markedly from year to year. While the total Federal expenditure was increasing from $1,137,000,000 in 1933 to $3,853,000,000 in 1936, the States and localities increased their participation from $339,000,000 in 1933 to $1,245,000,000 in 1936. In other words, State and local expenditures in 1936 were nearly four times greater than in 1933. In this first year, State and local expenditures for general relief amounted to $312,000,000 and an additional $20,000,000 was used to finance CWA projects during November and December. During the same calendar year, $7,000,000 was used to carry out Public Works Administration projects, bringing the total State and local outlay in 1933 to $339,000,000.

In 1934 non-Federal expenditures for relief and CWA projects increased to about $480,000,000 and $162,000,000 was used on the PWA program, resulting in a total increase of $300,000,000 over the previous year. In 1935, increases in expenditures for relief, WPA projects, and PWA projects brought the total to $714,600,000. In 1936, $494,500,000 of State and local funds was used for direct relief, $221,700,000 was contributed for WPA projects, and $528,800,000 was spent on PWA projects. These State and local expenditures totaled $1,245,000,000, which was $900,000,000 more than 1933 expenditures.

Over the 4-year period, more than one-fifth of the cost of unemployment

TABLE 36

AMOUNT OF STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY AGENCIES

Calendar Years 1933 to 1936

(In Thousands)

Agency	Total	1933	1934	1935	1936
TOTAL	$2,940,165	$338,793	$641,808	$714,637	$1,244,927
State and local relief agencies A/	1,687,091	312,115	412,380	468,072	494,524
Civil Works Admn. B/	87,036	19,922	67,114	-	-
Works Progress Admn.	244,461	-	-	22,810	221,651
Public Works Admn.	921,577	6,756	162,314	223,755	528,752

A/ Under the FERA program from 1933 through 1935.
B/ Civil Works Program, including Civil Works Service projects.

Note: For explanation of items included see Tables 39-B to 39-E.

TABLE 37

AMOUNT OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY STATES AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Calendar Year 1936

State	Total	Federal Funds		State and Local Funds	
		Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
UNITED STATES	$5,098,073,641	$3,853,146,400	75.6	$1,244,927,241	24.4
Alabama	60,002,461	49,853,696	83.1	10,148,765	16.9
Arizona	38,443,024	32,850,868	85.5	5,592,156	14.5
Arkansas	50,295,536	42,295,115	84.1	8,000,421	15.9
California	301,490,275	221,173,007	73.4	80,317,268	26.6
Colorado	65,099,246	50,978,458	78.3	14,120,788	21.7
Connecticut	51,332,866	35,486,333	69.1	15,846,533	30.9
Delaware	5,760,197	4,737,273	82.2	1,022,924	17.8
District of Columbia	42,385,822	37,869,496	89.3	4,516,326	10.7
Florida	52,957,647	43,922,236	82.9	9,035,411	17.1
Georgia	62,342,235	52,121,452	83.6	10,220,783	16.4
Idaho	33,153,248	29,539,452	89.1	3,613,796	10.9
Illinois	326,929,068	216,770,542	66.3	110,158,526	33.7
Indiana	114,613,561	87,399,552	76.3	27,214,009	23.7
Iowa	61,854,873	46,240,924	74.8	15,613,949	25.2
Kansas	74,509,590	58,201,076	78.1	16,308,514	21.9
Kentucky	62,112,551	49,872,225	80.3	12,240,326	19.7
Louisiana	48,489,336	43,276,023	89.2	5,213,313	10.8
Maine	29,560,188	23,530,926	79.6	6,029,262	20.4
Maryland	45,819,455	36,534,060	79.7	9,285,395	20.3
Massachusetts	188,685,186	140,225,230	74.3	48,459,956	25.7
Michigan	154,895,520	113,894,472	73.6	41,001,048	26.4
Minnesota	116,756,939	90,031,732	77.1	26,725,207	22.9
Mississippi	55,239,150	42,417,999	76.8	12,821,151	23.2
Missouri	127,327,678	98,054,898	77.0	29,272,780	23.0
Montana	59,591,987	55,605,328	93.3	3,986,659	6.7
Nebraska	62,892,117	46,518,588	74.0	16,373,529	26.0
Nevada	13,120,703	11,799,024	89.9	1,321,679	10.1
New Hampshire	17,776,762	13,467,443	75.8	4,309,319	24.2
New Jersey	156,845,939	120,360,768	76.7	36,485,171	23.3
New Mexico	37,046,830	33,758,355	91.1	3,288,475	8.9
New York	764,616,089	482,437,231	63.1	282,178,858	36.9
North Carolina	58,795,961	48,783,575	83.0	10,012,386	17.0
North Dakota	41,186,785	36,537,091	88.7	4,649,694	11.3
Ohio	264,754,905	200,663,705	75.8	64,091,200	24.2
Oklahoma	84,619,853	69,579,653	82.2	15,040,200	17.8
Oregon	61,348,287	50,898,352	83.0	10,449,935	17.0
Pennsylvania	404,418,316	297,035,671	73.4	107,382,645	26.6
Rhode Island	27,948,185	16,083,427	57.5	11,864,758	42.5
South Carolina	48,152,449	39,925,125	82.9	8,227,324	17.1
South Dakota	44,109,422	40,096,210	90.9	4,013,212	9.1
Tennessee	64,973,682	48,392,024	74.5	16,581,658	25.5
Texas	171,024,632	127,733,203	74.7	43,291,429	25.3
Utah	32,973,328	27,130,415	82.3	5,842,913	17.7
Vermont	15,976,458	12,868,629	80.5	3,107,829	19.5
Virginia	69,470,425	59,212,124	85.2	10,258,301	14.8
Washington	95,380,918	77,292,710	81.0	18,088,208	19.0
West Virginia	74,761,959	64,467,154	86.2	10,294,805	13.8
Wisconsin	119,492,853	91,079,323	76.2	28,413,530	23.8
Wyoming	22,389,456	19,794,539	88.4	2,594,917	11.6
Various	114,349,688	114,349,688	100.0	-	-

Note: For explanation of items included see Tables 38-B to 39-E.

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relief and emergency public construction was financed from the revenue of State and local governments.

The increase of $1,740,000,000 in Federal expenditures on relief and work programs from the calendar year 1933 to 1934 is due principally to the fact that the programs were not fully organized before the second half of 1933. In 1935 the aggregate Federal outlay was about the same as in the preceding year. In 1936 the annual expenditure increased by about $1,000,000,000, as a result of operating the Works Program in place of Federal grants for relief. The amounts of Federal and local funds used to finance the several programs are shown by calendar years in Tables 35 and 36. These tables do not include expenditures for the purchase, transportation, and distribution of livestock under the emergency drought programs of 1934 and 1935. Totaling nearly $350,000,000, these expenditures were made under the supervision of the FERA, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and its successor, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Also excluded are loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for self-liquidating projects, totaling $240,000,000 through 1936; expenditures of over $80,000,000 in 1936 for the Public Assistance program of the Social Security Board; and general recovery expenditures such as loans to railroads, industry, banks, and insurance companies, to home and farm owners, and payments to farmers for agricultural adjustment and soil conservation.

Table 37 compares the amount of Federal, State, and local funds used for relief and work relief programs in each State during the calendar year 1936. Considerable variation in the proportion of State and local funds occurs from State to State because of differences in the types of programs which were being operated. The concentration in some States of parts of certain Federal programs on which no local participation is required naturally tends to reduce the proportion of State and local funds to the total. Also, although most of these projects are conducted within the boundaries of individual States, their effects and benefits usually extend over entire areas of the country, and in some instances, the projects are Nationwide in their effects.

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For example, the construction of the Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir in Montana by the Corps of Engineers involves Federal expenditures greater than any other single phase of the recovery and relief program in that State. Other States affected by large Federal projects whose geographical location is determined by the topography of the country are New Mexico, where numerous reclamation and other conservation projects are being carried out; Wyoming, where the Casper-Alcova Reservoir is being constructed; Idaho, where the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Agriculture are carrying out large Federal projects; and West Virginia where the Corps of Engineers has carried on extensive projects on the Kanawha and Tygart Rivers.

Emergency drought activities also have affected the situation in some States, notably North and South Dakota. In these States, a very large proportion of the population was left destitute by the drought, and many of these persons were aided by rehabilitation loans of the Resettlement Administration. The States and localities, of course, do not participate in the loans.

Tables 38-A to 38-K summarize the amount of Federal funds used on the several programs in each State during the 4 calendar years, and Tables 39-A to 39-E show the amount of State and local financial participation during the same period. The manner in which the data were compiled is outlined briefly in the footnotes appended to the several tables.

TABLE 38-A

TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 – 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$10,667,397,186	$1,136,964,004	$2,877,747,225	$2,799,539,557	$3,853,146,400
ALABAMA	157,504,226	21,955,105	47,745,373	37,950,052	49,853,696
ARIZONA	122,088,017	12,603,798	45,033,504	31,599,847	32,850,868
ARKANSAS	152,438,039	22,759,913	50,260,550	37,122,461	42,295,115
CALIFORNIA	597,918,001	60,060,190	152,978,764	163,706,040	221,173,007
COLORADO	138,144,963	15,761,023	33,987,739	37,417,743	50,978,458
CONNECTICUT	98,811,061	7,146,665	28,278,740	27,899,323	35,486,333
DELAWARE	16,255,811	2,130,252	5,520,048	3,868,238	4,737,273
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	112,684,174	3,685,929	35,558,809	35,569,940	37,869,496
FLORIDA	150,579,448	21,863,158	50,929,004	33,865,050	43,922,236
GEORGIA	168,790,438	20,314,304	51,177,490	45,177,192	52,121,452
IDAHO	90,800,421	12,494,757	28,238,880	20,527,332	29,539,452
ILLINOIS	614,009,561	87,498,791	158,273,850	151,466,378	216,770,542
INDIANA	218,146,064	21,027,149	55,439,886	54,279,477	87,399,552
IOWA	135,699,430	16,903,642	40,159,407	32,395,457	46,240,924
KANSAS	152,902,071	15,145,010	41,159,958	38,396,027	58,201,076
KENTUCKY	143,456,602	21,072,252	38,812,787	33,699,338	49,872,225
LOUISIANA	160,462,739	27,989,529	52,445,948	36,751,239	43,276,023
MAINE	74,106,266	6,404,405	19,588,634	24,582,301	23,530,926
MARYLAND	118,915,460	10,067,020	37,011,401	35,302,979	36,534,060
MASSACHUSETTS	362,461,734	20,191,835	91,821,486	110,223,183	140,225,230
MICHIGAN	366,688,041	64,745,719	102,025,613	86,022,237	113,894,472
MINNESOTA	252,481,464	19,074,344	75,173,977	68,201,411	90,031,732
MISSISSIPPI	132,931,943	19,448,953	40,723,348	30,341,643	42,417,999
MISSOURI	255,403,462	22,964,699	69,427,672	64,956,193	98,054,898
MONTANA	169,209,350	14,265,859	49,139,515	50,198,648	55,605,328
NEBRASKA	115,098,051	9,812,694	26,674,260	32,092,509	46,518,588
NEVADA	55,683,692	4,622,870	24,567,877	14,693,921	11,799,024
NEW HAMPSHIRE	36,475,632	5,046,893	9,711,136	8,250,160	13,467,443
NEW JERSEY	314,715,494	17,909,008	95,528,079	80,917,639	120,360,768
NEW MEXICO	87,787,509	8,361,911	22,729,962	22,937,281	33,758,355
NEW YORK	1,169,091,312	96,877,045	274,584,320	315,192,716	482,437,231
NORTH CAROLINA	153,639,636	22,083,245	43,919,972	38,852,844	48,783,575
NORTH DAKOTA	86,263,569	6,516,027	23,623,786	19,586,665	36,537,091
OHIO	528,505,522	54,935,034	130,857,917	142,048,866	200,663,705
OKLAHOMA	181,400,199	23,373,517	47,616,164	40,830,865	69,579,653
OREGON	152,596,176	16,313,253	44,692,758	40,691,813	50,898,352
PENNSYLVANIA	810,202,567	75,967,267	194,523,093	242,676,536	297,035,671
RHODE ISLAND	40,949,785	4,264,684	10,038,538	10,563,136	16,083,427
SOUTH CAROLINA	122,310,842	18,193,449	34,015,799	30,176,469	39,925,125
SOUTH DAKOTA	109,692,291	9,985,680	33,990,638	25,619,763	40,096,210
TENNESSEE	156,668,182	22,137,155	46,889,050	39,249,953	48,392,024
TEXAS	351,023,546	47,057,687	92,566,202	83,666,454	127,733,203
UTAH	81,392,292	10,057,503	23,168,709	21,035,665	27,130,415
VERMONT	38,983,384	4,787,943	10,218,770	11,108,042	12,868,629
VIRGINIA	196,282,122	15,297,350	65,730,092	56,042,556	59,212,124
WASHINGTON	214,219,943	25,933,762	52,544,585	58,448,886	77,292,710
WEST VIRGINIA	168,777,584	24,520,786	42,099,555	37,690,089	64,467,154
WISCONSIN	286,811,374	36,423,926	84,406,073	74,902,052	91,079,323
WYOMING	55,460,614	5,100,504	17,108,834	13,456,737	19,794,539
VARIOUS	190,477,082	3,810,510	25,028,673	47,288,211	114,349,688

A/ INCLUDES FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS, CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM PROJECTS, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS PROJECTS (INCLUDING FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROJECTS), RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION LOANS AND GRANTS FOR RURAL REHABILITATION, PROJECTS OPERATED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE NIRA ACT OF 1933, THE EA ACT OF 1935, AND THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936.

NOTE: FOR EXPLANATION OF ITEMS INCLUDED SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLES 38-B THROUGH 38-K.

TABLE 38-8

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF AND EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAMS
OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936 B/
UNITED STATES	$2,946,535,682	$481,022,787	$1,066,599,090	$1,364,892,818	$34,020,987
ALABAMA	45,049,162	9,335,664	18,095,379	17,331,528	286,591
ARIZONA	16,684,897	2,678,467	6,589,207	6,902,827	514,396
ARKANSAS	40,706,168	7,485,765	15,573,110	16,942,786	704,507
CALIFORNIA	159,555,114	17,922,002	48,433,881	91,685,867	1,513,364 C/
COLORADO	39,364,586	5,671,565	13,822,274	19,775,278	95,469
CONNECTICUT	24,072,277	1,133,983	9,496,369	12,884,036	557,889
DELAWARE	2,103,476	619,119	841,421	642,928	8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15,265,147	342,376	7,340,613	6,982,540	599,618
FLORIDA	41,528,255	8,263,535	17,603,483	14,494,534	1,166,703
GEORGIA	45,757,655	5,692,732	18,861,647	20,238,885	964,391
IDAHO	13,577,955	1,181,484	5,943,297	6,234,540	218,634
ILLINOIS	233,679,060	59,947,450	72,342,018	100,502,123	887,469
INDIANA	52,460,419	8,308,173	20,712,647	22,761,972	677,627
IOWA	24,980,179	3,916,192	7,817,651	12,392,639	853,697
KANSAS	40,135,358	3,662,398	14,590,839	21,696,008	186,113
KENTUCKY	39,113,657	10,129,558	12,750,868	15,939,213	294,018
LOUISIANA	52,045,914	13,943,333	19,031,349	18,521,111	550,121
MAINE	11,863,779	672,220	5,457,176	5,658,181	76,202
MARYLAND	33,407,561	4,248,208	14,717,239	14,383,874	58,240
MASSACHUSETTS	115,630,365	7,154,766	40,196,004	67,159,620	1,119,975
MICHIGAN	127,582,269	36,092,519	41,190,842	49,854,093	444,815
MINNESOTA	68,480,768	4,794,375	28,527,374	34,373,307	785,712
MISSISSIPPI	31,191,477	5,994,201	12,252,178	12,701,768	243,330
MISSOURI	65,166,278	8,111,040	23,619,487	32,352,890	1,082,861
MONTANA	22,546,214	3,589,395	9,744,520	9,105,477	106,822
NEBRASKA	22,553,650	738,030	7,874,077	12,971,000	970,543
NEVADA	5,142,608	431,634	2,334,387	2,308,553	68,034
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,680,310	1,489,474	1,844,844	2,159,299	186,693
NEW JERSEY	94,795,744	6,237,523	42,763,843	45,724,549	69,829
NEW MEXICO	15,057,385	659,211	6,361,305	7,718,337	318,532
NEW YORK	386,759,028	61,435,587	151,857,945	172,307,676	1,157,820
NORTH CAROLINA	38,707,820	8,368,736	13,738,352	16,295,208	305,524
NORTH DAKOTA	26,215,365	1,544,768	11,451,730	11,860,493	1,358,374
OHIO	171,676,790	27,893,872	57,246,240	85,400,415	1,136,263
OKLAHOMA	45,359,414	8,990,115	16,434,883	19,439,486	494,930
OREGON	22,508,409	4,556,764	8,357,991	9,103,798	489,856
PENNSYLVARIA	322,465,327	47,396,511	105,643,371	163,647,051	5,778,394
RHODE ISLAND	8,079,155	1,656,385	3,245,728	3,038,140	138,902
SOUTH CAROLINA	36,979,786	9,238,941	14,179,561	12,448,074	1,113,210
SOUTH DAKOTA	32,513,779	2,881,162	17,332,929	12,020,466	279,222
TENNESSEE	34,711,996	4,974,762	12,988,654	16,486,435	262,145
TEXAS	78,032,847	15,326,730	22,046,961	39,320,117	1,339,039 C/
UTAH	20,035,224	2,880,040	8,607,507	8,267,073	280,604
VERMONT	3,538,321	320,553	1,325,886	1,759,661	132,221
VIRGINIA	24,140,151	3,363,064	7,058,946	13,357,314	360,827
WASHINGTON	40,297,535	9,386,363	13,891,151	16,687,670	332,351
WEST VIRGINIA	50,899,009	16,243,659	16,734,620	17,677,360	243,376
WISCONSIN	80,719,298	13,706,608	30,732,043	35,231,237	1,049,410
WYOMING	7,118,379	62,023	3,908,891	3,173,941	73,524
VARIOUS	10,600,362	349,758	3,186,372	4,971,440	2,092,792

SOURCE: REPORTS FROM STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

A/ REPRESENTS OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM FEDERAL FUNDS FOR DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES, ALL SPECIAL PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE AND, BEGINNING WITH APRIL 1934, MATERIALS, NON-RELIEF LABOR AND ALL OTHER COSTS INCIDENT TO THE EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS.

B/ OBLIGATIONS WERE INCURRED DURING 1936 AGAINST BALANCES REMAINING FROM FINAL GRANTS MADE BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION TO THE STATES.

C/ PARTIALLY ESTIMATED.

TABLE 38-C

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 AND 1934

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934
UNITED STATES	$844,066,788	$199,134,912	$644,931,876
ALABAMA	16,109,739	3,753,885	12,355,854
ARIZONA	4,786,333	1,188,242	3,598,091
ARKANSAS	12,219,867	3,695,176	8,524,691
CALIFORNIA	41,468,680	9,773,237	31,695,443
COLORADO	7,432,540	1,728,352	5,704,188
CONNECTICUT	9,884,149	1,979,142	7,905,007
DELAWARE	580,155	86,885	493,270
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,604,057	1,203,193	4,400,864
FLORIDA	16,837,613	5,563,363	11,274,250
GEORGIA	14,092,128	4,783,727	9,308,401
IDAHO	5,439,538	1,370,320	4,069,218
ILLINOIS	57,601,492	11,392,394	46,209,098
INDIANA	23,056,349	6,177,937	16,878,412
IOWA	14,711,654	3,921,511	10,790,143
KANSAS	12,247,040	3,783,472	8,463,568
KENTUCKY	10,086,561	2,496,192	7,590,369
LOUISIANA	13,202,835	4,139,907	9,062,928
MAINE	4,648,370	1,025,425	3,622,945
MARYLAND	9,042,673	1,627,599	7,415,074
MASSACHUSETTS	29,699,373	6,139,432	23,559,941
MICHIGAN	44,416,469	10,898,059	33,518,410
MINNESOTA	19,547,495	4,111,048	15,436,447
MISSISSIPPI	9,798,966	2,299,054	7,499,912
MISSOURI	19,983,105	4,127,874	15,855,231
MONTANA	6,309,421	1,491,375	4,818,046
NEBRASKA	6,178,767	1,323,466	4,855,301
NEVADA	1,299,562	270,295	1,029,267
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,028,076	739,837	2,288,239
NEW JERSEY	27,732,022	4,619,059	23,112,963
NEW MEXICO	2,352,060	605,925	1,746,135
NEW YORK	86,835,306	17,526,934	69,308,372
NORTH CAROLINA	12,942,379	2,967,423	9,974,956
NORTH DAKOTA	5,101,544	1,048,070	4,053,474
OHIO	58,434,269	14,963,168	43,471,101
OKLAHOMA	17,819,787	4,579,685	13,240,102
OREGON	6,501,076	1,280,791	5,220,285
PENNSYLVANIA	46,241,696	5,538,650	40,703,046
RHODE ISLAND	3,822,996	958,413	2,864,583
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,349,401	3,473,664	6,875,737
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,843,143	2,126,750	4,716,393
TENNESSEE	13,225,789	3,464,375	9,761,414
TEXAS	33,706,137	10,701,902	23,004,235
UTAH	4,524,451	1,322,850	3,201,601
VERMONT	1,777,522	532,781	1,244,741
VIRGINIA	12,154,637	1,834,826	10,319,811
WASHINGTON	13,556,504	3,396,367	10,160,137
WEST VIRGINIA	13,014,316	3,024,280	9,990,036
WISCONSIN	34,489,234	11,195,982	23,293,252
WYOMING	2,461,459	547,866	1,913,593
VARIOUS	10,868,053	2,334,752	8,533,301

A/ REPRESENTS CWA FUNDS ADVANCED TO STATES ADJUSTED FOR MISCELLANEOUS REPAYMENTS TO THE TREASURY THROUGH NOVEMBER 1936, AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM FERA FUNDS FOR CIVIL WORKS AS REPORTED BY THE STATES. THE DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCES BY CALENDAR YEARS WAS ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF THE REPORTED EARNINGS.

TABLE 38-D

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1935 AND 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$2,324,258,106	$256,653,410	$2,067,604,696
ALABAMA	25,275,653	4,289,150	20,986,503
ARIZONA	8,605,529	700,459	7,905,070
ARKANSAS	20,574,031	3,201,650	17,372,381
CALIFORNIA	126,599,431	9,484,339	117,115,092
COLORADO	28,893,284	2,986,507	25,906,777
CONNECTICUT	24,643,129	2,438,074	22,205,055
DELAWARE	2,391,199	273,925	2,117,274
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,532,495	1,129,312	8,403,183
FLORIDA	21,995,282	3,128,666	18,866,616
GEORGIA	26,653,189	3,813,054	22,840,135
IDAHO	7,573,560	744,428	6,829,132
ILLINOIS	151,856,930	11,198,186	140,658,744
INDIANA	69,867,010	12,243,634	57,623,376
IOWA	21,856,822	1,419,878	20,436,944
KANSAS	30,989,056	2,964,799	28,024,257
KENTUCKY	27,841,531	2,269,367	25,572,164
LOUISIANA	27,780,423	2,902,919	24,877,504
MAINE	8,140,587	549,664	7,590,923
MARYLAND	16,443,082	1,393,359	15,049,723
MASSACHUSETTS	104,383,590	6,038,800	98,344,790
MICHIGAN	79,258,340	8,077,883	71,180,457
MINNESOTA	54,922,423	5,885,279	48,937,144
MISSISSIPPI	17,872,781	1,601,433	16,271,348
MISSOURI	60,784,547	4,527,276	56,257,271
MONTANA	15,372,495	1,205,544	14,166,951
NEBRASKA	18,191,847	1,406,869	16,784,978
NEVADA	1,900,706	213,373	1,687,333
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,765,895	581,313	6,184,582
NEW JERSEY	85,912,587	8,104,415	77,808,172
NEW MEXICO	9,184,153	1,164,798	8,019,355
NEW YORK	431,894,818	74,797,921	357,096,897
NORTH CAROLINA	18,511,842	1,815,303	16,696,539
NORTH DAKOTA	15,718,873	686,110	15,032,763
OHIO	157,018,573	18,247,181	138,771,392
OKLAHOMA	42,356,320	3,878,265	38,478,055
OREGON	16,029,573	1,431,489	14,598,084
PENNSYLVANIA	244,143,281	22,753,339	221,389,942
RHODE ISLAND	11,198,497	1,319,908	9,878,589
SOUTH CAROLINA	16,240,386	1,467,204	14,773,182
SOUTH DAKOTA	18,636,848	900,057	17,736,791
TENNESSEE	24,334,201	2,636,920	21,697,281
TEXAS	49,277,749	3,564,279	45,713,470
UTAH	10,772,319	1,274,069	9,498,250
VERMONT	3,262,407	488,572	2,773,835
VIRGINIA	17,883,044	1,917,727	15,965,317
WASHINGTON	29,769,138	2,142,616	27,626,522
WEST VIRGINIA	34,963,542	2,714,862	32,248,680
WISCONSIN	58,246,534	6,606,873	51,639,661
WYOMING	4,488,031	621,354	3,866,677
VARIOUS	7,550,543	1,451,008	6,099,535

A/ ON THE BASIS OF EXPENDITURES (CHECKS ISSUED) AS REPORTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION IS INCLUDED.

TABLE 38–E

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR LOANS AND GRANTS BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1935 AND 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1935	1936 B/
UNITED STATES	$137,694,583	$10,206,961	$127,487,622
ALABAMA	3,650,938	135,779	3,515,159
ARIZONA	575,648	38,377	537,271
ARKANSAS	4,000,679	425,499	3,575,180
CALIFORNIA	3,836,117	379,812	3,456,305
COLORADO	4,406,756	1,005,292	3,401,464
CONNECTICUT	131,816	11,048	120,768
DELAWARE	25,560	-	25,560
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-
FLORIDA	1,958,264	147,103	1,811,161
GEORGIA	3,355,857	489,067	2,866,790
IDAHO	1,048,837	30,244	1,018,593
ILLINOIS	2,446,946	286,155	2,160,791
INDIANA	1,564,925	166,742	1,398,183
IOWA	1,982,987	51,478	1,931,509
KANSAS	6,390,775	1,075,535	5,315,240
KENTUCKY	2,199,128	8,423	2,190,705
LOUISIANA	2,752,479	448,347	2,304,132
MAINE	1,137,504	36,629	1,100,875
MARYLAND	136,511	6,478	130,033
MASSACHUSETTS	212,874	13,893	198,981
MICHIGAN	2,332,322	53,513	2,278,809
MINNESOTA	6,403,385	303,052	6,100,333
MISSISSIPPI	3,831,345	300,197	3,531,148
MISSOURI	5,018,766	102,884	4,915,882
MONTANA	1,888,810	116,211	1,772,599
NEBRASKA	6,622,077	519,923	6,102,154
NEVADA	342,117	55,318	286,799
NEW HAMPSHIRE	466,646	52,964	413,682
NEW JERSEY	831,302	49,875	781,427
NEW MEXICO	2,135,922	73,723	2,062,199
NEW YORK	1,005,326	71,111	934,215
NORTH CAROLINA	2,885,226	47,880	2,837,346
NORTH DAKOTA	8,896,772	187,377	8,709,395
OHIO	2,412,339	194,914	2,217,425
OKLAHOMA	5,548,377	522,389	5,025,988
OREGON	825,322	95,886	729,436
PENNSYLVANIA	1,331,415	22,074	1,309,341
RHODE ISLAND	77,450	540	76,910
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,490,861	79,062	2,411,799
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,469,952	1,088,804	8,381,148
TENNESSEE	1,884,600	38,114	1,846,486
TEXAS	14,954,888	711,231	14,243,657
UTAH	2,320,592	144,369	2,176,223
VERMONT	425,352	52,641	372,711
VIRGINIA	1,837,690	90,493	1,747,197
WASHINGTON	1,676,760	73,386	1,603,374
WEST VIRGINIA	2,772,121	74,686	2,697,435
WISCONSIN	3,044,157	177,081	2,867,076
WYOMING	2,148,090	151,362	1,996,728

A/ ON THE BASIS OF VOUCHERS CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT. EXPENDITURES FOR WORK PROJECTS OPERATED BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION ARE INCLUDED IN TABLE 38–K.

B/ INCLUDES UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF FERA FUNDS EARMARKED FOR RURAL REHABILITATION AT THE TIME OF DISSOCIATION OF CONTROL FROM THE STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS.

TABLE 38-F

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$368,575,000	$13,000	$12,622,000	$80,349,000	$275,591,000
ALABAMA	3,703,000	-	29,000	771,000	2,903,000
ARIZONA	1,418,000	-	-	166,000	1,252,000
ARKANSAS	4,129,000	-	16,000	1,117,000	2,996,000
CALIFORNIA	30,907,000	-	503,000	7,710,000	22,694,000
COLORADO	4,545,000	-	151,000	743,000	3,651,000
CONNECTICUT	6,865,000	-	285,000	1,960,000	4,620,000
DELAWARE	1,402,000	-	69,000	728,000	605,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,768,000	-	1,200,000	450,000	118,000
FLORIDA	2,958,000	-	65,000	140,000	2,753,000
GEORGIA	3,642,000	-	286,000	384,000	2,972,000
IDAHO	784,000	-	49,000	111,000	624,000
ILLINOIS	31,373,000	-	769,000	4,504,000	26,100,000
INDIANA	8,504,000	-	593,000	1,532,000	6,379,000
IOWA	6,125,000	-	843,000	1,505,000	3,777,000
KANSAS	6,101,000	-	369,000	1,200,000	4,532,000
KENTUCKY	4,828,000	-	306,000	1,119,000	3,403,000
LOUISIANA	958,000	-	4,000	233,000	721,000
MAINE	641,000	-	-	74,000	567,000
MARYLAND	9,433,000	-	544,000	4,471,000	4,418,000
MASSACHUSETTS	15,864,000	13,000	486,000	5,578,000	9,787,000
MICHIGAN	5,887,000	-	51,000	1,173,000	4,663,000
MINNESOTA	7,840,000	-	630,000	1,784,000	5,426,000
MISSISSIPPI	6,344,000	-	36,000	462,000	5,846,000
MISSOURI	11,038,000	-	86,000	3,910,000	7,042,000
MONTANA	2,905,000	-	338,000	942,000	1,625,000
NEBRASKA	8,730,000	-	276,000	2,125,000	6,329,000
NEVADA	551,000	-	10,000	46,000	495,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,689,000	-	233,000	559,000	897,000
NEW JERSEY	8,006,000	-	160,000	1,373,000	6,473,000
NEW MEXICO	1,402,000	-	29,000	180,000	1,193,000
NEW YORK	56,735,000	-	55,000	9,690,000	46,990,000
NORTH CAROLINA	5,566,000	-	309,000	1,570,000	3,687,000
NORTH DAKOTA	1,811,000	-	44,000	507,000	1,260,000
OHIO	16,628,000	-	509,000	4,023,000	12,096,000
OKLAHOMA	5,077,000	-	229,000	1,120,000	3,728,000
OREGON	4,276,000	-	-	870,000	3,406,000
PENNSYLVANIA	16,488,000	-	465,000	1,776,000	14,247,000
RHODE ISLAND	2,136,000	-	54,000	691,000	1,391,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,230,000	-	28,000	1,161,000	3,041,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,053,000	-	203,000	686,000	1,164,000
TENNESSEE	5,550,000	-	210,000	795,000	4,545,000
TEXAS	19,731,000	-	446,000	3,941,000	15,344,000
UTAH	2,077,000	-	21,000	683,000	1,373,000
VERMONT	869,000	-	90,000	271,000	508,000
VIRGINIA	6,327,000	-	529,000	2,112,000	3,686,000
WASHINGTON	7,901,000	-	600,000	1,181,000	6,120,000
WEST VIRGINIA	3,252,000	-	163,000	312,000	2,777,000
WISCONSIN	6,744,000	-	240,000	1,886,000	4,618,000
WYOMING	784,000	-	11,000	24,000	749,000

SOURCE: REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION BASED ON PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF WORK.

A/ INCLUDES ONLY FUNDS GRANTED TO STATES AND LOCALITIES.

TABLE 38-Q

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR HOUSING PROJECTS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, BY STATES

CALENDAR YEARS 1934 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$50,096,000	$2,044,000	$16,609,000	$31,443,000
ALABAMA	1,452,000	48,000	574,000	830,000
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	296,000	-	71,000	225,000
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	307,000	-	165,000	142,000
FLORIDA	1,217,000	-	57,000	1,160,000
GEORGIA	5,081,000	923,000	1,544,000	2,614,000
IDAHO	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	5,593,000	38,000	2,081,000	3,474,000
INDIANA	2,299,000	374,000	217,000	1,708,000
IOWA	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	960,000	-	219,000	741,000
LOUISIANA	5,000	5,000	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	27,000	-	11,000	16,000
MASSACHUSETTS	3,226,000	-	1,440,000	1,786,000
MICHIGAN	1,826,000	-	651,000	1,175,000
MINNESOTA	986,000	-	497,000	489,000
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	403,000	-	227,000	176,000
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	1,667,000	-	348,000	1,319,000
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	8,865,000	-	3,728,000	5,137,000
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-
OHIO	9,163,000	656,000	3,270,000	5,237,000
OKLAHOMA	801,000	-	173,000	628,000
OREGON	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	431,000	-	155,000	276,000
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	689,000	-	92,000	597,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	2,829,000	-	994,000	1,835,000
TEXAS	292,000	-	71,000	221,000
UTAH	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	18,000	-	11,000	7,000
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	1,663,000	-	13,000	1,650,000
WYOMING	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, BASED ON PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF WORK.

TABLE 38-H

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, BY STATES

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$1,391,640,000	$206,520,000	$372,039,000	$423,486,000	$389,595,000
ALABAMA	24,466,000	3,947,000	6,316,000	7,431,000	6,772,000
ARIZONA	30,976,000	3,483,000	7,648,000	10,155,000	9,690,000
ARKANSAS	30,418,000	4,894,000	9,101,000	9,178,000	7,245,000
CALIFORNIA	101,017,000	19,103,000	35,022,000	26,618,000	20,274,000
COLORADO	19,888,000	2,417,000	4,407,000	6,234,000	6,830,000
CONNECTICUT	12,064,000	1,979,000	3,220,000	3,462,000	3,403,000
DELAWARE	3,112,000	394,000	584,000	878,000	1,256,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,151,000	167,000	288,000	1,129,000	567,000
FLORIDA	18,967,000	3,409,000	5,948,000	5,301,000	4,309,000
GEORGIA	33,793,000	5,269,000	8,887,000	9,746,000	9,891,000
IDAHO	30,580,000	4,746,000	7,962,000	8,268,000	9,604,000
ILLINOIS	51,877,000	7,234,000	14,734,000	15,654,000	14,255,000
INDIANA	25,171,000	2,235,000	7,638,000	7,982,000	7,316,000
IOWA	23,172,000	4,600,000	6,377,000	6,674,000	5,521,000
KANSAS	14,612,000	2,002,000	3,640,000	4,014,000	4,956,000
KENTUCKY	29,188,000	4,370,000	7,207,000	8,891,000	8,720,000
LOUISIANA	24,512,000	3,613,000	6,213,000	7,570,000	7,116,000
MAINE	12,059,000	2,191,000	3,657,000	3,180,000	3,031,000
MARYLAND	15,277,000	1,893,000	3,043,000	5,305,000	5,036,000
MASSACHUSETTS	29,996,000	2,475,000	9,607,000	10,137,000	7,777,000
MICHIGAN	49,673,000	11,414,000	11,594,000	13,522,000	13,143,000
MINNESOTA	47,525,000	6,138,000	14,832,000	14,888,000	11,667,000
MISSISSIPPI	26,079,000	3,744,000	5,996,000	8,338,000	8,001,000
MISSOURI	28,112,000	2,791,000	7,513,000	9,116,000	8,692,000
MONTANA	13,482,000	2,234,000	1,730,000	4,664,000	4,854,000
NEBRASKA	14,701,000	1,933,000	3,402,000	4,856,000	4,510,000
NEVADA	8,109,000	447,000	1,523,000	2,489,000	3,650,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,503,000	1,966,000	2,840,000	3,375,000	3,322,000
NEW JERSEY	21,506,000	2,773,000	5,222,000	6,475,000	7,036,000
NEW MEXICO	21,740,000	2,480,000	4,762,000	7,307,000	7,191,000
NEW YORK	59,709,000	8,065,000	12,332,000	19,029,000	20,283,000
NORTH CAROLINA	34,439,000	5,059,000	8,316,000	10,757,000	10,304,000
NORTH DAKOTA	8,199,000	743,000	2,469,000	2,781,000	2,206,000
OHIO	33,380,000	5,499,000	9,036,000	9,853,000	8,992,000
OKLAHOMA	26,149,000	4,842,000	4,089,000	9,025,000	8,193,000
OREGON	34,696,000	4,544,000	10,973,000	9,213,000	9,966,000
PENNSYLVANIA	81,794,000	14,630,000	23,278,000	26,250,000	17,636,000
RHODE ISLAND	3,519,000	455,000	661,000	1,090,000	1,313,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,539,000	2,984,000	4,865,000	6,862,000	6,828,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	18,222,000	2,101,000	6,315,000	5,723,000	4,083,000
TENNESSEE	43,177,000	7,652,000	13,695,000	11,820,000	10,010,000
TEXAS	45,015,000	6,254,000	10,915,000	15,196,000	12,650,000
UTAH	16,733,000	2,112,000	3,445,000	5,176,000	6,000,000
VERMONT	22,106,000	2,780,000	5,560,000	6,964,000	6,802,000
VIRGINIA	53,380,000	4,994,000	19,262,000	15,348,000	13,776,000
WASHINGTON	35,279,000	7,932,000	7,739,000	9,736,000	9,872,000
WEST VIRGINIA	20,822,000	2,318,000	4,139,000	7,144,000	7,221,000
WISCONSIN	47,744,000	5,910,000	12,186,000	15,544,000	14,102,000
WYOMING	10,013,000	1,305,000	1,847,000	3,138,000	3,723,000

SOURCE: TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FROM FUNDS ALLOCATED PRIOR TO THE ERA ACT OF 1935 DISTRIBUTED BY YEARS ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT. DATA FOR PERIOD SINCE APRIL 1935, REPRESENT EXPENDITURES (CHECKS ISSUED) AS REPORTED BY THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 38-I

FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS PROJECTS, BY STATES

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$1,090,514,546	$195,464,305	$331,908,259	$225,254,175	$337,887,807
ALABAMA	25,428,127	4,667,556	8,208,140	5,579,247	6,973,184
ARIZONA	19,432,250	3,500,089	6,375,206	3,662,531	5,894,424
ARKANSAS	19,496,771	3,698,972	5,823,749	4,641,977	5,322,073
CALIFORNIA	50,299,616	10,568,951	13,691,440	8,633,420	17,405,805
COLORADO	22,713,823	5,182,106	7,589,277	4,366,226	5,576,214
CONNECTICUT	6,732,467	1,191,540	2,756,364	1,500,097	1,284,466
DELAWARE	4,018,345	937,248	1,900,357	482,309	698,431
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,124,758	198,360	1,734,332	734,222	1,457,844
FLORIDA	16,264,053	3,392,260	5,934,271	2,579,090	4,358,432
GEORGIA	19,137,987	3,965,845	6,115,442	5,330,186	3,726,514
IDAHO	18,327,148	3,980,953	5,064,365	3,291,949	5,989,881
ILLINOIS	46,996,117	7,275,947	13,659,734	8,379,320	17,681,116
INDIANA	26,784,200	4,223,039	6,706,827	6,346,981	9,507,353
IOWA	27,367,607	3,930,939	7,449,613	5,728,841	10,258,214
KANSAS	30,493,956	4,508,140	9,428,551	5,316,667	11,240,598
KENTUCKY	19,677,653	3,556,502	6,134,550	4,311,096	5,675,505
LOUISIANA	14,803,825	3,272,289	3,988,671	3,652,860	3,890,005
MAINE	9,008,279	2,097,760	1,949,513	2,313,103	2,647,903
MARYLAND	6,567,459	1,383,213	1,794,088	1,838,765	1,551,393
MASSACHUSETTS	15,352,360	3,469,637	4,624,541	3,508,685	3,749,497
MICHIGAN	39,342,197	5,295,141	10,040,361	8,918,036	15,088,659
MINNESOTA	28,591,462	3,057,921	8,595,156	5,460,685	11,477,700
MISSISSIPPI	21,342,524	4,408,698	6,283,258	5,376,448	5,274,120
MISSOURI	33,200,802	4,735,785	10,071,954	6,834,275	11,558,788
MONTANA	27,494,127	5,819,089	8,140,949	5,088,267	8,445,822
NEBRASKA	21,521,584	5,001,198	5,719,882	3,944,641	6,855,863
NEVADA	15,458,586	2,711,941	5,056,223	3,322,210	4,368,212
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,280,527	730,582	2,047,053	1,079,147	1,423,745
NEW JERSEY	16,442,240	2,448,426	6,371,273	1,889,449	5,733,092
NEW MEXICO	19,337,873	4,004,775	5,194,522	3,376,238	6,762,338
NEW YORK	58,021,696	7,695,524	19,973,003	10,992,254	19,360,915
NORTH CAROLINA	25,002,497	5,347,086	6,466,664	5,541,278	7,647,469
NORTH DAKOTA	15,233,223	3,015,189	4,970,582	2,904,958	4,342,494
OHIO	35,702,909	6,236,994	12,499,576	6,858,522	10,107,817
OKLAHOMA	24,533,712	4,587,717	8,013,179	5,158,146	6,774,670
OREGON	24,396,399	4,622,698	7,972,482	4,930,723	6,860,496
PENNSYLVANIA	40,378,958	6,643,106	14,414,676	9,828,580	9,492,596
RHODE ISLAND	5,152,756	990,886	1,325,227	1,322,639	1,514,004
SOUTH CAROLINA	12,104,810	2,130,844	3,929,501	2,424,847	3,619,618
SOUTH DAKOTA	16,455,160	2,493,768	4,365,316	4,472,321	5,123,755
TENNESSEE	21,290,246	4,507,018	7,368,982	4,554,070	4,860,176
TEXAS	71,643,191	13,180,055	19,806,006	14,378,180	24,278,950
UTAH	14,359,020	3,201,613	4,601,601	2,769,978	3,785,828
VERMONT	4,653,307	794,609	1,440,143	1,218,839	1,199,716
VIRGINIA	17,715,666	3,177,460	5,807,335	4,690,670	4,040,201
WASHINGTON	20,402,728	3,699,032	6,142,297	4,135,221	6,426,178
WEST VIRGINIA	10,719,267	2,641,853	2,935,899	1,768,414	3,373,101
WISCONSIN	26,820,644	4,708,336	6,836,778	6,140,016	9,135,514
WYOMING	14,909,634	2,575,615	4,589,350	3,677,551	4,067,118

SOURCE: REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS INDICATING THE AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL FUNDS EARNED UNDER THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATIONS: EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF DECEMBER 20, 1930 ($120,000,000); PUBLIC WORKS ALLOCATIONS, 1934 AND 1935; WORKS PROGRAM HIGHWAY AND GRADE-CROSSING ALLOCATIONS; APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR FOREST ROADS AND PUBLIC LAND HIGHWAYS; AND 1917-33 AND 1936-37 FEDERAL-AID APPROPRIATIONS. NO MATCHING REQUIREMENTS WERE IMPOSED UNDER THE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS, AND THE MATCHING REQUIREMENTS ON THE FEDERAL-AID PROGRAMS WERE EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED.

TABLE 38-J

PWA FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$1,026,056,000	$54,809,000	$447,603,000	$334,850,000	$188,794,000
ALABAMA	4,209,000	251,000	2,693,000	1,094,000	171,000
ARIZONA	34,751,000	1,754,000	20,823,000	9,212,000	2,962,000
ARKANSAS	15,247,000	2,986,000	11,222,000	873,000	166,000
CALIFORNIA	49,122,000	2,693,000	23,633,000	14,461,000	8,335,000
COLORADO	6,401,000	762,000	2,314,000	1,473,000	1,852,000
CONNECTICUT	11,902,000	863,000	4,616,000	5,096,000	1,327,000
DELAWARE	2,097,000	93,000	1,632,000	337,000	35,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	67,651,000	1,775,000	20,595,000	24,261,000	21,020,000
FLORIDA	17,774,000	1,235,000	10,104,000	5,546,000	889,000
GEORGIA	11,197,000	603,000	6,796,000	2,811,000	987,000
IDAHO	8,373,000	1,216,000	5,151,000	902,000	1,104,000
ILLINOIS	24,059,000	1,649,000	10,522,000	7,520,000	4,368,000
INDIANA	5,834,000	83,000	2,537,000	2,722,000	492,000
IOWA	13,483,000	535,000	6,882,000	4,206,000	1,860,000
KANSAS	7,889,000	1,189,000	4,668,000	1,657,000	375,000
KENTUCKY	6,950,000	520,000	4,824,000	596,000	1,010,000
LOUISIANA	20,512,000	3,021,000	14,141,000	2,966,000	384,000
MAINE	18,641,000	418,000	4,902,000	9,577,000	3,744,000
MARYLAND	18,578,000	915,000	9,498,000	6,683,000	1,482,000
MASSACHUSETTS	35,689,000	940,000	13,348,000	13,868,000	7,533,000
MICHIGAN	9,808,000	1,046,000	5,631,000	2,710,000	421,000
MINNESOTA	13,228,000	973,000	7,153,000	4,159,000	943,000
MISSISSIPPI	13,076,000	3,003,000	8,656,000	1,273,000	144,000
MISSOURI	24,085,000	3,199,000	12,282,000	6,682,000	1,922,000
MONTANA	58,022,000	1,132,000	24,368,000	19,464,000	13,058,000
NEBRASKA	12,930,000	817,000	4,547,000	5,510,000	2,056,000
NEVADA	22,426,000	762,000	14,615,000	6,190,000	859,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	877,000	121,000	458,000	233,000	65,000
NEW JERSEY	47,530,000	1,831,000	17,898,000	14,511,000	13,290,000
NEW MEXICO	9,205,000	612,000	4,637,000	2,238,000	1,718,000
NEW YORK	55,232,000	2,154,000	21,058,000	20,633,000	11,387,000
NORTH CAROLINA	9,865,000	341,000	5,113,000	2,116,000	2,295,000
NORTH DAKOTA	1,407,000	165,000	635,000	426,000	181,000
OHIO	32,506,000	342,000	7,440,000	13,017,000	11,707,000
OKLAHOMA	8,227,000	374,000	5,610,000	1,137,000	1,106,000
OREGON	38,901,000	1,309,000	12,169,000	14,297,000	11,126,000
PENNSYLVANIA	39,339,000	1,759,000	10,019,000	14,924,000	12,637,000
RHODE ISLAND	6,257,000	204,000	1,888,000	2,984,000	1,181,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	11,664,000	366,000	4,138,000	4,738,000	2,422,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,593,000	383,000	1,058,000	457,000	695,000
TENNESSEE	6,280,000	1,539,000	2,865,000	1,373,000	503,000
TEXAS	26,684,000	1,595,000	16,348,000	5,242,000	3,499,000
UTAH	8,459,000	541,000	3,292,000	2,407,000	2,219,000
VERMONT	1,274,000	360,000	558,000	177,000	179,000
VIRGINIA	56,728,000	1,928,000	22,753,000	17,581,000	14,466,000
WASHINGTON	39,042,000	1,520,000	14,012,000	19,392,000	4,118,000
WEST VIRGINIA	23,117,000	293,000	8,137,000	6,604,000	8,083,000
WISCONSIN	18,691,000	903,000	11,116,000	5,194,000	1,478,000
WYOMING	9,567,000	610,000	4,939,000	2,366,000	1,652,000
VARIOUS	38,677,000	1,126,000	13,309,000	20,954,000	3,288,000

SOURCE: REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FROM THE VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES, BASED ON PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF WORK.

A/ NIRA AND ERA FUNDS. EXCLUDED ARE FUNDS ALLOTTED TO CCW, CWA, FERA, FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES NOT OPERATING WORK PROJECTS. LOANS TO RAILROADS ARE ALSO EXCLUDED.

TABLE 38-K

WORKS PROGRAM FEDERAL FUNDS USED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1935 AND 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$487,960,481	$87,238,193	$400,722,288
ALABAMA	8,160,607	744,348	7,416,259
ARIZONA	4,858,360	762,653	4,095,707
ARKANSAS	5,656,523	742,549	4,913,974
CALIFORNIA	35,113,043	4,733,602	30,379,441
COLORADO	4,499,974	834,440	3,665,534
CONNECTICUT	2,220,223	477,068	1,743,155
DELAWARE	526,076	526,076	B/
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,280,717	718,866	5,561,851
FLORIDA	11,079,981	2,471,657	8,608,324
GEORGIA	6,080,622	821,000	5,259,622
IDAHO	5,096,383	945,171	4,151,212
ILLINOIS	8,527,016	1,341,594	7,185,422
INDIANA	2,605,161	307,148	2,298,013
IOWA	2,020,181	417,621	1,602,560
KANSAS	4,043,886	472,018	3,571,868
KENTUCKY	2,612,072	346,239	2,265,833
LOUISIANA	3,890,263	457,002	3,433,261
MAINE	7,966,747	3,193,724	4,773,023
MARYLAND	10,003,174	1,210,503	8,792,671
MASSACHUSETTS	12,408,172	2,479,185	9,928,987
MICHIGAN	6,562,444	1,062,712	5,499,732
MINNESOTA	5,056,931	851,088	4,205,843
MISSISSIPPI	3,395,850	288,797	3,107,053
MISSOURI	8,014,964	1,430,868	6,584,096
MONTANA	21,189,283	9,613,149	11,576,134
NEBRASKA	3,266,126	532,076	2,734,050
NEVADA	454,113	69,467	384,646
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,185,178	210,437	974,741
NEW JERSEY	10,292,599	2,442,351	7,850,248
NEW MEXICO	7,373,116	879,185	6,493,931
NEW YORK	24,034,138	3,943,754	20,090,384
NORTH CAROLINA	5,720,872	710,175	5,010,697
NORTH DAKOTA	3,680,792	233,727	3,447,065
OHIO	11,583,642	1,184,834	10,398,808
OKLAHOMA	5,528,589	377,579	5,151,010
OREGON	4,472,397	749,917	3,722,480
PENNSYLVANIA	17,589,890	3,320,492	14,269,398
RHODE ISLAND	706,931	116,909	590,022
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,023,598	904,282	5,119,316
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,905,409	272,115	2,633,294
TENNESSEE	3,385,350	552,414	2,832,936
TEXAS	11,686,734	1,242,647	10,444,087
UTAH	2,111,686	314,176	1,797,510
VERMONT	1,077,475	176,329	901,146
VIRGINIA	6,097,934	934,352	5,163,582
WASHINGTON	26,295,278	5,100,993	21,194,285
WEST VIRGINIA	9,218,329	1,394,767	7,823,562
WISCONSIN	8,649,507	4,109,845	4,539,662
WYOMING	3,971,021	304,529	3,666,492
VARIOUS	122,781,124	19,911,763	102,869,361

SOURCE: CHECKS ISSUED AS REPORTED BY THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A/ ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936. EXCLUDES FERA, WPA, ECW, PWA, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, AND RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION LOANS AND GRANTS FOR RURAL REHABILITATION.

B/ INCLUDED IN "VARIOUS."

TABLE 39-A

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933-1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$2,940,166,087	$338,793,519	$641,807,569	$714,637,758	$1,244,927,241
ALABAMA	17,837,257	709,947	3,192,282	3,786,263	10,148,765
ARIZONA	10,220,677	734,081	1,423,269	2,471,171	5,592,156
ARKANSAS	15,024,840	322,957	2,734,315	3,967,147	8,000,421
CALIFORNIA	192,428,997	22,191,599	28,442,499	61,477,631	80,317,268
COLORADO	26,855,284	1,488,965	6,073,471	5,172,060	14,120,788
CONNECTICUT	57,910,208	9,020,862	14,720,293	18,322,520	15,846,533
DELAWARE	6,577,861	1,766,585	2,661,340	1,127,012	1,022,924
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10,512,092	2,195,505	1,077,647	2,722,614	4,516,326
FLORICA	15,969,295	1,019,282	2,977,561	2,937,041	9,035,411
GEORGIA	17,665,198	743,205	3,427,073	3,274,137	10,220,783
IDAHO	7,491,080	669,148	1,251,910	1,956,226	3,613,796
ILLINOIS	234,735,280	19,898,109	55,726,258	48,952,387	110,158,526
INDIANA	67,515,984	7,533,671	17,040,576	15,727,728	27,214,009
IOWA	44,371,696	5,396,649	13,671,006	9,690,092	15,613,949
KANSAS	41,294,513	3,684,013	9,743,572	11,558,414	16,308,514
KENTUCKY	24,463,287	1,334,187	5,991,368	4,897,406	12,240,326
LOUISIANA	10,561,787	1,239,010	1,991,708	2,117,756	5,213,313
MAINE	18,348,906	3,673,598	3,971,967	4,674,079	6,029,262
MARYLAND	29,435,355	5,031,866	10,876,734	4,241,360	9,285,395
MASSACHUSETTS	183,708,675	34,456,374	50,906,253	49,886,092	48,459,956
MICHIGAN	92,869,243	10,283,024	22,617,015	18,968,156	41,001,048
MINNESOTA	62,126,540	5,033,056	13,488,454	16,879,823	26,725,207
MISSISSIPPI	16,610,947	202,603	1,341,017	2,246,176	12,821,151
MISSOURI	65,569,191	3,425,690	14,430,034	18,440,687	29,272,780
MONTANA	12,435,620	1,092,035	4,213,533	3,143,393	3,986,659
NEBRASKA	31,477,588	2,159,922	5,976,382	6,967,755	16,373,529
NEVADA	2,313,223	138,485	301,123	551,936	1,321,679
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,114,588	1,330,960	4,600,141	3,874,168	4,309,319
NEW JERSEY	91,929,881	20,050,131	11,978,288	23,416,291	36,485,171
NEW MEXICO	5,142,296	148,541	501,739	1,203,541	3,288,475
NEW YORK	704,406,641	84,717,057	151,571,928	185,938,798	282,178,858
NORTH CAROLINA	17,823,085	1,274,208	3,933,717	2,602,774	10,012,386
NORTH DAKOTA	11,036,414	1,174,103	2,098,412	3,114,205	4,649,694
OHIO	136,807,987	18,676,593	33,975,572	20,064,622	64,091,200
OKLAHOMA	28,355,839	2,002,340	6,117,107	5,196,192	15,040,200
OREGON	21,075,012	877,918	3,131,457	6,615,702	10,449,935
PENNSYLVANIA	258,219,721	40,681,414	51,687,490	58,468,172	107,382,645
RHODE ISLAND	28,937,209	2,891,058	5,695,442	8,485,951	11,864,758
SOUTH CAROLINA	13,055,212	264,706	2,713,082	1,850,100	8,227,324
SOUTH DAKOTA	12,389,265	1,640,033	4,290,919	2,445,101	4,013,212
TENNESSEE	24,679,698	429,360	2,732,205	4,936,475	16,581,658
TEXAS	80,268,595	797,888	17,116,308	19,062,970	43,291,429
UTAH	14,801,735	1,140,188	4,081,898	3,736,736	5,842,913
VERMONT	7,331,268	998,623	1,883,083	1,341,733	3,107,829
VIRGINIA	20,780,640	960,518	6,114,386	3,447,435	10,258,301
WASHINGTON	36,029,992	3,184,749	7,851,978	6,905,057	18,088,208
WEST VIRGINIA	23,037,236	906,609	5,610,789	6,225,033	10,294,805
WISCONSIN	68,928,626	8,788,712	13,218,612	18,507,772	28,413,530
WYOMING	4,684,523	413,382	634,356	1,041,868	2,594,917

A/ INCLUDES FUNDS USED FOR DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF BY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS AND OTHER STATE AND LOCAL RELIEF AGENCIES, CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM PROJECTS, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, AND PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS.

NOTE: FOR EXPLANATION OF ITEMS INCLUDED, SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLES 39-B THROUGH 39-E.

TABLE 39-8

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS OF STATE AND LOCAL RELIEF AGENCIES, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 - 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936 B/
UNITED STATES	$1,687,091,484	$312,115,204	$412,379,611	$468,072,353	$494,524,316
ALABAMA	2,790,021	247,131	892,855	1,415,819	234,216
ARIZONA	3,802,435	666,424	1,154,378	1,223,068	758,565
ARKANSAS	1,710,543	97,747	841,902	582,855	188,039
CALIFORNIA	107,039,685	21,216,768	18,395,831	37,442,264	29,984,822
COLORADO	9,992,655	1,133,610	3,722,550	2,384,603	2,751,892
CONNECTICUT	36,633,566	8,652,429	9,012,511	12,347,306	6,621,320
DELAWARE	3,480,673	1,717,805	803,424	569,738	389,706
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,046,408	2,180,130	1,023,136	2,144,077	1,699,065
FLORIDA	2,580,635	613,821	488,564	913,052	565,198
GEORGIA	4,349,540	289,929	962,266	1,684,866	1,412,479
IDAHO	3,161,805	546,321	604,041	1,373,972	637,471
ILLINOIS	124,720,943	18,767,878	34,691,820	22,421,473	48,839,772
INDIANA	35,953,497	5,798,789	10,764,092	11,958,169	7,432,447
IOWA	24,379,015	3,686,365	6,425,607	7,525,674	6,741,369
KANSAS	18,984,561	2,702,439	5,311,814	6,784,437	4,185,871
KENTUCKY	7,573,903	852,536	2,583,414	2,823,103	1,314,850
LOUISIANA	3,249,154	294,655	417,380	919,131	1,617,988
MAINE	15,247,067	3,555,985	3,506,080	4,449,744	3,735,258
MARYLAND	15,218,275	4,896,023	5,130,228	2,540,448	2,651,576
MASSACHUSETTS	127,797,635	33,302,290	32,768,610	38,415,260	23,311,475
MICHIGAN	66,836,867	9,626,389	19,651,364	16,605,125	20,953,989
MINNESOTA	33,233,089	4,257,407	6,665,598	10,039,353	12,270,731
MISSISSIPPI	1,366,879	58,138	245,060	928,374	135,307
MISSOURI	23,619,912	2,893,917	5,828,262	9,941,827	4,955,906
MONTANA	4,002,697	932,444	1,226,746	736,051	1,107,456
NEBRASKA	8,429,242	1,405,462	2,239,750	2,863,465	1,920,565
NEVADA	1,082,874	105,612	76,665	467,891	432,706
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,313,412	963,352	2,395,410	3,447,232	2,507,418
NEW JERSEY	64,926,866	19,613,098	7,166,882	16,907,538	21,239,348
NEW MEXICO	1,183,021	47,830	55,758	427,272	652,161
NEW YORK	489,046,871	82,298,134	122,446,920	136,338,032	147,963,785
NORTH CAROLINA	2,114,785	1,015,430	190,828	48,558	859,969
NORTH DAKOTA	5,118,833	1,067,302	1,001,927	1,875,884	1,173,720
OHIO	76,882,684	16,505,440	20,087,613	12,339,620	27,950,011
OKLAHOMA	9,305,971	1,542,351	3,225,221	2,242,088	2,296,311
OREGON	7,830,853	708,872	1,872,403	3,118,079	2,131,499
PENNSYLVANIA	196,806,235	39,809,929	40,517,136	49,341,329	67,137,841
RHODE ISLAND	15,283,204	2,750,219	3,857,660	5,642,163	3,033,162
SOUTH CAROLINA	877,770	29,587	389,819	327,752	130,612
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,169,842	1,014,748	1,393,359	1,314,544	1,447,191
TENNESSEE	3,142,987	195,251	583,803	1,668,713	695,220
TEXAS	23,379,740	767,888	13,699,308	5,991,406	2,921,138
UTAH	6,438,121	844,500	2,133,735	2,308,885	1,151,001
VERMONT	3,742,419	858,820	813,822	935,204	1,134,573
VIRGINIA	3,558,064	823,278	947,336	811,509	975,941
WASHINGTON	14,941,831	1,830,677	2,895,996	4,198,572	6,016,586
WEST VIRGINIA	10,233,664	786,278	2,762,396	3,028,197	3,656,793
WISCONSIN	42,362,631	7,849,729	8,419,185	13,962,218	12,131,499
WYOMING	1,148,104	294,047	89,146	296,413	468,498

SOURCE: REPORTS FROM STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS TO THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

A/ REPRESENTS OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS FOR DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES, ALL SPECIAL PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE AND, BEGINNING WITH APRIL 1934, MATERIALS, NON-RELIEF LABOR AND ALL OTHER COSTS INCIDENT TO THE EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS.

B/ DATA FOR 1936 HAVE A SOMEWHAT BROADER COVERAGE THAN FOR PRECEDING YEARS IN THAT THEY ARE NOT LIMITED TO EMERGENCY RELIEF BUT ARE INTENDED TO INCLUDE ALL GENERAL RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES FROM PUBLIC FUNDS EXCLUSIVE OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND SPECIAL TYPES OF ASSISTANCE, SUCH AS OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO THE BLIND, AND AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. THESE FIGURES INCLUDE ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNT OF RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES IN STATES FOR WHICH COMPLETE DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE. OTHER GENERAL RELIEF COSTS INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN USED AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, ALTHOUGH THE FIGURES FOR A NUMBER OF STATES ARE INCOMPLETE WHILE THOSE FOR OTHERS INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS ITEMS.

TABLE 39-C

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM PROJECTS, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933 AND 1934

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934
UNITED STATES	$87,036,273	$19,922,315	$67,113,958
ALABAMA	2,012,243	462,816	1,549,427
ARIZONA	269,548	67,657	201,891
ARKANSAS	709,623	207,210	502,413
CALIFORNIA	4,024,499	957,831	3,066,668
COLORADO	1,185,276	277,355	907,921
CONNECTICUT	1,610,215	320,433	1,289,782
DELAWARE	113,696	14,780	98,916
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	69,886	15,375	54,511
FLORIDA	1,237,458	398,461	838,997
GEORGIA	1,314,083	436,276	877,807
IDAHO	430,696	109,827	320,869
ILLINOIS	5,302,669	1,055,231	4,247,438
INDIANA	3,936,366	1,058,882	2,877,484
IOWA	3,147,683	837,284	2,310,399
KANSAS	2,561,332	796,574	1,764,758
KENTUCKY	1,242,605	310,651	931,954
LOUISIANA	1,491,683	474,355	1,017,328
MAINE	380,500	85,613	294,887
MARYLAND	521,349	93,843	427,506
MASSACHUSETTS	3,784,727	772,084	3,012,643
MICHIGAN	2,537,286	621,635	1,915,651
MINNESOTA	2,067,505	448,649	1,618,856
MISSISSIPPI	752,422	144,465	607,957
MISSOURI	2,380,545	492,773	1,887,772
MONTANA	673,378	159,591	513,787
NEBRASKA	1,702,092	374,460	1,327,632
NEVADA	154,331	32,873	121,458
NEW HAMPSHIRE	345,339	84,608	260,731
NEW JERSEY	2,298,439	393,033	1,905,406
NEW MEXICO	254,692	65,711	188,981
NEW YORK	11,707,931	2,247,923	9,460,008
NORTH CAROLINA	1,165,667	258,778	906,889
NORTH DAKOTA	506,286	104,801	401,485
OHIO	5,078,112	1,310,153	3,767,959
OKLAHOMA	1,252,875	321,989	930,886
OREGON	858,100	169,046	689,054
PENNSYLVANIA	6,434,839	791,485	5,643,354
RHODE ISLAND	565,621	140,839	424,782
SOUTH CAROLINA	694,382	220,119	474,263
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,917,845	600,285	1,317,560
TENNESSEE	816,511	213,109	603,402
TEXAS	B/	B/	B/
UTAH	733,851	218,688	515,163
VERMONT	371,064	112,803	258,261
VIRGINIA	753,290	112,240	641,050
WASHINGTON	2,691,054	670,072	2,020,982
WEST VIRGINIA	507,724	120,331	387,393
WISCONSIN	1,931,410	619,983	1,311,427
WYOMING	537,545	119,335	418,210

A/ AS REPORTED BY THE STATE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATIONS TO THE FEDERAL CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION. THE DISTRIBUTION BY CALENDAR YEARS WAS ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

B/ NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 39—O

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY STATES

CALENDAR YEARS 1935 AND 1936

STATE	TOTAL	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$244,461,330	$22,810,405	$221,650,925
ALABAMA	4,100,993	613,444	3,487,549
ARIZONA	2,111,694	169,103	1,942,591
ARKANSAS	2,965,674	511,292	2,454,382
CALIFORNIA	18,779,813	1,617,367	17,162,446
COLORADO	5,465,353	603,457	4,861,896
CONNECTICUT	2,678,427	152,214	2,526,213
DELAWARE	208,492	27,274	181,218
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	609,798	29,537	580,261
FLORIDA	2,954,202	187,989	2,766,213
GEORGIA	4,313,575	865,271	3,448,304
IDAHO	2,240,579	228,254	2,012,325
ILLINOIS	20,766,668	1,321,914	19,444,754
INDIANA	7,699,121	1,019,559	6,679,562
IOWA	3,265,998	164,418	3,101,580
KANSAS	4,724,620	508,977	4,215,643
KENTUCKY	5,060,779	527,303	4,533,476
LOUISIANA	2,127,950	173,625	1,954,325
MAINE	1,371,339	101,335	1,270,004
MARYLAND	1,175,731	107,912	1,067,819
MASSACHUSETTS	9,581,313	264,832	9,316,481
MICHIGAN	9,820,090	981,031	8,839,059
MINNESOTA	4,657,946	463,470	4,194,476
MISSISSIPPI	3,574,646	347,802	3,226,844
MISSOURI	5,996,734	520,860	5,475,874
MONTANA	1,108,545	108,342	1,000,203
NEBRASKA	2,304,254	216,290	2,087,964
NEVADA	419,018	45,045	373,973
NEW HAMPSHIRE	869,837	75,936	793,901
NEW JERSEY	4,208,576	236,753	3,971,823
NEW MEXICO	1,121,583	161,269	960,314
NEW YORK	19,145,839	1,326,766	17,819,073
NORTH CAROLINA	3,152,633	277,216	2,875,417
NORTH DAKOTA	1,733,295	92,321	1,640,974
OHIO	14,336,191	1,223,002	13,113,189
OKLAHOMA	7,624,993	1,097,104	6,527,889
OREGON	2,374,059	198,623	2,175,436
PENNSYLVANIA	11,030,647	1,095,843	9,934,804
RHODE ISLAND	1,801,384	195,788	1,605,596
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,355,060	329,348	3,025,712
SOUTH DAKOTA	940,578	136,557	804,021
TENNESSEE	7,845,200	1,030,762	6,814,438
TEXAS	12,209,855	1,089,564	11,120,291
UTAH	2,562,763	331,851	2,230,912
VERMONT	851,785	112,529	739,256
VIRGINIA	2,759,286	265,926	2,493,360
WASHINGTON	3,548,107	209,485	3,338,622
WEST VIRGINIA	3,209,848	136,836	3,073,012
WISCONSIN	8,541,585	1,059,554	7,482,031
WYOMING	1,154,874	249,455	905,419

SOURCE: REPORTED BY SPONSORS TO THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.

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TABLE 39-E

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY STATES A/

CALENDAR YEARS 1933-1936

STATE	TOTAL	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED STATES	$921,577,000	$6,756,000	$162,314,000	$223,755,000	$528,752,000
ALABAMA	8,934,000	-	750,000	1,757,000	6,427,000
ARIZONA	4,037,000	-	67,000	1,079,000	2,891,000
ARKANSAS	9,639,000	18,000	1,390,000	2,873,000	5,358,000
CALIFORNIA	62,585,000	17,000	6,980,000	22,418,000	33,170,000
COLORADO	10,212,000	78,000	1,443,000	2,184,000	6,507,000
CONNECTICUT	16,988,000	48,000	4,418,000	5,823,000	6,699,000
DELAWARE	2,775,000	34,000	1,759,000	530,000	452,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,786,000	-	-	549,000	2,237,000
FLORICA	9,197,000	7,000	1,650,000	1,836,000	5,704,000
GEORGIA	7,688,000	17,000	1,587,000	724,000	5,360,000
IDAHO	1,658,000	13,000	327,000	354,000	964,000
ILLINOIS	83,945,000	75,000	16,787,000	25,209,000	41,874,000
INDIANA	19,927,000	676,000	3,399,000	2,750,000	13,102,000
IOWA	13,579,000	873,000	4,935,000	2,000,000	5,771,000
KANSAS	15,024,000	185,000	2,667,000	4,265,000	7,907,000
KENTUCKY	10,586,000	171,000	2,476,000	1,547,000	6,392,000
LOUISIANA	3,693,000	470,000	557,000	1,025,000	1,641,000
MAINE	1,350,000	32,000	171,000	123,000	1,024,000
MARYLAND	12,520,000	42,000	5,319,000	1,593,000	5,566,000
MASSACHUSETTS	42,545,000	382,000	15,125,000	11,206,000	15,832,000
MICHIGAN	13,675,000	35,000	1,050,000	1,382,000	11,208,000
MINNESOTA	22,168,000	327,000	5,204,000	6,377,000	10,260,000
MISSISSIPPI	10,917,000	-	488,000	970,000	9,459,000
MISSOURI	33,572,000	39,000	6,714,000	7,978,000	18,841,000
MONTANA	6,651,000	-	2,473,000	2,299,000	1,879,000
NEBRASKA	19,042,000	380,000	2,409,000	3,888,000	12,365,000
NEVADA	657,000	-	103,000	39,000	515,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,586,000	283,000	1,944,000	351,000	1,008,000
NEW JERSEY	20,496,000	44,000	2,906,000	6,272,000	11,274,000
NEW MEXICO	2,583,000	35,000	257,000	615,000	1,676,000
NEW YORK	184,506,000	171,000	19,665,000	48,274,000	116,396,000
NORTH CAROLINA	11,390,000	-	2,836,000	2,277,000	6,277,000
NORTH DAKOTA	3,678,000	2,000	695,000	1,146,000	1,835,000
OHIO	40,511,000	861,000	10,120,000	6,502,000	23,028,000
OKLAHOMA	10,172,000	138,000	1,961,000	1,857,000	6,216,000
OREGON	10,012,000	-	570,000	3,299,000	6,143,000
PENNSYLVANIA	43,948,000	80,000	5,527,000	8,031,000	30,310,000
RHODE ISLAND	11,287,000	-	1,413,000	2,648,000	7,226,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,128,000	15,000	1,849,000	1,193,000	5,071,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,361,000	25,000	1,580,000	994,000	1,762,000
TENNESSEE	12,875,000	21,000	1,545,000	2,237,000	9,072,000
TEXAS	44,679,000	30,000	3,417,000	11,982,000	29,250,000
UTAH	5,067,000	77,000	1,433,000	1,096,000	2,461,000
VERMONT	2,366,000	27,000	811,000	294,000	1,234,000
VIRGINIA	13,710,000	25,000	4,526,000	2,370,000	6,789,000
WASHINGTON	14,849,000	684,000	2,935,000	2,497,000	8,733,000
WEST VIRGINIA	9,086,000	-	2,461,000	3,060,000	3,565,000
WISCONSIN	16,093,000	319,000	3,488,000	3,486,000	8,800,000
WYOMING	1,844,000	-	127,000	496,000	1,221,000

SOURCE: REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, BASED ON PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF WORK.

A/ INCLUDES PROCEEDS OF LOANS MADE BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, BUT EXCLUDES LOANS TO RAILROADS.

APPENDIX

TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

		Page
I.	Number of Persons Employed on the Works Program, by Agencies - Quarterly, September 1935 to May 1937	93- 94
II.	Number of Persons Employed on the Works Program, by Agencies and by Relief Status - Six-Month Periods, September 1935 to May 1937	95- 96
III.	Employment on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - Quarterly, September 1935 to May 1937	97- 99
IV.	Employment on Work Projects of Agencies Other than WPA and ECW, by States - Week Ending May 29, 1937	100-102
V.	Number of Students Receiving Aid and Number of Persons Employed on Work Projects Under NYA Programs, by States - April 1937	103
VI.	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Types of Projects - Month Ending April 30, 1937	104
VII.	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Types of Projects - Cumulative Through April 30, 1937	105
VIII.	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by States - Month Ending April 30, 1937	106
IX.	Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by States - Cumulative Through April 30, 1937	107
X.	Allocations Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for Work Projects and Other Purposes, by Agencies - Through May 31, 1937	108-109
XI.	Status of Funds Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by Agencies - Through May 31, 1937	110-111
XII.	Status of Funds of All Agencies and of the Works Progress Administration Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, by States - as of May 31, 1937	112
XIII.	Number and Estimated Total Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by Types of Projects and by Sources of Funds - Through March 31, 1937	113
XIV.	Number and Estimated Total Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by States and by Sources of Funds - Through March 31, 1937	114
XV.	Number and Estimated Total Cost of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, by States and by Major Types of Projects - Through March 31, 1937	115-117

Explanatory Notes

The Works Program employment data recorded in this section relate to persons employed on work projects financed, in whole or in part, from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Qualifying this statement is the exclusion of the following: (a) administrative employees, (b) workers on NYA projects - usually employed at one-third the scheduled monthly earnings - and persons benefiting through the NYA student aid program (these are shown in separate tabulations), (c) employees made available by sponsors of projects. The PWA non-Federal employment figure is an exception to the last qualification since it is based on total project employment, and thus includes employment provided through expenditure of PWA loans from revolving funds and of locally raised funds, as well as of grants from Federal funds. Included in PWA non-Federal employment are workers on projects to which grants have been made from funds released for this purpose under the ERA Act of 1936. Employment under Emergency Conservation Work (mainly CCC) is included for the whole period covered, although since about July 1, 1936, this has been financed from funds made available by direct appropriations and consequently not provided under the ERA acts. Enrollees of this agency are distributed by States as to the residence of the workers and not by location of work project as is the case for all other data. The Bureau of Public Roads data include only direct Works Program employment, and thus exclude employment credited under alternate plan agreements. It should be noted that recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants of the Resettlement Administration are not included in employment reported for that administration.

Tables relating to funds refer only to monies provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Data relating to the latter act do not include funds released for making PWA non-Federal grants under a provision of that act, but do include the appropriation for relief and work relief provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1937. Terms used are defined in the following paragraphs.

1. "Allocations" represent amounts ordered transferred to an agency by the President, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury and approved by the Comptroller General.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated by the President. The figures are cumulative and represent paid as well as unpaid obligations. On work performed under contract, the value of the contract is set up as an obligation upon signing of the contract. Where requisitions for supplies, materials, or equipment have been submitted, the amounts are set up as obligations. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e.g., pay rolls, rents, travel expenses, etc., are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of pay rolls and other certified vouchers, and in full or part payment against contracts.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations, since obligations in part reflect future operations, whereas expenditures lag behind the true current picture due to delays in presenting vouchers for payment and to time consumed by the mechanism of actual payment. The lag in expenditures may be illustrated by agencies such as the Bureau of Public Roads, where States often wait some time before submitting vouchers for reimbursement.

In the tabulations of WPA projects placed in operation, the project costs recorded are the estimated Federal and sponsors' outlays required to finance all work projects that have been undertaken by the Works Progress Administration. Regardless of whether projects were completed or active at the time the tabulation was made, the outlays include the cost of carrying projects from initiation to completion.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

QUARTERLY – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1935		WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1935		WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1936		WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936		LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	100.00	3,496,322	100.00	3,727,723	100.00	3,236,621	100.00	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	456,013	38.16	2,740,070	78.37	2,871,637	77.03	2,255,898	69.70	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	556,717	46.59	518,928	14.84	433,770	11.64	381,140	11.78	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	540,914	45.26	505,000	14.44	420,000	11.27	369,000	11.40	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	11,422	0.96	9,499	0.27	9,600	0.26	8,340	0.26	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,381	0.37	4,429	0.13	4,170	0.11	3,800	0.12	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	182,256	15.25	237,324	6.79	422,316	11.33	599,583	18.52	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	127,183	10.65	98,980	2.83	145,020	3.89	237,400	7.33	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	–	–	26	A/	12	A/	–	–	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	307	0.03	714	0.02	1,456	0.04	1,939	0.06	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	–	–	331	0.01	536	0.01	612	0.02	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	18	A/	15	A/	–	–	–	–	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	18,856	1.58	13,120	0.38	14,378	0.39	25,184	0.78	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	–	–	11	A/	11	A/	–	–	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	18,055	1.51	14,824	0.42	14,446	0.39	16,122	0.50	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	10	A/	98	A/	72	A/	56	A/	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS B/	76,579	6.41	38,189	1.09	83,825	2.25	166,574	5.14	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	13,358	1.12	31,634	0.91	30,266	0.81	26,897	0.83	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	–	–	18	A/	18	A/	16	A/	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	–	–	–	–	4	A/	16	A/	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	50	A/	3,322	0.10	16,111	0.43	8,303	0.26	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	50	A/	3,094	0.09	15,771	0.42	8,045	0.25	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	–	–	176	0.01	295	0.01	228	0.01	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	–	–	52	A/	23	A/	–	–	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	–	–	–	–	22	A/	30	A/	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3,511	0.30	18,901	0.54	40,444	1.09	51,350	1.59	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	247	0.02	126	A/	35	A/	115	A/	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	–	–	33	A/	12	A/	18	A/	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	–	–	–	–	563	0.02	2,541	0.08	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	–	–	24	A/	24	A/	129	0.01	(32)
(33)	INDIAN AFFAIRS	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,303	0.10	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	–	–	–	–	26	A/	62	A/	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	–	–	14,339	0.41	31,766	0.85	35,789	1.11	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	3,264	0.28	4,353	0.13	7,377	0.20	8,724	0.27	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	–	–	26	A/	22	A/	–	–	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOVT. OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	–	–	–	–	619	0.02	669	0.02	(38)
(39)	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(39)
(40)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	34	A/	1,554	0.05	825	0.02	936	0.03	(40)
(41)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	34	A/	1,388	0.04	737	0.02	683	0.02	(41)
(42)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	–	–	166	0.01	188	A/	253	0.01	(42)
(43)	LABOR STATISTICS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(43)
(44)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	–	–	5	A/	275	0.01	226	0.01	(44)
(45)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS	11,349	0.95	17,369	0.50	15,049	0.40	10,099	0.31	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	745	0.06	15,086	0.43	77,464	2.08	168,226	5.20	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	237	0.02	1,106	0.03	3,040	0.08	6,711	0.21	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	508	0.04	13,980	0.40	74,424	2.00	161,515	4.99	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/	4,096	0.34	16,861	0.48	59,950	1.61	65,250	2.01	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	–	–	31	A/	185	A/	289	0.01	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	3,720	0.31	9,534	0.27	9,685	0.26	6,682	0.21	(51)
(52)	COAST GUARD	46	A/	609	0.02	716	0.02	963	0.03	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,311	0.28	3,423	0.10	3,422	0.09	3,417	0.11	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	33	A/	218	0.01	286	0.01	296	0.01	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	48	A/	4,343	0.12	4,009	0.11	798	0.02	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	282	0.03	941	0.02	1,252	0.03	1,208	0.04	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	285	0.02	1,411	0.04	1,277	0.04	1,094	0.03	(57)
(58)	WAR DEPARTMENT	31,283	2.62	54,270	1.55	55,927	1.50	49,712	1.53	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	21,014	1.76	37,288	1.07	41,370	1.11	38,962	1.20	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	10,269	0.86	16,982	0.48	14,557	0.39	10,750	0.33	(60)

A/ LESS THAN 0.005 PERCENT.

B/ DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL-AID AND STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, WHICH ARE NOT FINANCED BY ERA FUNDS BUT ON WHICH QUALIFIED WORKERS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT. ON THESE PROJECTS EMPLOYMENT HAS RANGED FROM A MINIMUM OF 12,688 DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1936 TO A MAXIMUM OF 77,605 DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936.

C/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE I (CONCLUDED)

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

QUARTERLY – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936		WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1936		WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1937		WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937		LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,417,375	100.00	2,987,731	100.00	2,833,322	100.00	2,735,620	100.00	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,481,516	72.61	2,192,409	73.38	2,114,800	74.64	1,999,269	73.08	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	363,300	10.63	376,710	12.61	374,885	13.23	348,915	12.76	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	351,000	10.27	366,000	12.25	365,100	12.89	336,925	12.32	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	8,400	0.25	7,430	0.25	6,350	0.22	8,075	0.30	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	3,900	0.11	3,280	0.11	3,435	0.12	3,915	0.14	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	572,559	16.76	418,612	14.01	343,637	12.13	387,436	14.16	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	211,565	6.19	110,415	3.69	75,812	2.67	93,133	3.40	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	3,974	0.12	2,482	0.08	1,960	0.07	1,638	0.06	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,778	0.05	682	0.02	414	0.01	250	0.01	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	2,678	0.08	2,706	0.09	1,398	0.05	2,056	0.07	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	24,363	0.71	16,186	0.54	10,767	0.38	14,421	0.53	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	24,387	0.71	25,346	0.85	19,100	0.67	18,006	0.66	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,938	0.06	1,703	0.06	1,326	0.05	957	0.03	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS B/	127,933	3.74	43,961	1.47	33,952	1.20	49,836	1.82	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	24,470	0.72	17,349	0.58	6,895	0.24	5,969	0.22	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	44	A/	–	–	–	–	–	–	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	12	A/	2	A/	50	A/	51	A/	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	3,975	0.12	3,570	0.12	1,978	0.07	722	0.03	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	3,916	0.12	3,515	0.12	1,957	0.07	717	0.03	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	22	A/	22	A/	12	A/	–	–	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	37	A/	33	A/	9	A/	5	A/	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	81,245	2.38	79,353	2.66	64,188	2.27	69,368	2.53	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	A/	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	19	A/	3	A/	–	–	–	–	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,975	0.06	1,294	0.04	1,048	0.04	861	0.03	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	137	0.01	83	A/	43	A/	65	A/	(32)
(33)	INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,007	0.03	491	0.02	54	A/	829	0.03	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	15,026	0.44	17,752	0.60	15,086	0.53	17,198	0.63	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	51,739	1.51	49,022	1.64	41,002	1.45	43,427	1.59	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	10,587	0.31	10,232	0.34	5,973	0.21	5,929	0.22	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOVT. OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	755	0.02	476	0.02	982	0.04	949	0.03	(38)
(39)	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	A/	(39)
(40)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	3,681	0.11	1,174	0.04	482	0.02	477	0.02	(40)
(41)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	440	0.01	27	A/	30	A/	39	A/	(41)
(42)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	140	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	(42)
(43)	LABOR STATISTICS	3,101	0.09	1,147	0.04	452	0.02	438	0.02	(43)
(44)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	197	0.01	178	0.01	200	0.01	200	0.01	(44)
(45)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS	16,579	0.48	14,112	0.47	14,046	0.50	15,316	0.56	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	161,173	4.71	118,030	3.95	109,071	3.85	127,982	4.68	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	9,357	0.27	14,430	0.48	14,768	0.52	15,553	0.57	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	151,816	4.44	103,600	3.47	94,303	3.33	112,429	4.11	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/	48,506	1.42	50,255	1.68	44,170	1.56	42,860	1.57	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	909	0.03	1,213	0.04	1,067	0.04	1,069	0.04	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	6,458	0.19	5,990	0.20	5,224	0.18	4,475	0.16	(51)
(52)	COAST GUARD	1,066	0.03	811	0.03	580	0.02	406	0.01	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,308	0.10	3,167	0.11	2,839	0.10	2,622	0.10	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	353	0.01	323	0.01	296	0.01	243	0.01	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	1,210	0.03	1,392	0.04	1,305	0.04	940	0.03	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	521	0.02	297	0.01	204	0.01	264	0.01	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	400	0.01	177	0.01	65	A/	28	A/	(57)
(58)	WAR DEPARTMENT	37,859	1.11	34,143	1.14	27,284	0.96	31,755	1.16	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	25,365	0.74	15,480	0.52	9,726	0.34	12,768	0.47	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	12,494	0.37	18,663	0.62	17,558	0.62	18,987	0.69	(60)

A/ LESS THAN 0.005 PERCENT.

B/ DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL-AID AND STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, WHICH ARE NOT FINANCED BY ERA FUNDS BUT ON WHICH QUALIFIED WORKERS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT. ON THESE PROJECTS EMPLOYMENT HAS RANGED FROM A MINIMUM OF 12,688 DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1936 TO A MAXIMUM OF 77,605 DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936.

C/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES AND BY RELIEF STATUS

SIX-MONTH PERIODS – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1935			WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1936			WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936			LINE NO.
		ALL PERSONS	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		ALL PERSONS	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		ALL PERSONS	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		
			NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	1,017,782	85.2	3,727,723	3,377,142	90.6	3,417,375	2,997,724	87.7	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	456,013	432,806	94.9	2,871,637	2,734,371	95.2	2,481,516	2,354,379	94.9	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	556,717	483,137	86.8	433,770	382,420	88.2	363,300	316,000	87.0	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	540,914	469,000	86.7	420,000	370,000	88.1	351,000	305,000	86.9	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	11,422	10,115	88.6	9,600	8,600	89.6	8,400	7,500	89.3	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,381	4,022	91.8	4,170	3,820	91.6	3,900	3,500	89.7	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	182,256	101,839	55.9	422,316	260,351	61.6	572,559	327,345	57.2	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	127,183	60,439	47.5	145,020	88,602	61.1	211,565	127,347	60.2	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,974	3,683	92.7	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	-	-	-	12	10	83.3	-	-	-	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	307	284	92.5	1,456	1,000	68.7	1,778	1,475	83.0	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	-	536	518	96.6	2,678	2,610	97.5	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	18	16	88.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	18,856	17,766	94.2	14,378	13,382	93.1	24,363	22,392	91.9	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	-	-	-	11	11	100.0	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	18,055	16,746	92.7	14,446	12,665	87.7	24,387	22,606	92.7	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938	1,685	86.9	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	10	9	90.0	72	70	97.2	-	-	-	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS A/	76,579	14,400	18.8	83,825	39,703	47.4	127,933	50,810	39.7	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	13,358	11,218	84.0	30,266	21,226	70.1	24,470	22,062	90.2	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	-	-	-	18	17	94.4	44	24	54.5	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	-	-	-	4	-	0.0	12	8	66.7	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	50	50	100.0	16,111	11,163	69.3	3,975	3,639	91.5	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	50	50	100.0	15,771	10,859	68.9	3,916	3,618	92.4	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	-	-	-	295	281	95.3	22	21	95.5	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	-	-	-	23	23	100.0	-	-	-	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	-	-	-	22	-	0.0	37	-	0.0	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3,511	188	5.4	40,444	32,061	79.3	81,245	65,905	81.1	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	247	188	76.1	35	16	45.7	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	-	-	-	12	-	0.0	19	-	0.0	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	-	-	-	563	478	84.9	1,975	1,801	91.2	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	-	-	24	24	100.0	137	116	84.7	(32)
(33)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,007	861	85.5	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	-	-	-	26	7	26.9	15,026	13,345	88.8	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	-	-	-	31,766	29,860	94.0	51,739	47,654	92.1	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	-	-	-	7,377	1,050	14.2	10,587	1,406	13.3	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	3,264	-	0.0	22	22	100.0	-	-	-	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOVT. OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	-	-	-	619	604	97.6	755	722	95.6	(38)
(39)	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
(40)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	34	33	97.1	925	684	73.9	3,681	3,270	88.8	(40)
(41)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	34	33	97.1	737	516	70.0	440	318	72.3	(41)
(42)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	-	-	-	188	168	89.4	140	118	84.3	(42)
(43)	LABOR STATISTICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,101	2,834	91.4	(43)
(44)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	-	-	-	275	250	90.9	197	176	89.3	(44)
(45)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS	11,349	10,664	94.0	15,049	12,424	89.2	16,579	15,296	92.3	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	745	443	59.5	77,464	28,240	36.5	161,173	38,677	24.0	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	237	140	59.1	3,040	1,427	46.9	9,357	2,907	31.1	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	508	303	59.6	74,424	26,813	36.0	151,816	35,770	23.6	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION B/	4,096	1,975	48.2	59,950	30,456	50.8	48,506	38,966	80.3	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMN.	-	-	-	185	108	58.4	909	269	29.6	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	3,720	3,478	93.5	9,685	8,607	88.9	6,458	5,527	85.6	(51)
(52)	U. S. COAST GUARD	46	40	87.0	716	491	68.6	1,066	586	55.0	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,311	3,125	94.4	3,422	3,188	93.2	3,308	3,054	92.3	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	33	23	69.7	286	230	80.4	353	285	80.7	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	48	14	29.2	4,009	3,547	88.5	1,210	1,129	93.3	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	282	276	97.9	1,252	1,151	91.9	521	473	90.8	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	285	270	94.7	1,277	1,161	90.9	400	353	88.3	(57)
(58)	WAR DEPARTMENT	31,283	24,299	77.7	55,927	45,595	81.5	37,859	27,912	73.7	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	21,014	14,571	69.3	41,370	33,300	80.5	25,365	17,096	67.4	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	10,269	9,728	94.7	14,557	12,295	84.5	12,494	10,816	86.6	(60)

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL-AID AND STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, WHICH ARE NOT FINANCED BY ERA FUNDS BUT ON WHICH QUALIFIED WORKERS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT. ON THESE PROJECTS EMPLOYMENT HAS RANGED FROM A MINIMUM OF 12,688 DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1936 TO A MAXIMUM OF 77,605 DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936.

B/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 11 (CONCLUDED)

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES AND BY RELIEF STATUS

SIX-MONTH PERIODS – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1937			WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937			LINE NO.
		ALL PERSONS	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		ALL PERSONS	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		
			NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	2,833,322	2,554,995	90.2	2,735,620	2,457,058	89.8	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,114,800	2,022,019	95.6	1,999,269	1,930,057	96.5	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	374,885	327,400	87.3	348,915	301,075	86.3	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	365,100	319,000	87.4	336,925	290,500	86.2	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	6,350	5,500	86.6	8,075	7,225	89.5	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	3,435	2,900	84.4	3,915	3,350	85.6	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	343,637	205,576	59.8	387,436	225,926	58.3	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	75,812	49,078	64.7	93,133	56,631	60.8	(8)
(9)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	1,960	1,924	98.2	1,638	1,603	97.9	(9)
(10)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)
(11)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	414	391	94.4	250	243	97.2	(11)
(12)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,398	1,310	93.7	2,056	1,996	97.1	(12)
(13)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13)
(14)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	10,767	9,958	92.5	14,421	13,058	90.5	(14)
(15)	EXTENSION SERVICE	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15)
(16)	FOREST SERVICE	19,100	17,458	91.4	18,006	16,948	94.1	(16)
(17)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,326	1,170	88.2	957	932	97.4	(17)
(18)	PLANT INDUSTRY	–	–	–	–	–	–	(18)
(19)	PUBLIC ROADS A/	33,952	10,510	31.0	49,836	16,149	32.4	(19)
(20)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	6,895	6,357	92.2	5,969	5,702	95.5	(20)
(21)	WEATHER BUREAU	–	–	–	–	–	–	(21)
(22)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	50	–	0.0	51	–	0.0	(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	1,978	1,799	91.0	722	684	94.7	(23)
(24)	CENSUS	1,957	1,788	91.4	717	684	95.4	(24)
(25)	FISHERIES	12	11	91.7	–	–	–	(25)
(26)	LIGHTHOUSES	–	–	–	–	–	–	(26)
(27)	STANDARDS	9	–	0.0	5	–	0.0	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	64,188	54,337	84.7	69,368	60,572	87.3	(28)
(29)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	–	–	–	17	14	82.4	(29)
(30)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	–	–	–	–	–	–	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,048	925	88.3	861	768	89.2	(31)
(32)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	43	38	88.4	65	64	98.5	(32)
(33)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	54	36	66.7	829	718	86.6	(33)
(34)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	15,086	13,516	89.6	17,198	16,253	94.5	(34)
(35)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	41,002	37,495	91.4	43,427	40,681	93.7	(35)
(36)	RECLAMATION	5,973	1,354	22.7	5,929	1,045	17.6	(36)
(37)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	(37)
(38)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	982	973	99.1	949	938	98.8	(38)
(39)	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS	–	–	–	93	91	97.8	(39)
(40)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	482	446	92.5	477	451	94.5	(40)
(41)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	30	28	93.3	39	37	94.9	(41)
(42)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	–	–	–	–	–	–	(42)
(43)	LABOR STATISTICS	452	418	92.5	438	414	94.5	(43)
(44)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	200	183	91.5	200	189	94.5	(44)
(45)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS	14,046	12,941	92.1	15,316	14,632	95.5	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	109,071	21,741	19.9	127,982	23,925	18.7	(46)
(47)	HOUSING DIVISION	14,768	2,737	18.5	15,553	3,027	19.5	(47)
(48)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	94,303	19,004	20.2	112,429	20,898	18.6	(48)
(49)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION B/	44,170	37,099	84.0	42,860	35,955	83.9	(49)
(50)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	1,067	224	21.0	1,069	181	16.9	(50)
(51)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	5,224	4,508	86.3	4,475	4,019	89.8	(51)
(52)	U. S. COAST GUARD	580	183	31.6	406	192	47.3	(52)
(53)	INTERNAL REVENUE	2,839	2,643	93.1	2,622	2,487	94.9	(53)
(54)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	296	254	85.8	243	196	80.7	(54)
(55)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	1,305	1,232	94.4	940	891	94.8	(55)
(56)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	204	196	96.1	264	253	95.8	(56)
(57)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	65	62	95.4	28	25	89.3	(57)
(58)	WAR DEPARTMENT	27,284	23,158	84.9	31,755	28,662	90.3	(58)
(59)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	9,726	6,757	69.5	12,768	10,579	82.9	(59)
(60)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	17,558	16,401	93.4	18,987	16,083	95.2	(60)

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B/ TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON JANUARY 1, 1937.

TABLE III

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY — SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1935				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1935				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	EMERGENCY WPA	CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	EMERGENCY WPA	CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	EMERGENCY WPA	CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,194,986	456,013	556,717	182,256	3,496,322	2,740,070	518,928	237,324	3,727,723	2,871,637	433,770	422,316	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	1,181,150	456,013	552,333	172,804	3,463,700	2,740,070	514,499	209,131	3,675,689	2,871,637	429,600	374,452	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	37,233	24,098	9,645	3,490	62,497	48,821	8,356	5,320	61,330	39,977	7,231	14,122	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	8,346	-	6,159	2,187	22,465	11,672	5,569	5,224	22,542	11,439	5,280	5,823	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	33,239	17,281	12,317	3,641	57,146	41,775	10,868	4,503	53,914	35,277	9,323	9,314	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	31,685	-	21,039	10,646	158,239	125,787	17,596	14,856	185,153	142,584	13,925	28,644	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	10,454	565	6,180	3,709	49,501	40,365	5,219	3,917	47,628	39,033	4,392	4,203	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	9,865	2,193	6,521	1,151	34,915	27,466	5,888	1,561	34,861	27,810	4,749	2,302	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	1,154	328	677	149	4,353	2,996	679	678	5,348	3,071	572	1,705	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,690	3,989	2,853	848	11,070	6,915	2,776	1,379	13,586	8,983	2,559	2,044	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	32,512	15,053	12,296	5,163	54,717	35,428	10,482	8,807	57,494	32,514	8,041	16,939	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	39,609	19,600	16,215	3,794	71,679	53,434	13,364	4,881	68,049	44,142	11,367	12,540	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	9,367	364	4,772	4,231	17,166	10,645	3,711	2,810	18,546	12,634	3,126	2,786	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	39,824	7,264	27,232	5,328	204,262	172,880	26,059	5,323	235,334	199,823	22,140	13,371	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	72,082	57,169	11,220	3,693	91,137	80,279	9,165	1,693	97,938	84,715	7,586	5,637	(15)
(16)	IOWA	11,246	-	8,793	2,453	37,620	26,372	7,912	3,336	40,467	30,760	6,749	2,958	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	10,453	926	7,704	1,823	53,460	42,680	7,567	3,213	60,314	45,076	6,784	8,454	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	25,904	5,439	18,009	2,456	81,288	60,685	18,759	1,844	82,407	62,134	15,843	4,430	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	12,102	919	9,180	2,003	62,298	50,722	8,421	3,155	62,711	50,508	7,205	4,998	(19)
(20)	MAINE	7,016	-	3,500	3,516	20,502	10,054	3,657	6,791	18,395	9,913	3,179	5,303	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	5,547	22	4,315	1,210	27,788	18,568	6,018	3,202	28,197	18,375	4,240	5,582	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	20,429	-	17,359	3,070	135,159	113,968	10,163	5,028	141,283	120,372	12,970	7,941	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	37,625	12,115	17,914	7,596	114,652	90,463	18,037	6,152	121,859	98,534	15,253	8,072	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	23,794	7,746	13,122	2,926	73,720	57,600	12,637	3,483	76,527	60,689	11,030	4,808	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	16,323	1,000	12,915	2,408	46,452	32,149	11,947	2,356	56,246	37,854	10,215	8,177	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	25,292	1,254	18,996	5,042	107,810	82,422	17,020	8,368	112,774	87,727	14,726	10,321	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	10,476	-	4,763	5,713	22,209	14,114	3,807	4,288	29,400	19,861	3,221	6,318	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	8,845	790	6,203	1,852	27,484	20,461	5,109	1,914	31,121	21,497	4,637	4,987	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,465	-	812	653	4,630	2,385	1,086	1,159	5,536	2,525	1,154	1,857	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,219	1,386	1,795	1,038	10,698	7,081	2,252	1,365	12,854	9,557	1,819	1,478	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	28,674	9,467	14,376	4,831	111,301	92,457	13,565	5,279	110,492	92,136	10,709	7,647	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	9,674	998	6,684	1,992	23,154	11,291	5,890	5,973	23,615	10,274	5,176	8,165	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	186,988	169,204	15,273	2,511	257,145	240,208	12,506	4,431	254,805	236,723	9,792	8,290	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	26,446	3,011	15,273	8,162	161,365	141,722	14,584	5,059	149,127	127,389	11,770	9,968	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	20,059	770	14,222	5,067	55,061	38,298	12,027	4,736	62,884	40,034	9,839	13,011	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	6,953	17	5,926	1,010	18,675	11,674	6,003	998	19,045	11,997	5,352	1,696	(36)
(37)	OHIO	55,682	29,925	21,983	3,774	201,499	173,170	23,808	4,521	214,984	186,358	19,245	9,381	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	31,868	12,627	16,940	2,301	107,656	86,962	15,745	4,949	92,075	69,669	13,474	8,932	(38)
(39)	OREGON	9,477	460	5,985	3,032	27,940	20,067	5,763	2,110	29,946	19,972	4,898	5,076	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	61,059	20,370	32,773	7,915	273,795	232,375	32,416	9,004	323,355	287,847	26,009	9,499	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	5,216	1,958	2,812	446	19,719	16,348	3,000	371	18,870	14,642	2,519	1,709	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	17,728	2,209	10,744	4,775	46,471	32,530	9,597	4,344	51,257	30,439	8,203	12,615	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,954	-	5,743	2,211	22,479	16,060	5,085	1,334	20,923	14,779	4,179	1,965	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	23,893	6,373	14,182	3,338	62,283	45,390	11,790	5,103	63,246	44,671	10,100	8,475	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	39,928	1,948	29,468	8,512	122,542	83,608	27,536	11,398	150,410	103,252	22,348	24,810	(45)
(46)	UTAH	6,592	639	4,472	1,481	20,209	14,997	3,839	1,373	17,038	12,170	3,194	1,674	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	6,201	2,564	2,559	1,078	8,509	4,927	2,448	1,134	10,446	6,697	2,131	1,618	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	17,454	1,520	11,706	4,228	58,117	39,948	12,657	5,512	57,673	34,581	10,987	12,105	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	18,832	706	11,000	7,126	48,925	32,205	8,545	8,175	64,000	46,114	6,673	11,213	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	17,479	3,717	11,636	2,126	64,542	51,445	10,838	2,259	68,582	56,433	9,118	3,031	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	25,101	6,452	14,273	4,376	79,542	61,021	15,109	3,412	82,548	63,179	13,113	6,256	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	4,096	1,577	1,797	722	7,854	5,180	1,624	1,050	8,554	4,897	1,455	2,202	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	5,245	-	4,381	864	20,389	-	4,429	15,960	40,010	-	4,170	35,840	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	499	-	241	258	690	-	352	338	677	-	382	295	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	1,962	-	1,356	606	2,815	-	1,535	1,280	4,226	-	1,744	2,482	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	480	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	2,581	-	2,581	-	16,651	-	2,309	14,342	33,635	-	1,781	31,854	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	203	-	203	-	233	-	233	-	992	-	263	729	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	8,591	-	3	8,588	12,233	-	-	12,233	12,024	-	-	12,024	(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,236,622	2,255,898	381,140	599,584	3,417,375	2,481,516	363,300	572,559	2,987,732	2,192,409	376,710	416,613	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,180,597	2,255,898	377,340	547,359	3,346,185	2,476,966	359,400	509,819	2,925,813	2,167,976	373,430	364,407	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	56,613	32,398	7,415	16,800	53,568	31,197	7,980	14,391	46,486	29,959	7,747	8,780	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	19,430	9,332	4,038	6,060	17,666	9,408	3,683	4,575	14,711	7,959	3,243	3,509	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,074	29,945	8,549	10,580	49,384	31,279	8,646	9,459	49,999	29,787	11,320	8,892	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	161,328	110,548	12,540	38,240	152,855	105,594	10,675	36,586	145,052	105,515	10,299	5,795	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	37,633	28.328	4,679	4,626	37,428	28,641	3,681	5,106	29,487	20,018	3,674	5,795	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	33,034	22,508	3,966	6,560	29,389	19,944	3,731	5,714	24,224	17,672	3,188	3,364	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	4,801	2,344	671	1,786	3,255	2,006	554	695	3,386	2,137	529	720	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,001	7,546	2,150	2,305	12,735	7,260	2,192	3,283	10,575	6,766	2,231	1,578	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	48,695	27,124	8,079	13,492	44,632	27,592	8,155	8,885	40,858	25,459	6,709	8,690	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	54,996	33,861	11,232	9,883	58,311	36,344	12,122	9,845	56,270	33,121	12,535	10,614	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	17,954	6,380	2,525	9,049	12,753	5,956	2,271	4,526	12,301	6,875	2,469	2,957	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	200,648	155,680	17,882	27,086	207,339	167,937	17,926	21,476	190,390	158,749	17,749	13,892	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	87,281	68,287	6,674	12,320	84,678	67,467	6,143	11,068	77,352	64,735	6,801	5,816	(15)
(16)	IOWA	33,388	19,408	5,245	8,735	40,742	28,472	4,907	7,363	30,867	21,420	5,544	3,903	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	44,497	30,402	5,599	8,496	59,998	47,899	4.987	7,112	50,925	40,301	5,596	5,028	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	65,884	45,911	10,706	9,267	75,096	54,539	11,108	9,449	70,908	49,987	13,384	7,537	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	47,776	36,510	6,873	4,393	47,000	34,698	7,360	4,942	42,121	31,880	7,094	3,147	(19)
(20)	MAINE	17,156	7,971	2,251	6,934	13,780	7,468	2,011	4,301	12,832	7,448	2,038	3,346	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	28,085	14,606	3,923	9,556	26,253	13,404	3,478	9,371	24,303	12,430	3,704	8,169	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	128,343	104,557	12,407	11,379	122,203	100,026	11,582	10,595	117,912	97,145	11,462	9,305	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	102,791	75,771	12,229	14,791	99,938	77,346	11,160	11,432	84,656	67,223	10,314	7,119	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	68,419	44,805	9,450	14,164	76,009	53,740	9,686	12,583	63,081	45,179	12,095	5,807	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	48,083	26,651	10,017	11,415	50,779	27,708	10,249	12,822	46,281	25,276	9,484	11,521	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	94,058	66,602	13,129	14,327	125.046	95,637	12,441	16,968	98,101	70,356	15,722	12,023	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	19,792	10,489	2,767	6,536	30,355	20,791	3,386	6,178	17.534	9,239	3.394	4,901	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	27,048	14,512	3,926	8,610	34,428	24,981	3,844	5,603	26,147	19,253	4,077	2,817	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	4,568	2,188	856	1,524	3,474	1,678	730	1,066	3,681	2,053	770	858	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,977	7,607	1,653	2,717	12,932	9,276	1,481	2,175	12,002	8,761	1,447	1,794	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	98,794	79,811	10,816	8,167	99,720	78,899	8,737	12,084	95,235	75,474	8,645	11,116	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	21,684	7,899	5,193	8,592	18,568	9,934	4,381	4,253	15,359	8,191	4,269	2,899	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	225,929	205,490	9,705	10,734	221,344	199,918	9,135	12,291	212,877	193,984	7,817	11,076	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	134,494	101,698	11,580	21,216	139,643	101,922	10,935	26,786	115,927	88,654	9,613	17,660	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	50,251	27,984	8,515	13,752	47,437	29,280	8,816	9,341	42,952	28,412	9,072	5,468	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	19,897	8,399	4,524	6,974	58,260	42,708	5,252	10,300	28,356	17,997	6,598	3,761	(36)
(37)	OHIO	184,060	152,850	15,126	16,084	181,592	148,406	14,779	18,407	158,249	133,593	13,807	10,849	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	80,411	55,596	14,662	10,153	103,983	82,093	11,828	10,062	82,274	58,118	16,292	7,864	(38)
(39)	OREGON	26,480	14,469	3,740	8,271	23,041	13,448	3,386	6,207	21,708	13,908	3,403	4,397	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	277,748	235,047	19,998	22,703	292,986	249,437	17,719	25,830	263,151	229,378	14,361	19,412	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	16,560	10,888	2,359	3,313	15,867	10,577	2,278	3,012	15,296	10,725	2,330	2,241	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,737	25,470	7,728	12,539	44,934	24,920	8,185	11,829	41,200	23,838	8,535	8,827	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	19,184	9,400	3,593	6,191	65,492	54,110	3,891	7,491	28,021	20,723	4,096	3,202	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	59,208	36,505	8,800	13,963	56,637	35,175	9,253	12,209	48,697	30,493	9,344	8,860	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	135,603	79,385	20,477	35,741	119,512	77,319	17,089	25,104	118,350	78,233	21,811	18,306	(45)
(46)	UTAH	16,012	10,080	2,499	3,433	15,869	9,480	2,468	3,921	13,865	8,875	2,220	2,770	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	9,633	4,400	1,777	3,456	8,654	3,990	1,650	3,014	6,679	3,437	1,676	1,566	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	50,988	27,180	9,657	14,151	48,813	27,142	8,930	12,741	40,676	24,422	9,265	6,989	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	44,389	25,948	5,737	12,704	45,289	27,180	5,572	12,537	42,753	26,910	5,587	10,256	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	55,916	43,457	7,207	5,252	55,621	42,579	7,129	5,913	53,924	41,383	7,559	4,982	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	74,123	48,862	10,764	14,497	89,841	66,062	10,434	13,345	70,385	51,389	11,038	7,958	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	8,083	2,789	1,452	3,842	11,056	4,099	1,384	5,573	7,437	3,136	1,473	2,828	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	43,067	–	3,800	39,267	64,120	4,550	3,900	55,670	60,820	4,433	3,280	53,107	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	521	–	218	303	312	–	226	86	346	–	288	58	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,201	–	1,261	1,940	7,784	4,550	1,126	2,108	7,607	4,433	1,000	2,174	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	260	–	–	260	205	–	–	205	89	–	–	89	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	37,955	–	2,099	35,856	54,398	–	2,251	52,147	51,608	–	1,751	49,857	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,130	–	222	908	1,421	–	297	1,124	1,170	–	241	929	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	12,958	–	–	12,958	7,070	–	–	7,070	1,099	–	–	1,099	(59)

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE III (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY – SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1937				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	2,833,322	2,114,800	374,885	343,637	2,735,620	1,999,269	348,915	387,436	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	2,779,803	2,110,843	371,450	297,510	2,680,808	1,995,468	345,000	340,340	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	43,148	27,070	8,015	8,063	44,247	27,394	8,538	8,315	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	14,904	8,255	3,414	3,235	15,495	8,485	4,019	2,991	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	42,916	25,989	10,417	6,510	43,790	27,070	10,794	5,926	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	137,186	105,235	10,250	21,703	143,857	108,417	10,013	25,427	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	34,338	25,550	4,217	4,571	29,844	20,701	3,915	5,228	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	23,945	18,300	3,086	2,559	23,232	17,746	2,509	2,977	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	3,178	2,101	556	521	2,945	2,026	417	502	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11,700	6,601	2,395	2,704	11,569	6,720	2,206	2,643	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	38,874	24,086	6,352	8,436	39,699	25,548	6,092	8,059	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	47,558	29,458	12,011	6,089	46,055	28,774	10,950	6,331	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	12,889	7,761	2,538	2,590	10,786	5,425	2,307	3,054	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	180,895	148,075	18,145	14,675	180,614	146,456	13,975	20,183	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	77,384	65,773	7,052	4,559	70,458	58,486	6,230	5,742	(15)
(16)	IOWA	32,842	24,344	5,926	2,572	29,870	21,161	5,349	3,360	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	46,383	36,355	5,709	4,319	44,370	35,552	4,788	4,030	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	65,949	47,482	12,699	5,768	66,108	47,301	13,017	5,790	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	40,713	30,758	7,116	2,839	41,247	30,779	7,160	3,308	(19)
(20)	MAINE	12,633	7,543	2,361	2,729	10,351	5,376	2,066	2,909	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	23,216	12,740	3,332	7,144	20,819	11,727	2,897	6,195	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	109,216	90,779	11,559	6,878	107,968	88,849	10,382	8,737	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	78,005	61,798	10,419	5,788	68,730	54,212	7,992	6,526	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	64,012	46,802	12,567	4,643	57,106	39,775	10,250	7,081	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	42,359	21,990	9,129	11,240	45,136	22,429	8,973	13,734	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	100,883	79,503	14,466	6,914	93,003	72,095	13,956	6,952	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	19,470	11,548	3,269	4,653	20,599	10,274	3,183	7,142	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	29,775	22,321	4,562	2,892	30,166	21,619	4,645	3,902	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	3,604	2,082	776	746	3,427	1,993	687	747	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,533	7,386	1,428	1,719	9,292	6,610	1,170	1,512	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	91,548	74,537	9,382	7,629	92,284	73,481	8,908	9,895	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	16,352	8,834	4,267	3,251	15,128	8,506	4,467	2,155	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	198,243	180,296	7,862	10,085	195,901	179,644	6,623	9,634	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	102,738	80,591	9,766	12,381	94,796	72,071	8,313	14,412	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	40,843	25,127	9,078	6,638	40,618	24,495	9,011	7,112	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	24,721	16,444	6,493	1,784	23,793	12,124	5,727	5,942	(36)
(37)	OHIO	146,788	124,177	13,533	9,078	139,916	115,989	11,290	12,637	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	77,884	54,777	15,565	7,542	75,918	53,538	15,735	6,645	(38)
(39)	OREGON	22,753	15,846	3,394	3,513	21,184	14,370	3,010	3,804	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	244,893	215,288	14,031	15,574	228,409	195,122	13,345	19,942	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	15,368	11,377	2,289	1,702	15,460	11,932	2,001	1,527	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	37,976	22,331	8,407	7,238	36,129	20,914	7,967	7,248	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	25,375	19,487	3,961	1,927	22,549	14,210	3,672	4,667	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	46,918	28,375	9,280	9,263	45,282	25,989	8,893	10,400	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	114,087	77,711	21,676	14,700	113,299	77,618	22,144	13,537	(45)
(46)	UTAH	13,030	8,654	2,197	2,179	12,270	7,622	2,110	2,538	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	6,428	3,976	1,634	818	5,949	3,384	1,522	1,043	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	40,296	23,036	8,926	8,334	38,105	19,913	9,753	8,439	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	42,534	31,189	5,652	5,693	40,657	29,183	5,341	6,133	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	47,840	37,381	7,164	3,295	45,221	36,001	6,883	2,337	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	68,054	50,793	11,463	5,798	60,149	43,949	8,371	7,829	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	6,624	2,931	1,664	2,029	7,008	2,413	1,434	3,161	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	53,446	3,957	3,435	46,054	54,706	3,801	3,915	46,990	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	447	–	270	177	340	–	168	172	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	7,450	3,957	740	2,753	5,867	3,801	857	1,209	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	60	–	–	60	30	–	–	30	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	43,937	–	2,259	41,678	46,865	–	2,631	44,234	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,552	–	166	1,386	1,604	–	259	1,345	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	73	–	–	73	106	—	–	106	(59)

TABLE IV

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	GRAND TOTAL	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	LINE NO.
			TOTAL	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	FOREST SERVICE	PUBLIC ROADS	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	OTHER		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	387,436	135,993	14,421	18,006	49,836	42,860	5,969	4,901	722	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	340,340	135,725	14,421	18,000	49,574	42,860	5,969	4,901	722	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	8,315	4,171	132	229	1,344	2,323	143	-	-	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	2,991	1,388	193	633	154	385	23	-	-	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	5,925	4,490	98	278	891	2,926	297	-	-	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	25,427	3,372	335	1,619	868	311	205	34	-	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	5,228	2,406	212	1,124	323	487	260	-	-	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	2,977	1,389	608	8	551	222	-	-	-	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	502	164	-	-	95	69	-	-	-	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,643	49	-	41	-	-	4	4	5	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	8,059	3,594	99	131	1,053	2,251	60	-	-	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	6,331	3,616	189	232	1,689	1,194	314	-	-	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	3,054	2,376	820	1,260	153	120	23	-	-	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	20,183	4,212	140	83	1,570	563	222	1,634	-	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	5,742	2,183	99	61	1,039	906	78	-	-	(15)
(16)	IOWA	3,360	1,456	226	18	883	116	213	-	-	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	4,030	1,032	-	250	613	46	123	-	-	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	5,790	3,073	-	137	803	1,934	199	-	-	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	3,308	2,119	11	124	1,184	425	201	174	-	(19)
(20)	MAINE	2,909	1,928	322	22	856	725	3	-	-	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	6,195	2,233	32	11	243	1,528	24	395	-	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	8,737	1,931	597	25	993	316	-	-	-	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	6,526	1,449	302	257	605	263	13	9	-	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	7,081	3,471	290	241	1,463	960	135	382	-	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	13,734	2,366	19	69	1,160	810	308	-	-	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	6,952	2,795	215	753	1,386	169	272	-	-	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	7,142	5,819	1,551	999	198	2,389	-	682	-	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	3,902	1,514	76	391	716	122	64	145	-	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	747	481	-	229	252	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,512	675	308	141	226	-	-	-	-	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	9,895	4,349	2,947	11	929	448	14	-	-	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	2,155	1,436	2	749	464	173	48	-	-	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	9,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	14,412	4,238	1,139	2	1,888	1,089	120	-	-	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	7,112	3,482	83	285	1,751	1,064	299	-	-	(34)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	5,942	5,041	37	1,163	2,446	703	14	678	-	(36)
(37)	OHIO	12,637	7,005	250	48	3,000	3,370	157	180	-	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	6,645	3,235	-	178	1,075	1,275	513	114	-	(38)
(39)	OREGON	3,804	2,713	73	1,016	435	1,125	45	19	-	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	19,942	6,458	298	274	5,234	589	63	-	717	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	1,527	222	17	-	12	193	-	-	-	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,248	3,559	40	70	1,585	1,577	287	-	-	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,667	3,437	29	681	1,515	660	248	304	-	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	10,400	5,218	193	153	2,387	2,485	-	-	-	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	13,537	4,210	222	291	2,255	1,050	287	105	-	(45)
(46)	UTAH	2,538	2,128	103	1,295	407	133	190	-	-	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	1,043	789	461	68	260	-	-	-	-	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	8,439	3,098	341	274	948	1,353	182	-	-	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	6,133	1,681	145	896	220	350	70	-	-	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	2,337	1,393	259	181	441	470	42	-	-	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	7,829	4,851	335	614	675	3,090	95	42	-	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	3,161	1,428	573	385	336	103	31	-	-	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	46,990	268	-	6	262	-	-	-	-	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	172	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
(55)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55)
(56)	HAWAII	1,209	262	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	44,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION			LINE NO.
		TOTAL	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	RECLAMATION	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	OTHER			TOTAL	HOUSING DIVISION	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	69,368	861	5,929	17,198	45,380	477	15,316	127,982	15,553	112,429	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	24,776	861	5,823	17,198	894	477	14,887	126,587	14,888	111,699	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	581	-	-	581	-	-	-	2,716	544	2,172	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	1,033	-	919	-	114	-	-	521	-	521	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	-	1,062	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	2,813	20	1,965	772	56	-	2,579	9,484	-	9,484	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	335	19	-	309	7	-	-	2,070	-	2,070	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	34	34	-	-	-	-	264	1,183	111	1,072	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	169	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	115	115	-	-	-	-	591	345	345	-	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	21	-	-	-	21	-	862	2,983	49	2,934	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	613	69	-	544	-	-	-	1,356	-	1,356	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	214	-	212	-	2	-	-	454	-	454	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	343	13	-	330	-	313	379	13,756	2,264	11,492	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	726	-	-	726	-	-	-	2,140	-	2,140	(15)
(16)	IOWA	348	-	-	348	-	-	-	1,233	-	1,233	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	8	-	-	-	8	-	70	2,038	-	2,038	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	146	30	-	116	-	-	-	2,190	755	1,435	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	871	-	871	(19)
(20)	MAINE	542	-	-	542	-	-	90	210	-	210	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	295	-	-	278	17	-	118	2,707	-	2,707	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	63	1,479	2,716	1,298	1,418	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	472	-	-	472	-	-	58	3,234	-	3,234	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,232	36	-	1,168	28	-	47	1,880	-	1,880	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	69	-	-	69	-	-	-	10,708	-	10,708	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	1,754	-	-	1,754	-	-	-	2,132	-	2,132	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	1,299	-	1,299	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	513	-	-	485	28	-	-	1,388	323	1,065	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	254	-	254	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	282	7	-	275	-	-	-	452	-	452	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	3,543	522	3,021	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	161	-	32	129	-	-	-	549	-	549	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,753	6,948	1,968	4,980	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	1,121	6	-	1,111	4	67	48	5,852	718	5,134	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,320	62	-	1,239	19	-	-	2,073	-	2,073	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	366	-	-	324	42	-	-	479	-	479	(36)
(37)	OHIO	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	4,964	1,623	3,341	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1,036	24	-	811	201	-	-	1,868	694	1,174	(38)
(39)	OREGON	521	17	99	352	53	-	-	525	-	525	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,495	71	-	1,424	-	-	1,932	7,913	605	7,308	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	143	-	-	143	-	-	201	774	-	774	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	559	-	-	559	-	-	1,113	1,875	476	1,399	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	496	-	-	362	134	-	-	713	-	713	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	756	21	-	735	-	-	-	4,391	2,091	2,300	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	733	31	702	-	-	34	-	4,208	269	3,939	(45)
(46)	UTAH	80	22	-	47	11	-	-	303	-	303	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	214	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	889	-	-	845	44	-	1,244	2,486	-	2,486	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	573	38	509	-	26	-	1,225	2,124	-	2,124	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	260	27	-	233	-	-	64	432	-	432	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	109	64	-	-	45	-	-	2,569	233	2,336	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	1,500	-	1,385	115	-	-	-	233	-	233	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	44,486	-	-	-	44,486	-	429	1,395	665	730	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	110	-	-	-	110	-	-	56	-	56	(54)
(55)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55)
(56)	HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	142	-	142	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	43,427	-	-	-	43,427 A/	-	-	807	429	378	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	949	-	-	-	949 B/	-	-	390	236	154	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	106	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

A/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.
B/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE IV (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND ECW, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	WAR DEPARTMENT				LINE NO.
			TOTAL	INTERNAL REVENUE	OTHER		TOTAL	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	OTHER	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,069	4,475	2,622	1,853	28	31,755	12,768	18,987	251	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	1,069	4,469	2,622	1,847	28	31,349	12,768	18,581	251	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	-	5	4	1	-	842	28	814	-	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49	-	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	-	5	5	-	-	307	186	121	-	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	-	341	225	116	-	6,838	5,468	1,370	-	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	27	15	11	4	-	375	32	343	-	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	-	20	14	6	-	87	87	-	-	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	-	10	4	6	-	159	-	159	-	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	111	26	85	-	1,367	142	1,225	51 C/	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	-	106	35	71	-	493	72	421	-	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	61	30	19	11	-	653	-	653	-	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	6	174	161	13	-	1,000	563	437	-	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	182	18	17	1	-	493	41	452	-	(15)
(16)	IOWA	57	13	7	6	-	253	144	109	-	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	-	8	8	-	-	874	1	873	-	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	4	15	14	1	-	362	10	352	-	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	-	40	40	-	-	193	-	193	-	(19)
(20)	MAINE	-	17	-	17	-	122	39	83	-	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	-	335	90	245	-	507	106	401	-	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	-	123	70	53	-	2,425	2,158	267	-	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	-	1 119	128	991	-	194	-	194	-	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	95	82	80	2	28	255	57	198	-	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	591	591	-	-	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	-	163	163	-	-	108	5	103	-	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	136	7	7	-	-	344	226	118	-	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	2	2	-	-	101	101	-	-	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	-	143	125	18	-	1,175	-	1,175	-	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	-	659	554	105	-	74	74	-	200 D/	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	-	77	70	7	-	3,009	1,244	1,765	-	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	28	4	2	2	-	205	-	205	-	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56	-	(36)
(37)	OHIO	62	226	218	8	-	307	-	307	-	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	-	18	18	-	-	488	152	336	-	(38)
(39)	OREGON	-	6	6	-	-	39	17	22	-	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	10	319	314	5	-	1,098	883	215	-	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	-	7	7	-	-	180	3	177	-	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	90	-	-	-	-	52	-	52	-	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	-	18	18	-	-	17	17	-	-	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	49	75	45	30	-	4,228	12	4,216	-	(45)
(46)	UTAH	-	2	2	-	-	25	-	25	-	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	-	1	-	1	-	39	39	-	-	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	61	22	4	18	-	639	-	639	-	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	-	58	45	13	-	472	16	456	-	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	188	188	-	-	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	170	66	64	2	-	64	64	-	-	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	-	6	-	6	-	406	-	406	-	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
(55)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	(55)
(56)	HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	376	-	376	-	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	(58)
(59)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)

C/ ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY.
D/ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING AID AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS UNDER NYA PROGRAMS, BY STATES

APRIL 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	STUDENT AID				WORK PROJECTS				LINE NO.
			HIGH		GRADUATE		YOUTHS		TOTAL	
		TOTAL	SCHOOL	COLLEGE	SCHOOL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	ADULTS	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	434,744	290,364	138,986	5,394	191,982	93,487	93,060	5,435	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	5,855	3,821	2,020	14	4,274	1,304	2,888	82	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	1,584	1,010	566	8	538	305	221	12	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	8,332	6,808	1,524	-	5,413	2,609	2,599	205	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	19,282	10,087	8,599	596	5,858	2,548	3,158	152	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	5,554	3,969	1,545	40	1,871	770	1,059	42	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	2,982	1,920	851	211	1,237	659	486	92	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	364	239	125	-	143	65	74	4	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,735	504	1,049	182	423	172	243	8	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	4,655	3,526	1,125	4	2,465	928	1,461	76	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	14,108	10,221	3,777	110	4,924	1,106	3,694	124	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	2,564	1,789	764	11	1,135	521	576	38	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	24,331	16,246	7,628	457	10,509	5,534	4,700	275	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	10,827	6,977	3,746	104	3,476	2,030	1,376	70	(14)
(15)	IOWA	7,553	3,797	3,606	150	1,063	522	517	24	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	12,623	8,776	3,808	39	5,045	2,738	2,123	184	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	12,346	8,920	3,403	23	11,161	5,254	5,500	407	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	4,843	2,471	2,337	35	3,630	1,474	2,056	100	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,759	990	765	4	762	459	249	54	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	3,365	1,788	1,496	81	862	445	386	31	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	10,789	6,942	3,465	382	4,589	2,055	2,352	182	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	16,435	11,261	4,822	352	5,945	3,068	2,737	140	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	9,959	6,346	3,566	47	4,161	2,099	1,943	119	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	6,128	3,971	2,156	1	3,783	1,416	2,296	71	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	14,483	9,846	4,562	75	5,209	2,866	2,189	154	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	4,206	3,166	1,032	8	1,130	516	578	36	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	6,200	3,873	2,290	37	1,958	1,047	860	51	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	173	172	-	1	38	17	19	2	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,353	815	533	5	703	363	300	40	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	8,270	6,192	2,068	10	5,278	2,983	2,134	161	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	1,900	1,435	461	4	1,646	688	896	62	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	20,902	12,322	7,660	920	8,915	5,154	3,577	184	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	12,963	7,682	5,119	162	8,882	4,719	3,950	213	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	8,422	4,391	3,970	61	3,370	1,044	2,206	120	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	6,275	4,783	1,478	14	2,044	857	1,149	38	(35)
(36)	OHIO	19,750	13,202	6,310	238	8,188	4,474	3,487	227	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	21,652	16,630	4,964	58	8,489	4,661	3,594	234	(37)
(38)	OREGON	3,169	1,620	1,549	-	693	366	320	7	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	32,103	24,000	7,772	331	15,924	8,493	6,887	544	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	1,547	880	631	36	622	329	243	50	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,496	8,312	2,161	23	3,809	1,072	2,602	135	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,254	5,111	1,140	3	3,589	1,912	1,602	75	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	10,700	7,601	2,975	124	4,763	1,991	2,679	93	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	19,775	12,449	7,274	52	8,066	3,602	4,382	82	(44)
(45)	UTAH	3,838	1,975	1,844	19	905	580	296	29	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	920	452	465	3	323	149	171	3	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	5,512	3,038	2,420	54	3,158	1,150	1,898	110	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	6,100	3,897	2,141	62	1,766	806	932	28	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	7,410	5,843	1,552	15	4,301	3,192	983	126	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	10,496	7,010	3,279	207	4,593	2,250	2,212	131	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	890	488	400	2	353	125	220	8	(51)
(52)	HAWAII	1,012	800	193	19	-	-	-	-	(52)

TABLE VI

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL A/	224,837,334	100.0	$113,777,634	100.0	$.506	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	78,790,704	35.1	35,497,168	31.3	.451	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS - PRIMARY ROADS	1,277,429	0.6	507,885	0.5	.398	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	28,286,255	12.6	11,137,342	9.8	.394	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	14,739,287	6.6	7,507,082	6.6	.509	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND PATHS	2,698,131	1.2	1,432,048	1.3	.531	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	7,073,146	3.1	3,815,200	3.4	.539	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	1,207,537	0.5	616,130	0.5	.510	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	7,976	B/	4,333	B/	.543	(9)
(10)	OTHER C/	23,500,943	10.5	10,477,148	9.2	.446	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	18,127,706	8.1	11,637,083	10.2	.642	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	2,224,385	1.0	1,631,957	1.4	.734	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	1,447,359	0.7	1,102,305	1.0	.762	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	5,685,451	2.5	3,603,927	3.2	.634	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	3,029,305	1.4	1,777,845	1.6	.587	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL GOVT. (INCL. MILITARY AND NAVAL)	1,603,088	0.7	1,155,241	1.0	.721	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	2,311,104	1.0	1,144,649	1.0	.495	(17)
(18)	HOUSING	447,261	0.2	276,641	0.2	.619	(18)
(19)	OTHER C/	1,379,753	0.6	944,518	0.8	.685	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	18,596,177	8.3	10,931,084	9.6	.588	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	2,609,235	1.2	1,367,343	1.2	.524	(21)
(22)	PARKS	9,478,753	4.2	5,197,523	4.6	.548	(22)
(23)	OTHER C/	6,508,189	2.9	4,366,218	3.8	.671	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	11,219,402	5.0	5,325,985	4.7	.475	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	267,918	0.1	138,872	0.1	.518	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	571,991	0.3	292,271	0.3	.511	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	8,312,384	3.7	3,902,554	3.4	.469	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP, AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	620,643	0.3	313,870	0.3	.506	(28)
(29)	OTHER C/	1,446,466	0.6	678,418	0.6	.469	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	22,310,665	9.9	11,685,973	10.3	.524	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	4,772,724	2.1	2,481,597	2.2	.520	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	16,277,762	7.2	8,566,816	7.6	.526	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	428,891	0.2	266,478	0.2	.621	(33)
(34)	OTHER C/	831,288	0.4	371,082	0.3	.446	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	4,037,534	1.8	2,187,456	1.9	.542	(35)
(36)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	3,275,923	1.4	1,710,831	1.5	.522	(36)
(37)	NAVIGATION	613,990	0.3	393,342	0.3	.641	(37)
(38)	OTHER C/	147,621	0.1	83,283	0.1	.564	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	25,722,275	11.5	17,166,963	15.1	.667	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	4,589,323	2.1	3,246,472	2.9	.707	(40)
(41)	RECREATIONAL	5,099,401	2.3	3,077,380	2.7	.603	(41)
(42)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	16,033,551	7.1	10,843,111	9.5	.676	(42)
(43)	GOODS	30,128,366	13.4	12,135,428	10.7	.403	(43)
(44)	SEWING	26,623,399	11.8	10,453,213	9.2	.393	(44)
(45)	CANNING	177,868	0.1	72,604	0.1	.408	(45)
(46)	OTHER C/	3,327,099	1.5	1,609,611	1.4	.484	(46)
(47)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	6,510,220	2.9	2,754,861	2.4	.423	(47)
(48)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	268,283	0.1	121,792	0.1	.454	(48)
(49)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	2,705,747	1.2	1,032,146	0.9	.381	(49)
(50)	OTHER C/	3,536,190	1.6	1,600,923	1.4	.453	(50)
(51)	MISCELLANEOUS	8,901,500	4.0	4,282,062	3.8	.481	(51)

A/ INCLUDED IN THE GRAND TOTALS BUT NOT DISTRIBUTED BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ARE HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS IN HAWAII, AMOUNTING TO 492,785 AND $173,571, RESPECTIVELY.

B/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

C/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 1937

TABLE VII

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH APRIL 30, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL A/	4,913,245,472	100.0	$2,293,907,317	100.0	$.467	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	1,815,449,371	37.0	755,078,313	32.9	.416	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS - PRIMARY ROADS	29,311,250	0.6	11,581,689	0.5	.395	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	636,541,028	13.0	229,180,350	10.0	.360	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	410,436,161	8.3	192,041,381	8.4	.468	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND PATHS	63,518,847	1.3	31,147,239	1.3	.490	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	195,892,942	4.0	96,893,906	4.2	.495	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	32,488,365	0.7	15,378,991	0.7	.473	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	278,219	B/	121,420	B/	.436	(9)
(10)	OTHER C/	446,982,559	9.1	178,733,337	7.8	.400	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	416,375,070	8.5	239,224,800	10.4	.575	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	51,707,637	1.1	35,528,302	1.5	.687	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	40,362,178	0.8	26,665,339	1.2	.661	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	133,033,170	2.7	76,847,634	3.3	.578	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	63,374,619	1.3	32,359,297	1.4	.511	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL GOVT. (INCL. MILITARY AND NAVAL)	27,LL9,062	0.5	16,306,579	0.7	.601	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	62,519,708	1.3	27,295,716	1.2	.437	(17)
(18)	HOUSING	10,318,832	0.2	6,417,634	0.3	.622	(18)
(19)	OTHER C/	27,939,864	0.6	17,804,299	0.8	.637	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	503,943,763	10.2	270,293,888	11.8	.536	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	77,479,055	1.6	36,754,229	1.6	.474	(21)
(22)	PARKS	246,700,475	5.0	120,618,857	5.3	.489	(22)
(23)	OTHER C/	179,764,233	3.6	112,920,802	4.9	.628	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	258,588,399	5.3	111,321,678	4.9	.430	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	9,242,697	0.2	3,784,993	0.2	.410	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	13,662,478	0.3	6,228,035	0.3	.456	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	187,636,448	3.8	81,196,421	3.5	.433	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	8,159,294	0.2	4,015,385	0.2	.492	(28)
(29)	OTHER C/	39,887,482	0.8	16,096,844	0.7	.404	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	419,057,174	8.5	201,515,006	8.8	.481	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	93,393,028	1.9	44,402,652	1.9	.475	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	300,109,745	6.1	145,028,374	6.3	.483	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	7,658,483	0.1	4,113,416	0.2	.537	(33)
(34)	OTHER C/	17,895,918	0.4	7,970,564	0.4	.445	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	97,375,906	2.0	48,245,528	2.1	.495	(35)
(36)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	79,614,479	1.6	37,795,173	1.7	.475	(36)
(37)	NAVIGATION	12,199,817	0.3	7,621,225	0.3	.625	(37)
(38)	OTHER C/	5,561,610	0.1	2,829,130	0.1	.509	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	476,030,988	9.7	304,128,226	13.3	.639	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	95,055,471	1.9	62,966,593	2.8	.662	(40)
(41)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL D/	380,975,517	7.8	241,161,633	10.5	.633	(41)
(42)	GOODS	602,709,849	12.3	230,717,969	10.1	.383	(42)
(43)	SEWING	522,942,051	10.7	195,778,698	8.5	.374	(43)
(44)	CANNING	4,491,896	0.1	1,732,386	0.1	.386	(44)
(45)	OTHER C/	75,275,902	1.5	33,206,885	1.5	.441	(45)
(46)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	163,122,256	3.3	62,848,832	2.7	.385	(46)
(47)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	5,576,668	0.1	2,570,241	0.1	.461	(47)
(48)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	75,426,936	1.5	26,613,282	1.1	.353	(48)
(49)	OTHER C/	82,118,652	1.7	33,665,309	1.5	.410	(49)
(50)	MISCELLANEOUS	155,664,367	3.2	68,814,713	3.0	.442	(50)

A/ INCLUDED IN THE GRAND TOTALS BUT NOT DISTRIBUTED BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ARE HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS IN HAWAII AMOUNTING TO 4,928,329 AND $1,718,364, RESPECTIVELY.

B/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

C/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

D/ INCLUDES RECREATIONAL PROJECTS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 1937

TABLE VIII

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES

MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	LINE NO.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	TOTAL	224,837,334	100.0	$113,777,634	100.0	$ .506	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	2,889,617	1.3	917,901	0.8	.318	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	783,382	0.3	442,164	0.4	.564	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	2,850,370	1.3	877,529	0.8	.308	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	10,971,791	4.9	6,627,938	5.8	.604	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	2,730,818	1.2	1,363,570	1.2	.499	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	1,957,172	0.9	1,182,385	1.0	.604	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	236,078	0.1	103,930	0.1	.440	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	817,346	0.4	391,765	0.3	.479	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	2,728,593	1.2	910,282	0.8	.334	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	3,506,285	1.6	1,114,205	1.0	.318	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	754,318	0.3	359,553	0.3	.477	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	15,407,405	6.9	8,043,513	7.1	.522	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	6,798,834	3.0	3,593,909	3.2	.529	(14)
(15)	IOWA	2,449,045	1.1	1,137,891	1.0	.465	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	4,114,906	1.8	1,606,249	1.4	.390	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	5,268,745	2.3	1,479,348	1.3	.281	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	3,535,423	1.6	1,326,844	1.2	.375	(18)
(19)	MAINE	864,940	0.4	346,380	0.3	.400	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	1,486,564	0.7	617,024	0.5	.415	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	9,303,181	4.1	6,107,699	5.4	.657	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	6,836,569	3.0	3,409,043	3.0	.499	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	5,259,476	2.3	2,780,276	2.4	.529	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	2,317,238	1.0	753,583	0.7	.325	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	8,414,380	3.8	3,466,125	3.0	.412	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	950,030	0.4	664,197	0.6	.699	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	2,723,868	1.2	1,079,810	0.9	.396	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	160,148	0.1	103,266	0.1	.645	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	806,060	0.4	380,821	0.3	.472	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	8,588,964	3.8	5,157,769	4.5	.601	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	1,051,874	0.5	428,600	0.4	.407	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	18,673,235	8.3	13,875,395	12.2	.743	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	8,603,392	3.8	4,779,597	4.2	.556	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	2,818,021	1.3	797,944	0.7	.283	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,531,951	0.7	702,270	0.6	.458	(35)
(36)	OHIO	13,813,660	6.2	7,413,987	6.5	.537	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	4,696,084	2.1	1,660,842	1.5	.354	(37)
(38)	OREGON	1,588,938	0.7	910,706	0.8	.573	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	23,201,216	10.3	13,209,530	11.6	.569	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	1,250,614	0.6	657,557	0.6	.526	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,662,579	1.2	753,386	0.7	.283	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,065,178	0.9	786,257	0.7	.381	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	3,327,854	1.5	856,466	0.8	.257	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	7,976,859	3.5	2,530,678	2.2	.317	(44)
(45)	UTAH	774,826	0.3	460,941	0.4	.595	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	489,867	0.2	200,614	0.2	.410	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	2,802,218	1.2	784,074	0.7	.280	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	3,082,280	1.4	1,829,796	1.6	.594	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	3,601,736	1.6	1,649,389	1.4	.458	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	4,518,173	2.0	2,818,545	2.5	.624	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	301,948	0.1	152,520	0.1	.505	(51)
(52)	HAWAII	492,785	0.2	173,571	0.2	.352	(52)

TABLE IX

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH APRIL 30, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	STATE	HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	LINE No.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	TOTAL	4,913,245,472	100.0	$2,293,907,317	100.0	$ .467	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	76,736,811	1.6	20,813,318	0.9	.271	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	19,160,889	0.4	8,562,075	0.4	.447	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	70,151,163	1.4	17,466,198	0.7	.249	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	225,937,016	4.6	125,599,084	5.5	.556	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	61,156,996	1.2	27,765,901	1.2	.454	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	43,871,609	1.0	25,245,099	1.1	.575	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	5,416,354	0.1	2,215,798	0.2	.409	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16,866,509	0.3	7,325,227	0.3	.434	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	59,925,509	1.2	17,626,021	0.8	.294	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	79,372,940	1.6	23,043,314	1.0	.290	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	16,960,002	0.3	6,864,790	0.3	.405	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	329,210,677	6.7	155,402,108	6.8	.472	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	157,503,065	3.2	72,137,919	3.1	.458	(14)
(15)	IOWA	50,974,074	1.0	21,728,179	0.9	.426	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	81,300,483	1.7	28,544,399	1.2	.351	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	101,511,850	2.1	25,795,316	1.1	.254	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	76,902,788	1.6	26,541,447	1.2	.345	(18)
(19)	MAINE	17,321,333	0.4	6,931,490	0.3	.400	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	33,533,381	0.7	13,333,330	0.6	.398	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	190,984,824	3.9	115,405,177	5.0	.577	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	162,665,711	3.3	75,296,278	3.3	.463	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	111,454,991	2.3	54,955,080	2.4	.493	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	52,703,169	1.1	14,350,514	0.6	.272	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	157,809,737	3.2	60,697,789	2.6	.385	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	21,751,003	0.4	13,806,516	0.6	.635	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	44,986,944	0.9	17,352,321	0.8	.386	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	3,397,026	0.1	1,944,569	0.1	.572	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16,256,996	0.3	6,890,596	0.3	.424	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	170,847,806	3.5	93,485,448	4.1	.547	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	20,872,471	0.4	7,906,217	0.3	.379	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	482,981,939	9.4	324,342,757	14.1	.701	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	201,986,786	4.1	106,972,929	4.7	.530	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	61,969,806	1.3	15,840,478	0.7	.256	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	35,165,348	0.7	14,682,194	0.6	.418	(35)
(36)	OHIO	320,482,474	6.5	160,328,578	7.0	.500	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	117,233,812	2.4	33,488,822	1.5	.286	(37)
(38)	OREGON	31,237,965	0.6	16,118,871	0.7	.516	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	492,557,633	10.0	263,082,484	11.5	.534	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	26,834,457	0.5	12,427,185	0.5	.463	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	58,860,496	1.2	14,516,390	0.6	.247	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	46,031,129	0.9	16,616,800	0.7	.361	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	81,893,368	1.7	19,686,292	0.9	.240	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	154,078,644	3.1	43,076,423	1.9	.280	(44)
(45)	UTAH	21,080,335	0.4	10,014,146	0.4	.475	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	9,827,364	0.2	3,569,587	0.2	.363	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	61,616,127	1.3	15,944,825	0.7	.259	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	58,180,720	1.2	30,813,280	1.3	.530	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	78,808,806	1.6	32,982,569	1.4	.419	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	100,908,232	2.1	58,814,111	2.6	.583	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	9,087,580	0.2	3,838,714	0.2	.422	(51)
(52)	HAWAII	4,928,329	0.1	1,718,364	0.1	.349	(52)

TABLE X

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH MAY 31, 1937

Line No.	Agency	Total Allocations	Appropriation		Purpose		Line No.
			ERA Act of 1935	ERA Act of 1936	Work Projects	Other B/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,871,846,025	$4,575,646,417	$2,296,199,608	$5,337,921,243	$1,533,924,782	(1)
(2)	Department of Agriculture	1,022,544,831	798,824,782	223,720,049	725,437,399	297,107,432	(2)
(3)	Agricultural Economics	2,133,760	-	2,133,760	2,133,760	-	(3)
(4)	Agricultural Engineering	7,143	7,143	-	7,143		(4)
(5)	Animal Industry	1,697,742	1,087,742	610,000	1,697,742	-	(5)
(6)	Biological Survey	2,278,787	703,077	1,575,710	1,853,799	424,988	(6)
(7)	Dairy Industry	2,990	2,990	-	2,990	-	(7)
(8)	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	26,244,966	13,749,934	12,495,032	26,244,966	-	(8)
(9)	Extension Service C/	2,004,059	2,004,059	-	4,059	2,000,000	(9)
(10)	Forest Service	42,303,875	25,618,625	16,685,250	31,228,875	11,075,000	(10)
(11)	Home Economics	1,374,999	-	1,374,999	1,374,999	-	(11)
(12)	Plant Industry	39,770	39,770	-	39,770	-	(12)
(13)	Public Roads	509,582,076	499,621,865	9,960,211	500,960,211	8,621,865	(13)
(14)	Resettlement Administration	398,442,404	226,801,073	171,641,331	134,377,331	264,065,073	(14)
(15)	Soil Conservation Service	25,492,959	19,254,198	6,238,761	25,492,959	-	(15)
(16)	Weather Bureau	18,795	18,795	-	18,795	-	(16)
(17)	General Administrative Expenses	10,920,506	9,915,511	1,004,995	-	10,920,506	(17)
(18)	Advisory Committee on Allotments	17,128	17,128	-	-	17,128	(18)
(19)	Alley Dwelling Authority	440,194	440,194	-	440,194	-	(19)
(20)	U. S. Civil Service Commission	119,541	119,541	-	-	119,541	(20)
(21)	Department of Commerce	12,040,572	8,955,072	3,085,500	11,262,572	778,000	(21)
(22)	Census	11,017,448	8,231,948	2,785,500	11,017,448	-	(22)
(23)	Fisheries	151,095	151,095	-	151,095	-	(23)
(24)	Industrial Economics	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	(24)
(25)	Lighthouses	19,029	19,029	-	19,029	-	(25)
(26)	Standards	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	-	(26)
(27)	General Administrative Expenses	678,000	378,000	300,000	-	678,000	(27)
(28)	Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation	182,650	182,650	-	-	182,650	(28)
(29)	Emergency Conservation Work	594,969,951	594,969,951	-	593,798,700	1,171,251	(29)
(30)	Employees' Compensation Commission	27,000,000	13,800,000	13,200,000	-	27,000,000	(30)
(31)	Farm Credit Administration	17,300,000	17,300,000	-	-	17,300,000	(31)
(32)	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935,005,625	935,005,625	-	-	935,005,625	(32)
(33)	General Accounting Office	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	10,000,000	(33)
(34)	Department of the Interior	134,084,652	113,849,384	20,235,268	125,275,230	8,809,422	(34)
(35)	Alaska Road Commission	1,121,500	671,500	450,000	1,121,500	-	(35)
(36)	Bituminous Coal Commission	70,583	70,583	-	70,583	-	(36)
(37)	Office of Education	2,376,858	1,880,328	496,530	2,376,858	-	(37)
(38)	Geological Survey	113,913	113,913	-	113,913	-	(38)
(39)	Office of Indian Affairs	2,231,073	2,231,073	-	1,894,750	336,323	(39)
(40)	National Park Service	22,865,190	10,709,073	12,156,117	20,408,542	2,456,648	(40)
(41)	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admn.	41,223,686	34,868,395	6,355,291	38,507,671	2,716,015	(41)
(42)	Reclamation	60,147,000	60,147,000	-	60,147,000	-	(42)
(43)	St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,453	9,453	-	9,453	-	(43)
(44)	Temporary Gov't. of Virgin Islands	604,600	604,600	-	604,600	-	(44)
(45)	Territories and Island Possessions	20,360	-	20,360	20,360	-	(45)
(46)	General Administrative Expenses	3,300,436	2,543,466	756,970	-	3,300,436	(46)

A/ Based on warrants approved by the Comptroller General.

B/ Includes direct relief, rural rehabilitation, land purchase, employees' compensation fund, revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies, and administrative expenses.

C/ Includes Congressional allocation of $2,000,00 for wind erosion control.

(Concluded on Next Page)

TABLE X (CONCLUDED)

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH MAY 31, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION: ERA ACT OF 1935	APPROPRIATION: ERA ACT OF 1936	PURPOSE: WORK PROJECTS	PURPOSE: OTHER B/	LINE NO.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	$ 1,677,309	$ 1,677,309	-	-	$ 1,677,309	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	27,775,212	12,135,212	$15,640,000	$2,717,357	25,057,855	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	25,540,401	11,590,401	13,950,000	891,707	24,648,694	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,650	175,650	-	175,650	-	(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,650,000	-	(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	200,350	200,350	-	-	200,350	(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	208,811	168,811	40,000	-	208,811	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	568,000	251,500	316,500	568,000	-	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,721,959	2,721,959	-	-	2,721,959	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,943,764	1,843,764	100,000	-	1,943,764	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	34,172,176	17,365,176	16,807,000	33,654,561	517,615	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	33,654,561	17,107,561	16,547,000	33,654,561	-	(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	517,615	257,615	260,000	-	517,615	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMN.	223,541	223,541	-	-	223,541	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	429,702,166	429,702,166	-	429,702,166	-	(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	107,870,289	107,870,289	-	107,870,289	-	(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	321,831,877	321,831,877	-	321,831,877	-	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	15,594,476	15,594,476	-	14,648,628	945,848	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	115,000	-	115,000	105,000	10,000	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	75,368,537	39,441,520	35,927,017	18,450,536	56,918,001	(21)
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,850,950	-	4,850,950	-	(22)
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE	7,395,764	3,626,588	3,769,176	7,395,764	-	(23)
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	735,784	735,784	-	735,784	-	(24)
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	5,007,750	2,721,750	2,286,000	4,039,750	968,000	(25)
(26)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,428,288	806,447	621,841	1,428,288	-	(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	55,950,001	26,700,001	29,250,000	-	55,950,001	(27)
(28)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,233,120	1,233,120	-	1,218,120	15,000	(28)
(29)	WAR DEPARTMENT	180,352,561	151,657,392	28,695,169	173,564,830	6,787,731	(29)
(30)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	145,061,638	130,614,489	14,447,149	144,575,788	485,850	(30)
(31)	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000	(31)
(32)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	28,989,042	15,436,384	13,552,658	28,989,042	-	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,801,881	1,106,519	695,362	-	1,801,881	(33)
(34)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	3,343,693,060	1,410,334,955	1,933,358,105	3,207,077,950	136,615,110	(34)
(35)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	3,099,654,900	1,300,048,034	1,799,606,866	3,099,654,900 D/	-	(35)
(36)	NYA PROGRAMS	107,423,050	39,921,811	67,501,239	107,423,050	-	(36)
(37)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	136,615,110	70,365,110	66,250,000	-	136,615,110	(37)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS APPROVED BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

B/ INCLUDES DIRECT RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

D/ INCLUDES $3,000,000 MADE AVAILABLE TO THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR RELIEF IN DROUGHT AREAS.

TABLE XI

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH MAY 31, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED					ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE NO.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	EXPENDITURES AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,871,846,025	$6,532,647,461	95.1	$6,045,146,777	88.0	$2,296,199,608	$2,062,234,252	$1,913,600,691	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1,022,544,831	945,281,685	92.4	765,437,705	74.9	223,720,049	183,422,204	160,943,347	(2)
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	2,133,760	1,895,567	88.8	1,726,965	80.9	2,133,760	1,895,566	1,726,965	(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,143	7,143	100.0	7,143	100.0	-	-	-	(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,697,742	1,639,741	96.6	1,620,324	95.4	610,000	552,658	537,786	(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	2,278,787	2,133,863	93.6	1,811,608	79.5	1,575,710	1,451,986	1,274,530	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	2,990	2,990	100.0	2,990	100.0	-	-	-	(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	26,244,966	25,085,498	95.6	24,020,096	91.5	12,495,032	11,362,427	10,309,379	(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE A/	2,004,059	2,004,060	100.0	2,004,059	100.0	16,685,250	14,784,264	13,460,388	(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	42,303,875	40,335,696	95.3	35,444,309	83.8	1,374,999	1,290,092	1,241,365	(10)
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,374,999	1,290,092	93.8	1,241,365	90.3	-	-	-	(11)
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	39,770	39,770	100.0	39,770	100.0	9,960,211	8,234,868	1,246,493	(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	509,582,076	481,831,268	94.6	341,776,844	67.1	171,641,331	137,841,640	125,521,314	(13)
(14)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	398,442,404	354,373,112	88.9	322,272,934	80.9	6,238,761	5,416,537	5,086,243	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	25,492,959	24,336,505	95.5	23,625,067	92.7	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	18,795	18,743	99.7	18,743	99.7	1,004,995	592,166	538,884	(16)
(17)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,920,506	10,287,637	94.2	9,825,488	90.0	-	-	-	(17)
(18)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,127	17,127	100.0	17,127	100.0	-	-	-	(18)
(19)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	440,194	190,012	43.2	151,801	34.5	-	-	-	(19)
(20)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	119,541	119,541	100.0	119,541	100.0	-	-	-	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	12,040,572	11,506,231	95.6	11,292,425	93.8	3,085,500	2,668,582	2,488,243	(21)
(22)	CENSUS	11,017,448	10,627,907	96.5	10,449,667	94.8	2,785,500	2,423,792	2,275,611	(22)
(23)	FISHERIES	151,095	150,237	99.4	147,616	97.7	-	-	-	(23)
(24)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	99,637	99.6	99,275	99.3	-	-	-	(24)
(25)	LIGHTHOUSES	19,029	19,029	100.0	19,029	100.0	-	-	-	(25)
(26)	STANDARDS	75,000	74,988	99.9	74,694	99.6	-	-	-	(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES B/	678,000	534,433	78.8	502,144	74.1	300,000	244,790	212,632	(27)
(28)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	159,195	87.2	158,034	86.5	-	-	-	(28)
(29)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	594,969,951	594,561,318	99.9	591,040,039	99.3	-	-	-	(29)
(30)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	27,000,000	7,506,482	27.8	7,437,413	27.5	13,200,000	-	-	(30)
(31)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	17,300,000	16,885,788	97.6	16,885,788	97.6	-	-	-	(31)
(32)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION	935,005,625	934,138,777	99.9	933,662,678	99.9	-	-	-	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	10,000,000	6,268,309	62.7	6,245,663	62.5	5,000,000	1,276,529	1,276,285	(33)
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	134,084,652	106,689,063	79.6	82,532,479	61.6	20,235,268	15,393,248	12,809,344	(34)
(35)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	1,121,500	755,380	67.4	718,286	64.0	450,000	83,893	47,713	(35)
(36)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,517	99.9	70,517	99.9	-	-	-	(36)
(37)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,376,858	2,144,205	90.2	2,059,352	86.6	496,530	349,683	296,561	(37)
(38)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	113,913	103,118	90.5	95,886	84.2	-	-	-	(38)
(39)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	2,231,073	1,941,076	87.0	1,776,680	79.6	-	-	-	(39)
(40)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	22,865,190	11,295,537	49.4	9,410,637	41.2	12,156,117	9,678,795	8,563,377	(40)
(41)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	41,223,686	32,364,597	78.5	26,630,485	64.6	6,355,291	4,796,494	3,467,020	(41)
(42)	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	60,147,000	54,797,770	91.1	38,717,715	64.4	-	-	-	(42)
(43)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,396	99.4	9,396	99.4	-	-	-	(43)
(44)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	604,600	540,006	89.3	472,515	78.2	-	-	-	(44)
(45)	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS	20,360	15,554	76.4	12,661	62.2	20,360	15,554	12,661	(45)
(46)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	3,300,436	2,651,607	80.4	2,558,849	77.5	756,970	468,829	422,012	(46)

A/ INCLUDES CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATION OF $2,000,000 FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL.
B/ INCLUDES $200,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE XI (CONCLUDED)

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH MAY 31, 1937

LINE NO.	AGENCY	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED					ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE NO.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	EXPENDITURES AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	$1,677,309	$1,633,730	97.4	$1,562,638	93.2	-	-	-	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	27,775,213	25,414,998	91.5	25,106,680	90.4	$15,640,000	$13,365,251	$13,058,786	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	25,540,401	23,399,501	91.6	23,127,536	90.6	13,950,000	11,846,482	11,575,104	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,651	175,470	99.9	175,435	99.9	-	-	-	(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,650,000	1,491,631	90.4	1,457,292	88.3	1,650,000	1,491,631	1,457,293	(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	200,350	154,336	77.0	153,105	76.4	-	-	-	(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	208,811	194,060	92.9	193,312	92.6	40,000	27,138	26,389	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	568,000	540,031	95.1	512,739	90.3	316,500	288,962	263,385	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,721,959	2,574,965	94.6	2,561,060	94.1	-	-	-	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,943,764	1,703,556	87.6	1,570,211	80.8	100,000	-	-	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	34,172,176	32,746,942	95.8	30,835,767	90.2	16,807,000	15,394,741	13,496,672	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	33,654,561	32,274,463	95.9	30,395,110	90.3	16,547,000	15,179,068	13,308,803	(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	517,615	472,479	91.3	440,657	85.1	260,000	215,673	187,869	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMN.	223,541	209,871	93.9	208,191	93.1	-	-	-	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	429,702,166	412,446,246	96.0	278,439,758	64.8	-	-	-	(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	107,870,289	92,300,111	85.6	58,008,638	53.8	-	-	-	(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	321,831,877	320,146,135	99.5	220,431,120	68.5	-	-	-	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	955,225 C/	31.8	955,225	31.8	-	-	-	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	15,594,476	15,019,606	96.3	8,863,782	56.8	-	-	-	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	115,000	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	75,368,537	68,685,639	91.1	65,373,954	86.7	35,927,017	29,643,917	27,247,824	(21)
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,774,449	98.4	4,086,943	84.3	-	-	-	(22)
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE D/	8,824,052	8,127,338	92.1	7,918,861	89.7	4,391,017	3,728,885	3,533,605	(23)
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	735,784	644,039	87.5	619,138	84.1	-	-	-	(24)
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	5,007,750	4,749,555	94.8	4,199,950	83.9	2,286,000	2,034,434	1,513,549	(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	55,950,001	50,390,258	90.1	48,549,062	86.8	29,250,000	23,880,598	22,200,670	(26)
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,233,120	1,227,902	99.6	1,223,081	99.2	-	-	-	(27)
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	180,352,561	168,773,054	93.6	156,080,183	86.5	28,695,169	21,802,456	18,851,561	(28)
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	145,061,638	138,692,717	95.6	128,346,269	88.5	14,447,149	8,987,312	7,817,094	(29)
(30)	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF	4,500,000	812,076	18.0	753,452	16.7	-	-	-	(30)
(31)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	28,989,042	27,743,191	95.7	25,474,777	87.9	13,552,658	12,369,284	10,627,992	(31)
(32)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,801,881	1,525,070	84.6	1,485,685	82.5	695,362	445,860	406,475	(32)
(33)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	3,343,693,060	3,178,347,393	95.1	3,056,892,815	91.4	1,933,358,105	1,778,978,362	1,663,165,244	(33)
(34)	WPA WORK PROJECTS E/	3,099,679,900	2,950,148,866	95.2	2,836,812,370	91.5	1,799,606,866	1,659,021,185	1,550,940,067	(34)
(35)	NYA PROGRAMS	107,398,050	99,078,400	92.3	94,926,388	88.4	67,501,239	59,832,919	55,699,300	(35)
(36)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	136,615,110	129,120,127	94.5	125,154,057	91.6	66,250,000	60,124,258	56,525,877	(36)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 AS OF MAY 31, 1937.

C/ NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.
D/ INCLUDES SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E/ INCLUDES $3,000,000 MADE AVAILABLE TO THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR RELIEF IN DROUGHT AREAS.

TABLE XII

STATUS OF FUNDS OF ALL AGENCIES AND OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES

AS OF MAY 31, 1937

LINE NO.	STATE	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED			WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION			LINE NO.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION	$6,927,011,145						(1)
(2)	UNALLOCATED	63,356,848						(2)
(3)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS ISSUED)	6,863,654,297						(3)
(4)	WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL (NET RESCISSIONS)	8,191,728						(4)
(5)	GRAND TOTAL	$6,871,846,025	$6,532,647,461	$6,045,146,777	$3,343,693,060	$3,178,347,393	$3,056,892,816	(5)
(6)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	6,551,782,033	6,360,170,327	5,891,718,567	3,247,812,163	3,176,663,097	3,057,355,757	(6)
(7)	ALABAMA	92,875,360	88,807,433	81,785,219	34,144,710	33,463,399	32,092,823	(7)
(8)	ARIZONA	50,652,505	49,333,606	45,088,639	12,046,142	11,805,912	11,219,767	(8)
(9)	ARKANSAS	82,712,365	80,565,095	74,968,140	28,790,932	28,281,507	27,034,853	(9)
(10)	CALIFORNIA	375,405,969	366,206,647	343,638,195	178,113,929	174,542,178	167,778,800	(10)
(11)	COLORADO	87,393,962	83,516,144	78,172 885	38,934,631	37,999,358	3o,967,975	(11)
(12)	CONNECTICUT	59,861,573	58,161,211	53,290,767	34,155,537	33,667,257	31,955,153	(12)
(13)	DELAWARE	8,568,344	8,377,404	7,363,426	3,258,251	3,149,095	3,052,283	(13)
(14)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	124,968,522	113,988,002	108,758,142	28,112,787	26,467,089	25,687,720	(14)
(15)	FLORIDA	78,991,368	7o,679,842	71,703,699	30,526,741	29,982,856	28,482,631	(15)
(16)	GEORGIA	97,007,056	88,215,963	81,711,607	37,811,668	36,228,789	34,794,203	(16)
(17)	IDAHO	44,679,o94	43,768,357	41,474,204	10,534,500	10,385,151	9,992,279	(17)
(18)	ILLINOIS	380,862,415	373,687,886	345,049,917	220,106,460	215,253,932	202,573,730	(18)
(19)	INDIANA	148,780,606	146,820,361	138,403,633	95,620,660	94,583,773	91,464,659	(19)
(20)	IOWA	70,689,181	68,821,450	63,682,189	31,611,842	30,244,346	29,010,482	(20)
(21)	KANSAS	93,416,620	91,677,486	87,348,360	44,405,656	43,366,594	41,526,478	(21)
(22)	KENTUCKY	92,643,240	90,068,066	81,978,984	42,113,788	41,267,172	38,867,994	(22)
(23)	LOUISIANA	81,094,740	79,499,904	72,955,473	39,171,187	38,459,302	36,784,256	(23)
(24)	MAINE	38,789,218	37,663,298	34,447,503	11,152,772	10,974.587	10,670,984	(24)
(25)	MARYLAND	70,720,955	67,851,079	59,467,678	22,357,061	21,739,352	20,893,761	(25)
(26)	MASSACHUSETTS	257,740,780	251,803,461	234,385,123	148,025,839	145,089,288	140,770,014	(26)
(27)	MICHIGAN	208,260,066	200,292,020	185,087,671	107,646,607	105,097,822	100,848,766	(27)
(28)	MINNESOTA	153,324,451	147,386,153	139,802,196	75,564,687	73,675,906	71,499,036	(28)
(29)	MISSISSIPPI	84,597,039	81,288,773	67,846,437	25,498,827	25,081,692	23,7o9,693	(29)
(30)	MISSOURI	172,037 567	160,438,531	151,213,351	89,315,023	86,197,765	82,300,179	(30)
(31)	MONTANA	7o,768,510	75,197,345	70,251,342	20,623,248	20,263,479	19,619,354	(31)
(32)	NEBRASKA	75,018,345	72,409,554	64,115,302	26,750,613	26,090,717	24,749,685	(32)
(33)	NEVADA	14,935,919	14,713,290	13,708,187	2,857,081	2,724,208	2,594,135	(33)
(34)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	22,510,422	21,912,611	20,145,217	9,684,291	9,501,017	9.195,790	(34)
(35)	NEW JERSEY	201,1o9,717	197,761,466	180,973,671	122,259,250	120,449,069	115,776,962	(35)
(36)	NEW MEXICO	50,477,740	49,398,912	47,037,164	12,844,547	12,670,637	12,218,645	(36)
(37)	NEW YORK	896,322,668	874,947,123	817,512,679	588,018,594	572,433,066	554,916,332	(37)
(38)	NORTH CAROLINA	83,762,796	80,542,885	73,138,771	26,018,690	25,531,306	24,733,792	(38)
(39)	NORTH DAKOTA	61,325,040	57,619,545	53,424,139	22,879,489	21,160,287	20,496,248	(39)
(40)	OHIO	359,429,336	349,767,398	321,722,694	213,205,714	208,689,415	201,510,987	(40)
(41)	OKLAHOMA	122,705,269	119,849,445	111,791,156	58,287,210	57,667,811	54,966,748	(41)
(42)	OREGON	63,104,659	61,619,982	57,327,646	22,777,135	22,420,397	21,567,439	(42)
(43)	PENNSYLVANIA	554,063,836	542,204,708	506,516,180	345,773,708	340,819,583	329,238,614	(43)
(44)	RHODE ISLAND	26,879,506	26,031,261	23,540,160	15,864,576	15,219,338	14,724,523	(44)
(45)	SOUTH CAROLINA	69,118,931	65,985,449	60,795.379	22,858,499	22,512,600	21,588,041	(45)
(46)	SOUTH DAKOTA	64,604,104	62,821,960	59,066,841	25,500,881	24,879,214	24,148,229	(46)
(47)	TENNESSEE	93,996,519	91,049,454	87,820,449	33,253,241	32,557,971	31,366,143	(47)
(48)	TEXAS	205,932,643	200,139,326	1 ,423,781	70,673,296	68,214,111	65,850,561	(48)
(49)	UTAH	40,485,541	39,260,092	37,219,615	14,507,059	14,158,572	13,623,648	(49)
(50)	VERMONT	20,292,867	20,007,319	18,994,724	4,651,507	4,528,808	4,385,614	(50)
(51)	VIRGINIA	81,402,019	78,664,486	72,350,198	24,143,683	23,920,848	23,108,782	(51)
(52)	WASHINGTON	121,994,908	120,603,139	110,755,989	42,659,469	42,031,788	40,106,868	(52)
(53)	WEST VIRGINIA	94,510,264	92,268,935	87,012,084	48,060,387	47,497,715	45,653,490	(53)
(54)	WISCONSIN	164,349,275	160,731,743	151,936,248	78,854,033	78,037,888	75,639,291	(54)
(55)	WYOMING	30,547,603	29,744,727	24,515,513	5,786,325	5,679,130	5,537,317	(55)
(56)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	81,451,853	71,604,009	63,961,355	2,829,128	2,588,660	2,345,274	(56)
(57)	ALASKA	5,995,360	5,593,348	5,527,498	14,291	2,031	2,031	(57)
(58)	HAWAII	13,226,154	12,926,297	11,677,842	2,776,395	2,551,849	2,309,362	(58)
(59)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	700,000	700,000	670,254	-	-	-	(59)
(60)	PUERTO RICO	60,087,073	51,054,688	44,850,334	33,942	31,012	30,259	(60)
(61)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,443,266	1,329,676	1,235,427	4,500	3,768	3,622	(61)
(62)	NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	238,612,139	100,873,125	89,466,855	93,051,769	-904,364 A/	-2,808,215 A/	(62)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON THE STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF MAY 31, 1937.

A/ THESE AMOUNTS REPRESENT REFUNDS TO SEWING ROOM PROJECTS AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES IN ADJUSTMENT OF OVERASSESSMENTS FOR THE CENTRAL TEXTILE ACCOUNT.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST						LINE NO.
			TOTAL		FEDERAL FUNDS		SPONSORS' FUNDS		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	135,673	$3,957,630,404	100.0	$3,432,092,372	86.7	$525,538,032	13.3	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS	41,878	1,462,479,608	37.0	1,227,249,408	83.9	235,230,200	16.1	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS -- PRIMARY ROADS	394	26,498,262	0.7	21,142,411	79.8	5,355,851	20.2	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	18,147	480,770,760	12.1	386,810,790	80.5	93,959,970	19.5	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	8,780	371,474,544	9.4	316,484,513	85.2	54,990,031	14.8	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS AND PATHS	3,029	63,031,594	1.6	50,930,330	80.8	12,101,264	19.2	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	3,155	153,369,078	3.9	141,276,584	92.1	12,092,494	7.9	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	2,262	34,156,201	0.9	27,477,288	80.4	6,678,913	19.6	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	16	200,400	A/	168,686	84.2	31,714	15.8	(9)
(10)	OTHER B/	6,095	332,978,769	8.4	282,958,806	85.0	50,019,963	15.0	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	21,574	428,654,653	10.8	353,651,249	82.5	75,003,404	17.5	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	3,131	59,488,842	1.5	50,233,165	84.4	9,255,677	15.6	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	1,371	44,690,593	1.1	39,045,308	87.4	5,645,285	12.6	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	9,925	142,850,688	3.6	111,252,779	77.9	31,597,909	22.1	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	2,649	63,818,433	1.6	48,547,124	76.1	15,271,309	23.9	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	608	31,378,536	0.8	27,985,105	89.2	3,393,431	10.8	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	2,749	42,386,540	1.1	36,643,361	86.5	5,743,179	13.5	(17)
(18)	HOUSING AND DEMOLITION	43	10,782,107	0.3	10,633,044	98.6	149,063	1.4	(18)
(19)	OTHER B/	1,098	33,258,914	0.8	29,311,363	88.1	3,947,551	11.9	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	8,495	435,746,337	11.0	397,462,335	91.2	38,284,002	8.8	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	3,305	59,859,392	1.5	51,681,024	86.3	8,178,368	13.7	(21)
(22)	PARKS	3,594	199,799,611	5.0	177,233,366	88.7	22,566,245	11.3	(22)
(23)	OTHER B/	1,596	176,087,334	4.5	168,547,945	95.7	7,539,389	4.3	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	6,031	195,786,743	4.9	174,083,917	88.9	21,702,826	11.1	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	217	5,270,900	0.1	4,875,329	92.5	395,571	7.5	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	397	11,184,740	0.3	8,532,951	76.3	2,651,789	23.7	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	3,771	142,669,129	3.6	128,343,093	90.0	14,326,036	10.0	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	424	8,054,008	0.2	6,911,567	85.8	1,142,441	14.2	(28)
(29)	OTHER B/	1,222	28,607,960	0.7	25,420,977	88.9	3,186,989	11.1	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	13,406	366,544,109	9.3	302,324,388	82.5	64,219,721	17.5	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	4,227	91,110,901	2.3	68,688,053	75.4	22,422,848	24.6	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	8,384	250,634,665	6.4	213,132,511	85.0	37,502,154	15.0	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	312	8,945,672	0.2	7,138,361	79.8	1,807,311	20.2	(33)
(34)	OTHER B/	483	15,852,871	0.4	13,365,463	84.3	2,487,408	15.7	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	1,183	112,250,003	2.8	99,794,537	88.9	12,455,466	11.1	(35)
(36)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	938	85,218,284	2.1	74,897,056	87.9	10,321,228	12.1	(36)
(37)	NAVIGATION	213	22,438,218	0.6	21,183,984	94.4	1,254,234	5.6	(37)
(38)	OTHER B/	32	4,593,501	0.1	3,713,497	80.8	880,004	19.2	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	21,574	384,485,997	9.7	357,336,214	92.9	27,149,783	7.1	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	2,416	82,325,572	2.1	77,261,259	93.8	5,064,313	6.2	(40)
(41)	RECREATIONAL	2,386	64,548,961	1.6	58,481,280	90.6	6,067,681	9.4	(41)
(42)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	16,772	237,611,464	6.0	221,593,675	93.3	16,017,789	6.7	(42)
(43)	GOODS	9,002	344,100,728	8.7	326,923,726	95.0	17,177,002	5.0	(43)
(44)	SEWING	6,777	288,858,405	7.3	278,881,121	96.5	9,977,284	3.5	(44)
(45)	CANNING	244	3,485,420	0.1	3,139,547	90.1	345,873	9.9	(45)
(46)	OTHER B/	1,981	51,756,903	1.3	44,903,058	86.8	6,853,845	13.2	(46)
(47)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	3,469	105,057,294	2.7	84,698,119	80.6	20,359,175	19.4	(47)
(48)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	150	3,523,840	0.1	3,276,167	93.0	247,673	7.0	(48)
(49)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	839	34,756,175	0.9	33,562,324	96.6	1,193,851	3.4	(49)
(50)	OTHER B/	2,480	66,777,279	1.7	47,859,628	71.6	18,917,651	28.4	(50)
(51)	MISCELLANEOUS	9,061	122,524,932	3.1	108,568,479	88.6	13,956,453	11.4	(51)

A/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

B/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 1937

TABLE XIV

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	STATE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST						LINE No.
			TOTAL		FEDERAL FUNDS		SPONSORS' FUNDS		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	135,673	$3,957,630,404	100.0	$3,432,092,372	86.7	$525,538,032	13.3	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	1,588	41,939,985	1.1	34,848,531	83.1	7,091,454	16.9	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	543	17,252,229	0.4	13,606,519	78.9	3,645,710	21.1	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	3,032	35,062,419	0.9	28,198,152	80.4	6,864,267	19.6	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	4,970	217,299,515	5.5	186,898,678	86.0	30,400,837	14.0	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	1,826	48,480,099	1.2	40,757,444	84.1	7,722,655	15.9	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	2,326	47,180,449	1.2	39,034,963	82.7	8,145,486	17.3	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	180	3,609,828	0.1	3,183,878	88.2	425,950	11.8	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	105	12,442,063	0.3	11,510,246	92.5	931,817	7.5	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	1,663	33,166,138	0.8	27,140,876	81.8	6,025,262	18.2	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	3,149	47,882,471	1.2	36,398,968	76.0	11,483,503	24.0	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	1,000	15,092,409	0.4	10,762,606	71.3	4,329,803	28.7	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	4,641	279,031,687	7.1	240,544,698	86.2	38,486,989	13.8	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	4,042	116,392,576	3.0	101,631,438	87.3	14,761,138	12.7	(14)
(15)	IOWA	2,172	38,193,040	1.0	31,227,600	81.8	6,965,440	18.2	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	3,856	56,532,778	1.4	45,409,602	80.3	11,123,176	19.7	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	2,022	55,671,640	1.4	44,545,801	80.0	11,125,839	20.0	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	833	51,164,462	1.3	45,446,134	88.8	5,718,328	11.2	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,353	11,588,007	0.3	9,588,196	82.7	1,999,811	17.3	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	728	24,650,654	0.6	21,963,487	89.1	2,687,167	10.9	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	8,818	198,255,772	5.0	175,649,157	88.6	22,606,615	11.4	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	3,085	138,281,364	3.5	118,384,259	85.6	19,897,105	14.4	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	3,849	98,787,416	2.5	87,123,171	88.2	11,664,245	11.8	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	2,982	29,283,172	0.8	24,037,704	82.1	5,245,468	17.9	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	3,510	108,615,148	2.8	95,206,492	87.7	13,408,656	12.3	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	1,273	24,237,110	0.6	20,623,381	85.1	3,613,729	14.9	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	1,962	36,939,310	0.9	29,684,682	80.4	7,254,628	19.6	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	233	3,459,251	0.1	2,754,262	79.6	704,989	20.4	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	932	12,919,901	0.3	10,593,103	82.0	2,326,798	18.0	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	5,091	146,851,349	3.7	126,364,276	86.0	20,487,073	14.0	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	1,052	16,475,521	0.4	14,130,567	85.8	2,344,954	14.2	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	7,658	680,151,239	17.2	629,713,705	92.6	50,437,534	7.4	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	2,075	29,664,597	0.7	24,175,679	81.5	5,488,918	18.5	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,754	40,210,593	1.0	34,237,146	85.1	5,973,447	14.9	(34)
(35)	OHIO	11,951	257,406,908	6.5	225,336,273	87.5	32,070,635	12.5	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	2,615	71,966,261	1.8	57,635,058	80.1	14,331,203	19.9	(36)
(37)	OREGON	1,115	29,249,694	0.7	25,311,852	86.5	3,937,842	13.5	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	10,448	391,513,281	9.9	354,674,729	90.6	36,838,552	9.4	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	752	22,587,482	0.6	17,884,653	79.2	4,702,829	20.8	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,765	27,094,989	0.7	20,948,973	77.3	6,146,016	22.7	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,973	34,887,450	0.9	29,964,338	85.9	4,923,112	14.1	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	1,698	42,973,780	1.1	31,675,421	73.7	11,298,359	26.3	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	4,710	85,700,804	2.2	67,367,247	78.6	18,333,557	21.4	(43)
(44)	UTAH	1,222	20,681,779	0.5	15,959,784	77.2	4,721,995	22.8	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	874	6,545,179	0.2	4,876,214	74.5	1,668,965	25.5	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	2,434	24,561,803	0.6	21,190,724	86.3	3,371,079	13.7	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	2,075	50,975,032	1.3	43,391,120	85.1	7,583,912	14.9	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	2,034	55,988,503	1.4	50,790,488	90.7	5,198,015	9.3	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	4,907	107,857,990	2.7	91,139,825	84.5	16,718,165	15.5	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	651	9,084,529	0.2	6,794,192	74.8	2,290,337	25.2	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	146	1,790,748	A/	1,776,080	99.2	14,668	0.8	(51)

A/ LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH OF ONE PERCENT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 1937

TABLE XV

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	TOTAL		HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS			PUBLIC BUILDINGS			LINE NO.
		NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	135,673	$3,957,630,404	41,878	$1,462,479,608	37.0	21,574	$428,654,653	10.8	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	1,588	41,939,985	361	15,585,329	37.2	345	5,752,237	13.7	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	943	17,252,229	132	6,804,421	39.5	162	3,912,770	22.7	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	3,032	35,062,419	1,141	17,923,986	51.1	438	4,328,490	12.3	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	4,970	217,299,515	969	39,870,858	18.3	873	21,002,198	9.7	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	1,826	48,480,099	576	18,731,646	38.6	311	4,397,816	9.1	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	2,326	47,180,449	731	16,538,433	35.1	404	5,038,492	10.6	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	180	3,609,828	17	351,982	9.8	19	211,598	5.9	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	105	12,442,063	12	2,814,875	22.6	31	1,313,245	10.6	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	1,663	33,166,138	569	11,083,545	33.4	352	5,550,206	16.7	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	3,149	47,882,471	429	14,277,518	29.8	565	6,691,625	13.9	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	1,000	15,092,409	325	4,577,701	30.3	116	1,293,009	8.6	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	4,641	279,031,687	1,938	114,381,843	41.0	400	21,313,546	7.6	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	4,042	116,392,576	912	53,275,035	45.8	767	11,310,916	9.7	(14)
(15)	IOWA	2,172	38,193,040	716	17,569,736	46.0	185	2,197,709	5.7	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	3,856	56,532,778	1,874	20,834,317	36.8	300	3,807,988	6.7	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	2,022	55,671,640	782	32,851,955	58.9	507	7,020,611	12.6	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	833	51,164,462	145	12,173,870	23.8	141	6,817,622	13.3	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,353	11,588,007	744	5,621,002	48.5	47	342,291	3.0	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	728	24,650,654	260	7,406,087	30.1	100	3,840,874	15.6	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	8,818	198,255,772	1,934	66,398,880	33.5	1,638	22,063,281	11.1	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	3,085	138,281,364	617	64,921,605	46.9	616	11,522,924	8.4	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	3,849	98,787,416	1,108	40,752,905	41.2	666	12,857,963	13.0	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	2,982	29,283,172	601	10,621,982	36.3	468	4,306,252	14.7	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	3,510	108,615,148	1,830	47,305,453	43.6	492	8,442,189	7.8	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	1,273	24,237,110	349	10,061,770	41.5	174	1,644,106	6.8	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	1,962	36,939,310	698	17,056,668	46.2	266	2,104,664	5.7	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	233	3,459,251	54	811,373	23.5	30	171,947	5.0	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	932	12,919,901	387	2,980,399	23.1	62	771,600	6.0	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	5,091	146,851,349	1,404	48,387,111	32.9	882	18,214,888	12.4	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	1,052	16,475,521	271	5,951,994	36.1	314	3,612,751	21.9	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	7,658	680,151,239	2,497	149,098,846	21.9	968	113,319,329	16.7	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	2,075	29,664,597	345	5,467,268	18.4	401	4,048,242	13.7	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,754	40,210,593	477	20,918,910	52.0	297	3,407,370	8.5	(34)
(35)	OHIO	11,951	257,406,908	4,624	106,385,341	41.3	2,070	24,952,455	9.7	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	2,615	71,966,261	787	34,167,604	47.5	642	9,414,312	13.1	(36)
(37)	OREGON	1,115	29,249,694	229	12,782,382	43.7	179	1,287,004	4.4	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	10,448	391,513,281	3,619	222,945,302	56.9	1,934	27,287,882	7.0	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	752	22,587,482	258	5,452,079	24.1	104	2,470,766	10.9	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,765	27,094,989	274	5,024,420	18.5	529	4,605,349	17.0	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,973	34,887,450	884	19,469,045	56.0	210	1,607,823	4.6	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	1,698	42,973,780	290	17,040,981	39.6	349	3,313,297	7.7	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	4,710	85,700,804	1,801	36,843,269	43.0	419	6,741,725	7.9	(43)
(44)	UTAH	1,222	20,681,779	329	4,264,811	20.6	205	3,183,849	15.4	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	874	6,545,179	345	2,946,594	45.0	84	330,975	5.1	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	2,434	24,561,803	433	6,144,439	25.0	269	2,322,540	9.5	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	2,075	50,975,032	482	14,657,880	28.8	289	3,215,285	6.3	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	2,034	55,988,503	817	36,683,531	65.5	198	3,373,264	6.0	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	4,907	107,857,990	1,357	30,537,880	28.3	631	10,812,533	10.0	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	651	9,084,529	96	2,800,850	30.8	95	992,026	10.9	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	146	1,790,748	48	923,897	51.6	30	112,819	6.3	(51)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE XV (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	STATE	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES			CONSERVATION			SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES			AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION			LINE No.
		NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	8,495	$435,740,337	11.0	6,031	$195,786,743	4.9	13,406	$366,544,109	9.3	1,183	$112,250,003	2.8	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	35	1,418,670	3.4	10	700,707	1.7	67	4,468,001	10.6	20	1,181,642	2.8	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	41	740,710	4.3	18	336,373	1.9	20	628,941	3.7	7	313,587	1.8	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	96	1,956,956	5.6	133	1,447,576	4.1	63	506,211	1.4	12	289,813	0.9	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	437	22,165,764	10.2	310	22,499,342	10.4	429	22,769,656	10.5	76	11,397,047	5.2	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	97	2,958,246	6.1	59	5,329,563	11.0	154	3,626,336	7.5	15	887,343	1.9	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	180	5,671,717	12.0	47	2,178,603	4.6	338	6,963,916	14.8	21	1,665,351	3.5	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	22	343,541	9.5	4	86,268	2.4	30	551,875	15.3	12	199,200	5.5	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	1,196,042	9.6	1	11,238	0.1	5	1,851,645	14.9	1	264,647	2.1	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	121	1,506,462	4.5	29	915,876	2.9	92	2,759,483	8.3	83	2,540,395	7.7	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	74	1,340,173	2.8	17	386,963	0.8	118	7,505,905	15.7	29	1,845,536	3.9	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	46	541,717	3.6	138	3,636,866	24.1	76	1,262,727	8.4	5	336,515	2.2	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	292	45,845,257	16.4	155	11,004,019	4.0	347	25,719,503	9.2	26	2,993,308	1.1	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	254	11,833,020	10.2	280	10,052,753	8.6	294	5,586,048	4.8	33	2,354,031	2.0	(14)
(15)	IOWA	129	3,311,348	8.7	74	2,477,731	6.5	162	4,394,224	11.5	9	163,456	0.4	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	163	5,914,919	10.5	557	10,217,632	18.1	175	2,308,460	4.1	12	383,229	0.7	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	56	1,083,072	2.0	20	348,776	0.7	147	3,048,861	5.5	6	141,758	0.3	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	38	15,730,850	30.8	20	1,011,224	2.0	86	3,742,348	7.3	12	679,989	1.3	(18)
(19)	MAINE	50	622,518	5.4	50	316,362	2.7	108	1,199,732	10.4	24	1,024,306	8.8	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	46	2,362,577	9.6	22	450,914	1.8	121	5,555,614	22.5	17	660,707	2.7	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	692	11,777,699	5.9	538	6,461,484	3.3	1,423	19,702,984	9.9	44	2,933,661	1.5	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	246	8,308,410	6.0	141	7,901,180	5.7	526	21,649,002	15.7	83	5,404,587	3.9	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	346	14,107,674	14.3	182	4,791,468	4.9	384	5,385,411	5.4	24	1,839,090	1.9	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	67	630,607	2.2	43	622,483	2.1	93	882,524	3.0	32	1,256,122	4.3	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	179	5,186,462	4.8	142	11,424,359	10.5	188	9,728,865	8.9	10	623,350	0.6	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	89	1,975,257	8.1	104	3,056,468	12.6	96	1,321,247	5.5	26	382,120	1.6	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	123	2,088,036	5.7	109	2,542,602	6.9	243	3,732,935	10.1	9	1,134,338	3.1	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	20	581,862	16.8	10	263,186	7.6	18	165,705	4.8	4	143,459	4.1	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	106	1,653,316	12.8	22	153,830	1.2	158	3,367,364	26.1	12	616,226	4.7	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	410	19,210,534	13.1	140	4,186,391	2.9	671	17,735,972	12.1	50	5,170,233	3.5	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	48	938,129	5.7	72	1,262,916	7.7	53	650,799	4.0	2	741,397	4.5	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	441	145,153,255	21.4	161	5,819,300	0.7	1,401	74,657,645	11.0	43	26,992,462	4.0	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	110	1,601,365	5.4	25	837,898	2.8	186	2,223,668	7.5	23	1,228,112	4.1	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	140	1,911,813	4.8	108	6,833,271	17.0	131	1,541,956	3.8	11	156,428	0.4	(34)
(35)	OHIO	974	25,841,579	10.0	459	13,153,217	5.1	1,623	27,511,815	10.7	46	6,040,366	2.4	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	87	2,100,942	2.9	201	5,581,610	7.7	199	4,284,515	6.0	8	321,076	0.4	(36)
(37)	OREGON	100	1,859,588	6.4	104	3,086,064	10.6	79	1,047,068	3.6	25	2,402,487	8.2	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	719	24,139,434	6.2	430	12,333,326	3.1	1,043	25,293,110	6.5	78	13,027,913	3.3	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	69	3,072,313	13.6	18	197,996	0.9	105	4,437,596	19.7	5	139,978	0.6	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	72	705,891	2.6	18	377,760	1.4	90	884,229	3.3	22	1,409,429	5.2	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	80	757,714	2.2	190	4,503,723	12.9	128	1,258,668	3.6	8	258,024	0.7	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	89	1,557,534	3.6	16	203,615	0.5	92	1,110,554	2.6	22	3,508,763	8.2	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	136	4,142,533	4.8	139	3,179,110	3.7	289	4,894,034	5.7	28	792,150	0.9	(43)
(44)	UTAH	82	1,187,762	5.8	84	1,948,206	9.4	155	1,932,387	9.3	16	1,470,212	7.1	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	24	229,046	3.5	7	41,901	0.6	81	862,807	13.2	8	197,745	3.0	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	127	1,443,593	5.9	24	128,841	0.5	192	1,882,764	7.6	26	442,270	1.8	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	287	6,051,274	11.9	189	6,514,898	12.8	147	6,204,322	12.1	33	2,079,226	4.1	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	49	1,072,704	1.9	24	460,838	0.8	194	2,736,841	4.9	8	707,531	1.3	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	346	19,149,404	17.8	316	13,329,774	12.4	547	14,543,373	13.5	40	1,136,298	1.0	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	39	598,181	6.6	55	960,671	10.6	34	435,485	4.8	7	240,968	2.7	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	15	168,867	9.4	16	219,571	12.3	5	28,978	1.6	10	132,122	7.4	(51)

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE XV (CONCLUDED)

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1937

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	WHITE COLLAR			GOODS			SANITATION AND HEALTH			MISCELLANEOUS			LINE NO.
		NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST AMOUNT	COST PERCENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	21,574	$384,485,997	9.7	9,002	$344,100,728	8.7	3,469	$105,057,294	2.7	9,061	$122,524,932	3.1	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	326	3,182,484	7.6	177	6,088,765	14.5	33	2,044,326	4.9	214	1,517,824	3.6	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	73	1,360,363	7.9	21	1,797,300	10.4	24	645,862	3.7	45	711,902	4.1	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	497	1,787,588	5.1	227	2,994,082	8.5	187	2,191,444	6.3	238	1,636,273	4.7	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	1,339	34,685,611	16.0	164	32,674,458	15.0	34	1,516,336	0.7	339	8,718,245	4.0	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	237	3,548,180	7.3	147	6,373,642	13.1	43	696,757	1.4	187	1,930,570	4.0	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	333	5,234,873	11.1	158	2,299,687	4.9	23	1,130,913	2.4	91	458,464	1.0	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	47	438,869	12.1	5	708,841	19.6	18	641,413	17.8	6	76,241	2.1	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33	1,433,280	11.5	5	2,193,224	17.6	2	55,508	0.5	9	1,308,359	10.5	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	185	3,457,660	10.4	147	3,482,352	10.5	31	901,230	2.7	54	968,929	2.9	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	989	4,575,643	9.6	226	6,795,321	14.2	314	2,266,728	4.7	388	2,197,059	4.6	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	38	599,292	4.0	122	1,613,773	10.7	47	662,337	4.4	87	568,472	3.7	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	785	28,842,243	10.4	227	12,747,546	4.5	63	9,248,111	3.3	408	6,936,311	2.5	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	724	4,989,589	4.3	314	8,505,775	7.3	132	5,972,343	5.1	332	2,513,066	2.2	(14)
(15)	IOWA	462	2,512,560	6.6	209	3,930,299	10.3	32	317,382	0.8	194	1,318,595	3.5	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	285	3,132,175	5.5	203	6,656,602	11.8	128	2,280,651	4.0	159	996,805	1.8	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	146	2,634,630	4.7	205	4,467,054	8.0	129	2,239,515	4.0	24	1,835,408	3.3	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	159	4,768,466	9.3	27	2,407,331	4.7	44	1,019,236	2.0	161	2,813,526	5.5	(18)
(19)	MAINE	117	784,653	6.8	124	1,357,338	11.7	51	84,119	0.7	38	235,686	2.0	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	87	2,127,653	8.6	18	1,511,274	6.1	16	333,878	1.4	41	401,076	1.6	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	1,256	26,738,886	13.5	665	31,071,596	15.7	115	2,062,647	1.0	513	9,044,654	4.6	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	404	9,135,085	6.6	184	5,959,848	4.3	4	30,162	A/	264	3,448,561	2.5	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	627	8,928,941	9.0	256	6,881,136	7.0	9	1,207,652	1.2	247	2,035,176	2.1	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	863	3,192,038	10.9	311	3,696,641	12.6	153	1,968,010	6.7	351	2,106,513	7.2	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	241	3,730,293	3.4	262	14,988,596	13.8	28	4,843,243	4.5	138	2,342,338	2.1	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	117	1,185,071	4.9	141	3,049,285	12.5	49	1,031,401	4.3	128	530,385	2.2	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	237	2,847,278	7.7	147	3,472,805	9.4	42	864,542	2.3	88	1,095,442	2.9	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	53	324,237	9.4	19	411,502	11.9	1	15,000	0.4	24	570,980	16.5	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	77	1,082,416	8.4	77	1,953,663	15.1	3	10,949	0.1	28	330,138	2.5	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	1,017	17,288,105	11.8	310	11,078,429	7.5	50	1,921,207	1.3	157	3,658,479	2.5	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	150	814,670	4.9	58	1,070,839	6.5	36	869,429	5.3	48	562,597	3.4	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	1,384	103,342,952	15.2	478	28,416,214	4.2	35	11,818,275	1.7	250	21,532,961	3.2	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	330	2,618,565	8.8	178	6,989,760	23.6	149	2,982,805	10.1	328	1,666,914	5.6	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	192	1,578,451	3.9	92	1,732,035	4.3	96	1,348,029	3.4	210	782,330	1.9	(34)
(35)	OHIO	1,007	17,166,688	6.7	485	22,213,321	8.6	165	6,729,288	2.6	498	7,412,838	2.9	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	176	2,946,800	4.1	183	6,522,437	9.1	114	4,353,633	6.0	218	2,273,332	3.2	(36)
(37)	OREGON	190	2,347,551	8.0	55	2,599,222	8.9	35	751,554	2.6	119	1,086,774	3.6	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,647	27,372,402	7.0	405	28,464,775	7.3	138	4,807,465	1.2	435	5,841,672	1.5	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	108	2,143,357	9.5	42	3,235,654	14.3	23	957,833	4.3	20	479,910	2.1	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	323	3,417,433	12.6	127	4,217,415	15.6	149	3,627,386	13.4	161	2,825,677	10.4	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	188	1,592,363	4.5	198	4,481,670	12.8	42	315,732	0.9	45	642,688	1.8	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	274	2,106,869	4.9	177	5,666,789	13.2	101	6,028,535	14.0	288	2,436,843	5.7	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	813	8,268,956	9.7	561	14,343,470	16.7	159	4,004,325	4.7	365	2,491,232	2.9	(43)
(44)	UTAH	121	2,007,740	9.7	56	1,588,441	7.7	52	2,037,343	9.9	122	1,061,028	5.1	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	171	700,581	10.7	116	978,696	15.0	-	-	-	38	256,834	3.9	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	647	3,893,029	15.9	236	3,783,039	15.4	156	1,949,524	7.9	324	2,571,764	10.5	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	398	4,827,062	9.5	93	4,584,582	9.0	33	474,561	0.9	124	2,365,942	4.6	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	353	2,416,443	4.3	112	4,191,443	7.5	111	2,867,155	5.1	168	1,478,753	2.7	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	1,150	9,280,913	8.6	190	6,481,953	6.0	48	653,537	0.6	282	1,932,325	1.8	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	183	960,398	10.6	57	1,312,499	14.4	22	277,983	3.1	63	505,468	5.5	(50)
(51)	HAWAII	15	134,612	7.5	5	58,309	3.3	-	-	-	2	11,573	0.6	(51)

A/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

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